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**HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**ALLEN COUNTY, OHIO**

**AND**  
**REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS**

**EDITED AND COMPILED BY**  
**CHARLES C. MILLER, Ph. D.**  
**ASSISTED BY**  
**DR. SAMUEL A. BAXTER**  
**LIMA, OHIO**

**"History is Philosophy Teaching by Example."**

**PUBLISHED BY**  
**RICHMOND & ARNOLD**  
**GEORGE RICHMOND; C. R. ARNOLD**  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**  
**1906**

**PART ONE**

1908

# ALLEN COUNTY, OHIO

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# Preface

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THE aim of the publishers of this volume and the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate information respecting all subjects therein treated and to present the data thus gathered in a clear and impartial manner. All topics and occurrences have been included that are essential to the clearness and usefulness of the history. Although the original purpose of the author was to limit the narrative to the close of 1904, he has found it expedient and has deemed it proper to touch on many matters relating to the year 1905, as well as to the current year.

It is impossible for the editor to enumerate all to whom he feels that thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. First of all, he is especially indebted to Dr. Samuel A. Baxter, whose devotion to the cause of history, not only of Lima, but of all Northwestern Ohio, has been long known. His historical material, collected day by day during the long period of his useful life, was put freely at the disposal of the editor, and from that source is derived much of the earlier history found in this book. Chapters V and VI are entirely compiled from resources furnished by him. Dr. Baxter has always had great enthusiasm, admiration and love for Lima, his native city.

The editor is also under obligation to the writers of the various special contributions, to whom credit has been given; to Miss Clara V. Bingham, for faithful, conscientious and intelligent work; to Mr. George Feltz, auditor of Allen County, for most valuable assistance in consulting records; to Mr. Thomas H. Jones, treasurer of Allen County, for the translation of Welsh documents; to Hon. Walter B. Richie, Mr. N. W. Cunningham, Judge John E. Richie, Dr. L. J. Eger, Hon. S. D. Crites, Mr. T. B. Bowersock, Dr. R. E. Jones, Dr. S. B. Hiner, Hon. O. B. Selfridge, Jr., and others, for records and material furnished; and to the following, of Lima College, who rendered most timely assistance in the completion of this work—Prof. Arthur Blaser, Miss Frances Adkins and Miss Clara Longmeier.

In the preparation of the history, reference has freely been made to and extracts taken from the following historical records and books, viz: World Atlas, containing Knapp's History of Allen County; Allen County Atlas, 1880; and Allen County History, 1885. Especially valuable were Howe's

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Historical Collections of Ohio and Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley. Various State documents were frequently consulted and the State authorities at Columbus were often called upon for assistance.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives, which make up the biographical department of this volume, and whose authorship is independent of that of the history, are admirably adapted to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism and to emphasize the rewards of industry, dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, will naturally prove to a large proportion of the readers of this book one of its most attractive features.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid epitome of the growth of Allen County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement. The publishers have endeavored in the preparation of the work to pass over no feature of it slightly, but to give heed to the minutest details, and thus to invest it with a substantial accuracy which no other treatment would afford.

To note the history of a people, and to interpret the full meaning of events, is not an easy task. An earnest attempt has been made to record the facts, and to render due appreciation unto the humblest actor in the drama of this life-story. It is said we live in the century of achievements, and this is certainly true. But the Twentieth Century will produce nothing so great as its men and women. This volume is the history of men and women who have built a Commonwealth out of Nature's own material—and they builded wiser than they knew. We beg leave to commend this recital of the annals of the people of a great county to the consideration of a generous public. It is full of interest and it has much inspiration.

Chicago, Ill., March, 1906.

THE PUBLISHERS.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
JANUARY 1950

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF REVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. HARRIS, Director

## Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (\*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

RICHMOND & ARNOLD.





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Soldier—Benjamin F. Metcalf, Allen County's Noted Judge of the Early Days—Thomas M. Robb, Able  
Lawyer, Editor and Mayor—James Mackenzie, Distinguished Judge, Noted Scholar and Patriotic Citizen—  
Isaiah S. Pillars, Legislator, Lawyer, Jurist and Ohio's Distinguished Attorney General—Theodore E. Cun-  
ningham, Historian, Lawyer and Friend of the Common People—Charles N. Lamson, Brilliant Lawyer,  
Statesman, Soldier and Jurist, and Orator of the Old School—Charles M. Hughes, Jurist, Soldier and Dis-  
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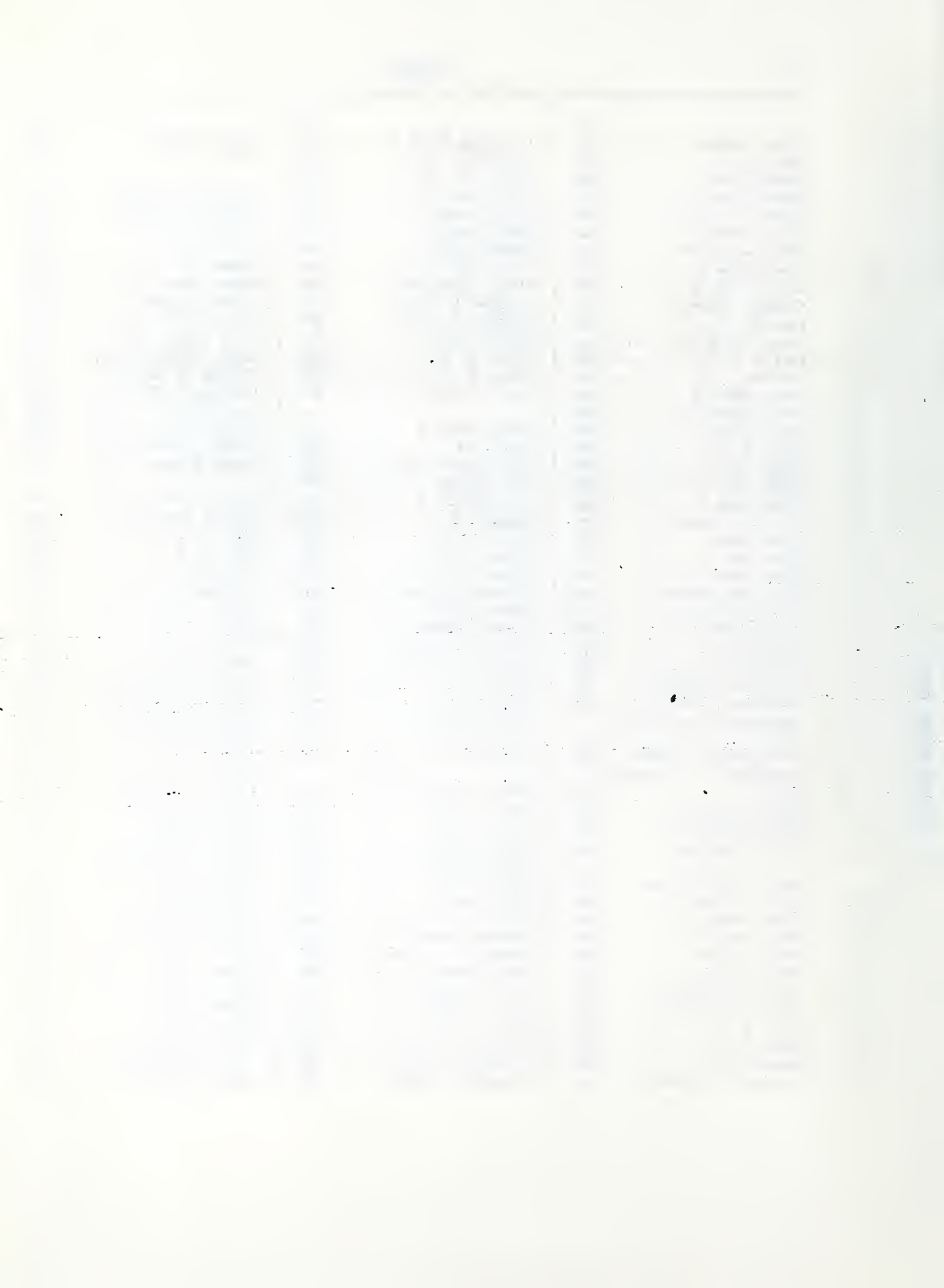


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History of the County



*Q. C. Miller*





# History of Allen County

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## CHAPTER I

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### THE OLD NORTHWEST

*Allen County and the Ordinance of 1787—Five New States—Marvelous Growth of the Old Northwest—Greatness of Ohio—First Colony in the Wilderness—Ohio's First County and First Court—Gen. George Rogers Clark—The Struggle in Kentucky—Clark's Expedition—Fall of Kaskaskia and Vincennes—Ownership of the New Territory—Lands Taken From the Indians—Black Hawk—His Wrongs—The Black Hawk War—The Wilderness Subdued.*

Allen County, Ohio, formed a part of the Old Northwest. By the celebrated Ordinance of 1787 the territory "northwest of the river Ohio" was to be divided into not less than three nor more than five sections or States. By the same law it was provided that "whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government." (Article V, Ordinance of 1787.)

Acting under this provision of our organic law, Ohio became a State, February 19, 1803, and Allen County, as a part of Ohio, entered upon her history-making career, though the county had not yet been organized. There were five States carved out of the Old

Northwest—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, making a total area of 250,000 square miles. At the time of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 it is probable there were not more than 60,000 "free inhabitants" in the entire five States. Today there are more than 16 millions. In this section—the Old Northwest—we find now the largest lakes, joined by silvery rivers and canals, the richest mine deposits, and the most fertile soil in North America, if not in the world. Here are the longest rivers—and upon their banks sit in pride and majesty the noble cities from whose factories and mills come the clothing and food that help to feed and to protect the hungry millions of earth. The citizenship of this section is among the most enlightened and progressive, Ohio alone having furnished six Presidents of the United States, one Vice-President, three Presidents of the Senate, one



Speaker of the House, two chief justices, five associate justices and 22 cabinet officers. In addition, there is a long list of distinguished senators, inventors, authors and scholars; likewise

In army and navy our quota is full  
And you can on our fighting rely.

For many years after the coming of the white men, the American Indians—the original owners of the soil—made life a burden for these white men who were often forced to bare their breasts upon “upland glade or glen” to the tomahawk, the poisoned arrow and the fagot. The soil was redeemed for the white men by the veterans of three wars. It was redeemed by the blood of the Indian, the French, the English and the American. It was consecrated by the death of many a noble son.

But the great ordinance did more than to provide for the admission of States—it had strong provisions in regard to slavery and education. “There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.” No such expression had yet been seen in any document; and this is all the more wonderful and noble, when we recall the fact that, at that time, all the original States had slaves. From this can be traced the liberty-loving sentiment ever afterward found in the people of the Northwest. But this is not all. The great document resounded throughout the wilderness, as with a Titan’s voice, the cause of religion and education: “Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.” The 16th section of every township of 36 sections was set aside for the maintenance of common schools in each of these five States. This generous grant on the part of the general government gave to these five States five million acres. From the sale of this land the schools have realized more than 20 million dollars. The spirit of this section of the ordinance spread

to all the Western States and they now have magnificent school funds. The ordinance also gave to each State one township entire for the maintenance of a university. In Ohio this township is located in Athens County, and thus grand old Ohio University, at Athens, originated, and is, in part, sustained to-day. It is the oldest university west of the Alleghany Mountains. Thus was the fund for education in Allen County begun, and it has been generously increased by liberal donations from the State and from private funds.

#### FIRST COLONY IN THE WILDERNESS.

In 1787 Rev. Manasseh Cutler led a band of intrepid pioneers into the wilderness, and they formed the first colony or settlement in what is now Ohio, at Marietta. They named their camp “Marietta,” after the beautiful French Queen, Marie Antoinette. Before the first year had passed, Marietta had 132 men and 15 families. The first Fourth of July, 1788, was right royally celebrated in this new home of liberty. On the 15th of that month,



“OYEZ! OYEZ!”

A court erier of the early days.  
*Courtesy of the American Book Co.*

the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, arrived and took charge of affairs. He was well received by the people,





and most heartily supported by them. Governor St. Clair soon began the work of organization and he laid out Ohio's first county (1788), which embraced about all of the eastern half of Ohio, and which he named Washington County. A sheriff, judges and other officers were appointed, and on Campus Martius, the first court in Ohio was opened in the block house. This was a great event, for on that day law and order began in the wilderness. The beginnings of great things are always of deep interest, and this interest grows with each decade. This beginning of established law was thus announced from the door of the log cabin court house, on Campus Martius, in the fall of 1788, by the newly appointed sheriff in these words:—"Oyez! Oyez! A court is now open for the administration of even-handed justice, to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and evidence in the case." From this first county of Ohio, the number has grown to 88, and courts of justice are established in each county.

GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

The history of the Old Northwest cannot be told without relating the great work of George Rogers Clark. It would really be the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted. He was born in Virginia in 1752, and was a brother of Capt. William Clark, whose great journey of 8,000 miles into the Oregon country, 1804-06, in company with Capt. Meriwether Lewis, a grateful nation is this year (1905) commemorating by a World's Fair at Portland, Oregon. George Rogers Clark was made a brigadier general in 1781, but is generally known in history, especially during the campaign in the Old Northwest, as Colonel Clark. He was only 20 years old when he plunged into the unbroken wilderness of Ohio, as a soldier and surveyor of Lord Dunmore's expedition. He was as fine a rifleman as ever entered a forest, and he was skilled in all the knowledge of woodcraft. As a soldier he was

brave and manly; as a commander he was sagacious, patient and fearless. The Indians respected and feared him alike, and gave him and his men the title of "The Long Knives."

In 1775, at the close of Dunmore's War, Clark went to Kentucky, where he assisted Daniel Boone to fight Indians, and to build a new commonwealth in the wilderness. On his return to his old home in Virginia, he learned that the War for Liberty had actually begun between the Colonies and England—the mother country. One year later we again find him in Kentucky, aiding the settlers on the borders in many ways. He is chosen by them to command the rude militia of this country, and it proved a wise choice. Every settlement was in constant danger of attack by the blood-thirsty Indians, and Clark knew full well how to resist them. But Virginia was claiming ownership of this country of Kentucky—"the dark and bloody ground"—and the hardy settlers thought they should have some protection from Virginia. At last two delegates, Clark being one, were chosen to go to Virginia and see the Governor and ask for the aid so justly due them. These determined delegates obtained an interview with the Governor of Virginia—then the noted Patrick Henry—and very forcefully showed him their needs and the necessity of immediate action. They petitioned for the formation of their country into an independent county, and that they might be allowed to assist the Colonies in their struggle against the tyranny of England. They also asked for 500 pounds of gunpowder and a supply of rifles. The Governor was at first inclined to refuse these requests on the ground that Virginia had all she could manage in the defense of the Colonies. But Colonel Clark told him plainly that a country that was not worth defending was not worth claiming. The delegates obtained their desired arms and ammunition, and when the Legislature next met the County of Kentucky was formed, with almost the identical boundaries as now mark the State of Kentucky.

General Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, had set a price upon every settler's scalp in the Ohio Valley, and in



the spring of 1777 the Indians had been so incited to cruelty and bloodshed by the promise of pay on the part of the British, that they made constant raids on the settlements across the Ohio. Hiding in the dense forest, they boldly attacked the unprotected and helpless pioneer while at work in his field, burned his cabin, destroyed his cattle and his crops and carried his wife and children into hellish captivity. Not a single life was safe, for there was always a hidden dusky foe on every hand. Unless relief could be obtained soon, all the whites in the valley would be destroyed. Relief came—and under the guiding hand of the brave young Clark. He conceived the plan of not only protecting the settlements, but of saving the great Northwest. But to carry out his plans he must have more men, and he therefore hurried back to Virginia, and laid his plans fully before Governor Patrick Henry. He was duly commissioned to raise seven companies of 40 men each among the settlers west of the Alleghany Mountains. As an incentive each soldier was promised 300 acres of land, to be selected from the richest valleys of the conquered territory. Thus originated the Virginia Military Reservation, between the Scioto and Miami rivers in Ohio, and the Reservation, now in the State of Indiana, for Clark and his soldiers.

In May, 1778, he started on the famous expedition from Redstone Old Fort—Brownsville, Pennsylvania—with only about 150 men. But the band increased in size as it marched on to old Fort Pitt, where it embarked upon the Ohio. When Colonel Clark left the Governor of Virginia, he was entrusted with two specific commands. One was to protect the settlers in Kentucky, and the other—not yet to be made public—authorized him to attack Kaskaskia, a British post on the Kaskaskia River, one mile east of the Mississippi. Governor Henry also gave him \$1,200, and an order on the commandant at Fort Pitt for all the powder he might need. From this fort the little band of men, without uniforms, fresh from the cabin, the forest and the mountain, began their perilous journey to conquer what has proved to

be as rich a country as can be found upon the globe. A motley crowd they were! Clad only in the garb of the hunter, and armed with the clumsy flint-lock rifle, the tomahawk and the long knife. But each man felt that he had a mission to perform, and under the leadership of the “Hannibal of the West,” he knew not defeat. At the falls of the Ohio, the army of backwoodsmen halted and camped on “Corn Island,” opposite the present site of Louisville. Here the settlers, who had accompanied the expedition, decided to remain, and build their homes. Colonel Clark drilled his soldiers here, then boldly informed them of his secret commission from Governor Henry to attack the British post at Kaskaskia. Cheers from the soldiers followed the announcement. Clark wisely



A BACKWOODSMAN.

A type of the men known to the Indians as  
“Long Knives.”

*Courtesy of the American Book Co.*

ly decides to make the journey by land, and therefore hides his little flotilla near the mouth of the Tennessee and begins his journey through the tangled forest. This journey was filled with dangers and difficulties, but, on the night of July 4, 1778, he surprises the garrison and captures the fort and the town. By a masterful management he brought all the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the United States—and that without shedding blood. The British colors were lowered, and





in their place, the "Old Blue Flag" of Virginia was hoisted. Without fighting, the garrison of Cahokia, a few miles up the Mississippi, also surrendered. Then quickly followed the surrender of Vincennes, on the Wabash, 240 miles distant. Vincennes at this time was deserted by most of the British, as the Governor General, Hamilton, had returned to Detroit. But on learning of its capture by Colonel Clark and his backwoodsmen, and also that Kaskaskia and Cahokia were in his possession, Hamilton hastened to Vincennes with a large body of British regulars and Indian allies. He finds the fort in possession of just two men—Captain Helm and a soldier. The Captain places a cannon at the open gate and demands the honors of war, if the fort is to be surrendered. The request is granted—and two men march out between rows of British soldiers and Indians. Hamilton again takes command of the fort, but as it is now the dead of winter, decides to await the coming of spring before attacking Kaskaskia. But Clark is informed by his faithful Spanish friend, Colonel Vigo, who loaned Clark nearly \$20,000 to aid in this campaign, that Hamilton had sent most of his men home for the winter, with the intention of recalling them early in the spring for an attack on Kaskaskia. Clark at once marches against Hamilton, a long and dangerous journey. The streams were filled with floating ice, the meadows and valleys were full of water and the ground was swampy and irregular. Often the men had to wade, for four or five miles at a stretch, through water to their waists. Food became scarce, and the men were falling from sickness. But fortunately for them they captured a canoe from some squaws, and in it they found a goodly quantity of buffalo meat, corn, tallow and kettles. This revived the weak, and gave them all added courage to press on to the attack. At last they camped on a small area of dry ground within sight of Vincennes. Hamilton was not aware of the approach of any enemy, and consequently felt secure in his stronghold. When night fell upon the camp, Colonel Clark led his men in a bold rush upon the town. The people of Vincennes were most heartily tired of British rule, and

they welcomed the Americans. After some sharp fighting, Hamilton agreed to meet Clark in a church and arrange terms. The valiant Clark would listen to no proposition from this "murderer of defenceless women and children" but unconditional surrender. The next day Hamilton's men, 79 in number, marched out and laid down their arms. The American colors were again hoisted over "Old Vincennes," and the fort was rebaptized with a new name, "Fort Patrick Henry." To the good name of George Rogers Clark also belongs the great work of the invasion of the rich country of the Shawnees, and the defeat of the Mianis. This successful campaign gave to Clark undisputed control of all the Illinois country, and the rich valley of the Wabash. In fact he was the unquestioned master of the country from Pennsylvania to the "Father of Waters," and from the Ohio to the Great Lakes.

By the Treaty of Paris, 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, this great area, now consisting of five States, was transferred from Great Britain to the United States. To the hero of this expedition America owes an enduring monument. But we have not always rewarded our great men in due measure. It is sad to relate that George Rogers Clark was allowed to pass his last years in poverty and neglect. His death came in 1818.

#### OWNERSHIP OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

For a long time it was doubtful to what State this newly acquired region belonged. Virginia claimed nearly all of it—and certainly her claim was a strong one. Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut each laid claim, also, to parts of this territory. But Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland absolutely refused to enter the Union, unless all the other States gave up their claims to Congress. Their contention was this: Should Virginia, or any other State, be given the whole or even a great part of this vast area, she would then have too much power. Therefore all claims, they said, should be surrendered by these States to Congress for the general good. This firm stand on





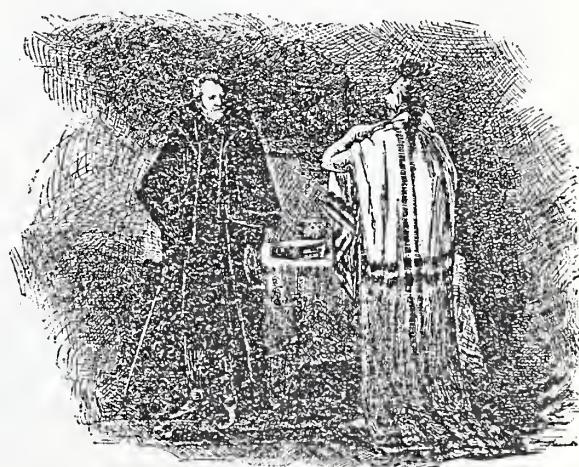
the part of these three small States finally prevailed, and all claims, save certain reservations, were given up to the general government. It was many years, however, before the Indian tribes gave up their rich hunting grounds to the white men. We cannot find heart to censure them for this, for it was no small matter for the savage son of the forest to yield the land of his birth and the bones of his fathers, to the encroachments of alien foes. The treatment given these original owners of the soil of God's broad footstool will ever bring the blush of shame to every honest American, for these lands were taken from them by misrepresentation, dishonesty and overwhelming force.

Senator John Sherman—Ohio's great Senator—always claimed that the government never kept a single treaty made with the Indian. Is it any wonder then that we find the Sacs, the Foxes, the Ottawas, the Winnebagoes and the Kickapoos making a last desperate struggle to retain their happy hunting grounds?

#### BLACK HAWK.

The story of this last long effort by these tribes centers around the one chief who towers above all others in this country as Mont Blanc towers among the foothills of the plain, viz: Black Hawk, a chief of the Sacs and Foxes. He was born in 1767, in the Indian village of Saukenuk, on the north bank of the Rock River, about a mile above its mouth. At the age of 19, upon the death of his father, who was killed in battle, he "fell heir to the medicine bag of his forefathers," and for 50 years was the only leader of his people—the last savage patriot to defend his land against the irresistible force of civilization. Black Hawk was a born warrior and leader of warriors. His great-grandfather was a mighty chief before him—the celebrated old Thunder, who more than a hundred years before had led his fierce people—the Sacs—from the northern shores of the St. Lawrence to the rich valleys of Rock River and the Wisconsin. Black Hawk taught his people a rude form of agriculture, and they made a garden of Rock Island. Until the un-

fair and one-sided treaty was made by the authorities at St. Louis in 1804 for a narrow strip of land along the great river, in order to work the mines of lead there, he was a friend of the Americans. But he never would acknowledge the rights of this treaty by which the valuable lands of his people were filched from them. This had been accomplished by loading the four chiefs, who had been sent to St. Louis to secure the honorable release of a Sac warrior imprisoned for killing a vicious backwoodsman in a quarrel, with gaudy presents, and filling them with whiskey. In addition, they were made flattering promises, and under these various influences they finally consented to give the American commander—the representative of the American government—certain parts of their country on two rivers—the Illinois and the Mississippi. It was also promised, on the part of the President of the United States, to pay the Sacs \$1,000 per year for this valuable grant. These chiefs had no right to make any treaty, though they thought



PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON AND BLACK HAWK.

"I am a man and you are another."

*Courtesy of the American Book Co.*

by thus complying with the wishes of the white chief, they would gain his good will, and save the life of the Sac warrior whom they had been sent to aid. Instead, however, they saw him led out and shot to death—murdered without a trial—in the very land over which the Or-



dinance of 1787 had expressly stipulated: "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and their property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress, but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them." How well we have kept these fair promises! What wonder that the noble blood of Black Hawk should fairly boil with vindictive rage at such treatment of his race! From this one abuse originated the Black Hawk War. But it was augmented by many other causes of even greater fragrance and dishonor. False reports about this great chief were spread far and wide, and the government sent an army against him. Our own great Lincoln formed, when a mere youth, a militia company, and marched to the supposed scene of "the great Indian uprising." Black Hawk, who never really meant to fight the Americans, but had long borne in silence his deep wrongs, was captured, through the treachery of the Winnebagoes, and imprisoned. His tribes—men, helpless women and children—were ruthlessly shot down or drowned in the Mississippi, the very river upon whose banks they had so long hunted, lived and loved. After a long imprisonment in Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, he was taken to Washington, where President Andrew Jackson held an interview with him. When asked by the President why he had attempted to make war against the Americans, he answered: "I am a man and you are another. I took up the hatchet to avenge injuries which could no longer be borne." The great President sent him back to live in peace with the few remaining people of his race, upon the plains of Iowa, where he died in 1838. Thus was closed forever, in the Old Northwest, the efforts of the red man to retain the lands and hunting grounds of his fathers. The Black Hawk War forms their last chapter. "As a race they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up,

their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war-cry is fast dying away to the untrodden West. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains and read their doom in the setting sun."

#### THE WILDERNESS SUBDUED.

Gradually the wilderness gave way to the pioneer. His sturdy arm and untiring frame never knew rest until the forest was made to blossom with fruit and grain. He turned the mountain side into a garden of flowers. Along the stream he built his mill, and in the protected valley he laid out the village—now the great city with its millions of people. He met the howling wolf with defiance, turned the woolly coat of the buffalo into a protecting robe, and dined upon choice rounds of bison and deer. As the virgin forest yielded before his axe, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses flourished in his meadows. The meadow, in turn, gave place to the corn, and later to the wheat—and in place of the "johnny cake" came the snow-white loaf. The loving mother, sons and daughters were clad, for many years, only in garments made by their own hands—the linsey-woolsey of "Hoosier" days. Everybody worked from daylight until late into the night. The pioneer was his own manufacturer. He could shoe a horse, or "iron" a wagon. He could build a chair or a house. He could make his children's shoes, or a spinning wheel, and by the light of the fire from the great open fire-place—that ancient emblem of the tribal family and of modern civilization—he tied his brooms and taught his children the "three R's."

As markets came nearer, his rude cabin "where humble happiness endeared each scene," gave place to a more pretentious dwelling, and in it many of the real luxuries of life were found.

Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests retire  
To pause from toil, and trim their evening fire;  
Blest that abode where want and pain repair,  
And every stranger finds a ready chair;  
Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crowned,





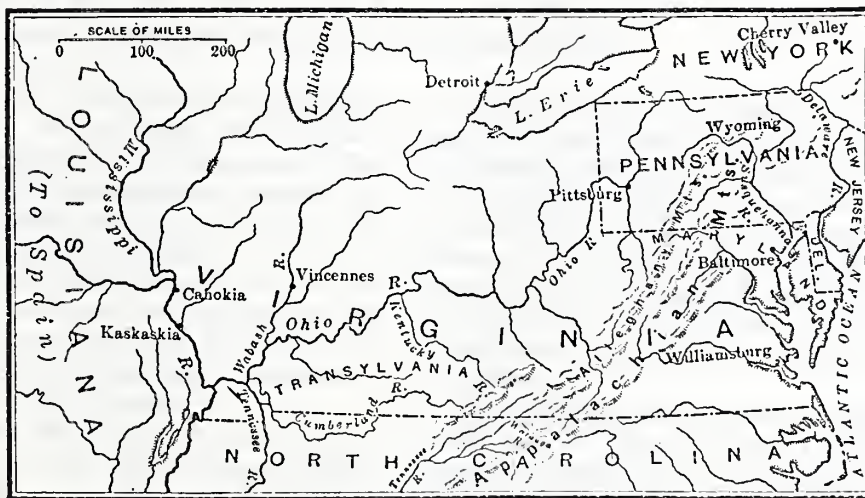
Where all the ruddy family around  
 Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail,  
 Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale;  
 Or press the bashful stranger to his food,  
 And learn the luxury of doing good.

The virgin soil now yields its golden harvest and "health and plenty cheer the laboring swain."

But out of all this change and progress comes the rugged pioneer himself, unchanged. His brow is deeply furrowed by the hardships

of years of sunshine and shadow, and his manners are still those of the dawn.

Dr. James Baldwin pays the pioneer the following noble tribute: "No hero of history, no warrior patriot, ever served his country better or earned laurels more nobly. The world may forget what he suffered and what he accomplished, but his monument shall remain as long as our country endures. What is his monument? It is the Old Northwest itself, now the center of the republic, and the crowning factor of our country's greatness."



THE WESTERN COUNTRY IN THE REVOLUTION.

*Courtesy of the American Book Co.*





## CHAPTER II

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### THE FAMOUS MAUMEE VALLEY

*Great Valleys of the World—Valley of the Maumee—Its Great Fertility—First Attempt at Settlement in Ohio—General Harmar Sent Against the Miamis—St. Clair's Defeat—Fort Defiance—Battle of the Fallen Timber, General Wayne's Great Victory—Siege of Fort Meigs—Col. George Croghan and the Defense of Fort Stephenson—End of the War of 1812—Early Struggle for Possession—Wild Game an Alluring Prize—The Economic Work of the Beaver—The Ohio Company—France Attempts to Take Possession of the Ohio Valley—The French and Indian War—The Fertility, Wealth, and Substantial Citizenship of the Great Maumee Valley.*

In all ages and countries man has sought the river valley. In the valley man first advanced from barbarism to civilization. The first nations to gain power and to become enlightened were those whose homes were on fertile soil and beside cool water.

The great and fertile basin between the Alps and the Apennines—that garden of the ancient world—through which flows the Po, was the abiding place of millions of inhabitants, and the source of Italy's wealth.

Of this valley Dr. Thomas Arnold says: "Who can wonder that this large and richly watered plain should be filled with flourishing cities or that it should have been contended for so often by successful invaders?"

The Greek historian Herodotus proclaims: "Egypt is the gift of the Nile." The annual overflow of that giant stream has kept the valley of Egypt a garden of richest alluvium for untold centuries. Here have uncounted millions of the human race "lived, loved and died."

The great river valleys of Russia have long supported her teeming population, and to-day her sluggish rivers carry Russia's wealth to the sea. In America the Hudson flows through

a valley so rich, and so beautiful, that it has long been the theme of the historian, and the inspiration of the bard. But to the inhabitants of the Old Northwest, and especially of Ohio, no valley has a greater charm than that of the Maumee. The name is Indian, and it falls softly on the ear when it is pronounced, for it has more vowels than consonants. The beauty of the name introduces you to the beauty of the valley.

The source of this stream is generally regarded as St. Mary's River, which rises in Auglaize County, Ohio, near the county seat, and flows in a northwesterly direction through Mercer and Van Wert counties; then it enters Indiana, passing through Adams and Allen counties of that State. At Fort Wayne it receives the St. Joseph from the north. Here the Maumee proper begins, and turning northeast it continues its course through Paulding, Defiance and Henry counties, and along the line between Wood and Lucas, falling into Maumee Bay at Toledo.

The soil along its course is a black loam, capable of producing the most extensive crops year after year without the use of fertilizers.



The richness of this valley attracted the Indian long years before the coming of the white man. Here he roamed unmolested, and here he "wooded his dusky mate." The fauna and flora were most abundant, and life for both the white and the red man was made easy and happy, for game was found on every hand, and the God of nature had clothed the forest like a vineyard.

Into this valley immigrants came in large numbers. They felled the forest, and bridged the stream, and they made the wilderness blossom like the rose. Prosperous villages appeared at every turn of the road, or bend of the stream, and some of them soon became cities.

Along the banks of the stream, betimes, was heard the dreadful war-whoop of the Shawnees or the Hurons, the shrill whistle of the rifle ball and the roar of cannon. At Fort Wayne, Defiance and Toledo once stood massive forts where was heard the din of battle and there was seen the death grapple between "Mad Anthony" Wayne and his foes, or the long-drawn combat between General Harrison and the English general Proctor, aided by his devoted Indian ally, Tecumseh.

The story of these old struggles is ever new and this chapter would be sadly wanting in interest should the recital of them be omitted here.

#### FIRST SETTLEMENT IN OHIO, 1680.

The Governor of Canada, Count de Frontenac, anxious for France to gain possession of the rich country to the south of the chain of Great Lakes, sent out trading parties with authority from the King of France to erect stores and military posts, and to take possession of the country in the name of the government of France. One of these trading parties erected a post on the Maumee, near the present site of Maumee City in Lucas County, in 1680. This was an important trading post for a number of years. This post was removed to a more advantageous position at the head waters of the Maumee, where the city of Fort Wayne now stands. On the very site of the old post at

Maumee City, the British erected, in 1794, Fort Miami. The above-named post or stockade, at Maumee City, is believed to have been the first attempt at settlement, or occupation by white men, within the present limits of Ohio. These statements are made, says the historian Knapp, on the authority of records at Montreal and Quebec, and papers at Albany and Harrisburg.

The chief village of the Miami Indians was at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, where Fort Wayne now stands. In 1791 General Harmar was sent against them, to punish them for their continued attacks upon the white settlers. But he was led into an ambuscade and routed.

General St. Clair, a Revolutionary officer of note and Governor of the territory northwest of the Ohio, was then sent to attack the Miamis in the same year. But he was surprised and signally beaten. Every school boy knows the story of his defeat. It was the most disastrous of all the early conflicts with the Indians. The battle was fought along a branch of the Wabash, a little south of the St. Mary's, at Fort Recovery, in Mercer County, Ohio, November 4, 1791.

After a careful examination of the records and ability of various officers, Washington assigned to Gen. Anthony Wayne the difficult task, and in June, 1792, he was sent into the Indian country in the Northwest. He was called by the Indians the "Chief Who Never Sleeps." He spent about two years in building forts, enlisting troops, and in gaining the confidence of some of the Indians. They left Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), October 7, 1793, and established Fort Greenville, on the present site of the county seat of Darke County. On Christmas Day, 1793, Wayne re-occupied the ground where St. Clair had been so badly beaten three years before, and erected a stockade, which was very appropriately named "Fort Recovery." As the fort was in process of erection, 600 human skulls were found and buried under one of the block-houses—relics of the awful carnage of St. Clair's defeat.

General Wayne now put forth every effort





to gain the favorable consideration of terms of peace, but the Indians, flushed with success, refused to accept any terms, however favorable, and even murdered Trueman, Freeman and Colonel Hardin, the three ambassadors sent to treat with them. Back of this action was the influence of the British, who urged the Indians on to further deeds of violence.

On July 28, 1794, General Wayne, after being joined on the 26th by Colonel Scott, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, started on his victorious march against his foes. They fled at his advance, and he soon found himself in the fertile country about the junction of the Auglaize with the Maumee. There were extensive gardens and highly cultivated fields extending for many miles above and below the junction of the two rivers. All this indicated the work of many people—an evidence of the number of the enemy.

Here General Wayne at once erected a strong stockade fort where the two rivers meet and he named it "Fort Defiance."



PLAN OF FORT DEFIANCE.

*Explanations:*—At each angle of the fort was a block-house. The one next the Maumee is marked A, having port-holes B, on the three exterior sides, and door D, and chimney C, on the side facing to the interior. There was a line of pickets on each side of the fort, connecting the block-houses by their nearest angles. Outside of the pickets and around the block-houses was a glacis, a wall of earth eight feet thick, sloping upwards and outwards from the feet of the pickets, supported by a log wall on the side of the ditch

and by fascines, a wall of fagots, on the side next the Auglaize. The ditch, fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep, surrounded the whole work except on the side toward the Auglaize; and diagonal pickets, eleven feet long and one foot apart, were secured to the log wall and projected over the ditch. E and E were gateways. F was a bank of earth, four feet wide, left for a passage across the ditch. G was a falling gate or drawbridge, which was raised and lowered by pulleys, across the ditch, covering it or leaving it uncovered at pleasure. The officers' quarters were at H, and the storehouses at I. At K, two lines of pickets converged towards L, which was a ditch eight feet deep, by which water was procured from the river without exposing the carrier to the enemy. M was a small sand-bar at the point.—From Knapp's "History of the Maumee Valley."

Wayne was eight days in building Fort Defiance; began on the 9th of August and finished on the 17th. After surveying its block-houses, pickets, ditches and fascines, Wayne exclaimed: "I defy the English, Indians and all the devils in hell to take it." Colonel Scott, who happened at that instant to be standing at his side, remarked: "Then call it Fort Defiance." And so Wayne, in a letter to the Secretary of War, written at this time, said: "Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West without loss of blood. The very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens show the work of many hands. The margin of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the Lake (or Maumee) and Auglaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place; nor have I ever before beheld such fields of corn in any part of America from Canada to Florida. We are now employed in completing a strong stockade fort, with four good block-houses, by way of bastions, at the confluence of the Auglaize and the Maumee, which I have called Defiance."

#### BATTLE OF THE FALLEN TIMBER.

The Indians and their British allies did not, however, risk a battle here, but selected an elevated plain above the rapids of the Maumee, on the left bank of the river. This place they thought greatly favored their plan of battle,





for it was covered by fallen timber which had been recently hurled to the ground by a tornado, thus preventing the action of cavalry. Undaunted by this plan, Wayne moved on to the place of conflict, and on August 20th, about 8 o'clock in the morning, he began the attack upon the combined forces of Indians and British. The battle began at "Presque Isle"—a hill about two miles south of Maumee City, and four south of the British fort, Miami.

"General Wayne had about three thousand men under his command, and the Indians are computed to have been equally numerous. This is not improbable, as the hostile league embraced the whole Northwestern frontier. As he approached the position of the enemy he sent forward a battalion of mounted riflemen, which was ordered, in case of an attack, to make a retreat in feigned confusion, in order to draw the Indians on more disadvantageous



BATTLE OF THE FALLEN TIMBER.

*Courtesy of the American Book Co.*

ground. As was anticipated, this advance soon met the enemy, and being fired on fell back and was warmly pursued toward the main body. The morning was rainy, and the drums could not communicate the concerted signals with sufficient distinctness. A plan of turning the right flank of the Indians was not, therefore, fulfilled. But the victory was complete, the whole Indian line, after a severe contest, giving way and flying in disorder. About one hundred savages were killed."

This decisive victory gave undisputed pos-

session of the country of the Miamis, and completely broke their power.

Before leaving this valley, so gloriously gained, General Wayne erected a fort where Swan Creek joins the Maumee, which was held until Jay's treaty, 1793, when Great Britain surrendered its Northern posts.

"On the 27th the troops took up their march, devastating every village and field on the line to Fort Defiance, which they proceeded to render more substantial. September 14th the legion moved on to the Miami villages, where the long contemplated fort was constructed, and October 22, 1794, placed under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hamtramck, who, after firing fifteen rounds of cannon, gave the name, which the city now bears, of Fort Wayne."

#### SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS, MAY, 1813.

Of all the military operations along the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, none is more interesting than the siege of Fort Meigs, near the present site of Toledo. The fort stood upon high ground, about 60 feet above the Maumee, on the margin of the bank. The surface is quite level. The site is well preserved, and a station called "Fort Meigs" is now seen along the line of the electric railway. One may yet see the well-defined outline of the old fort—the grand traverse yet arises six or eight feet above the ground. The place is famous, and many people visit it each year.

The following accounts of Fort Meigs and her battles are taken from Knapp's "History of the Maumee Valley."

"In an excursion of the veterans of the War of 1812, made to Fort Meigs in June, 1870, Mayor Tyler, in his address of welcome to the soldiers, remarked, with regard to the present condition of this consecrated ground:

"On to-morrow you will be escorted to the old fortifications of Fort Meigs. There you will find its earthworks faithfully preserved, safe, only as far as the hand of time has marred its former war-frowning front. No instrument of agriculture has torn down or plowed up any part of the old fort. Two





of the original pickets, placed there in 1812, are there yet. There you will find, marked by stones long since placed over them, the graves of your fallen comrades, there the trenches, there the magazine, there all the outlines of the ancient warfare. Mr. Michael Hayes and his brothers, who own the soil of the old fort, have faithfully performed their duty in guarding this landmark of history from destruction or desolation. They have preserved many of the relics of the battle-field—grape shot, canister, bayonets, and many other evidences of the conflict.

"So far the military operations of the Northwest had certainly been sufficiently discouraging; the capture of Mackinac, the surrender of Hull, the massacre at Chicago, and the overwhelming defeat at Frenchtown, are the leading events. Nothing had been gained, and of what had been lost, nothing had been retaken. The slight successes over the Indians by Hopkins, Edwards and Campbell had not shaken the power or confidence of Tecumseh and his allies; while the fruitless efforts of Harrison through five months, to gather troops enough at the mouth of the Maumee to attempt the reconquest of Michigan, which had been taken in a week, depressed the spirits of the Americans, and gave new life and hopes to their foes.

"About the time that Harrison's unsuccessful campaign drew to a close, a change took place in the War Department, and General Armstrong succeeded his incapable friend, Dr. Eustis. Armstrong's views were those of an able soldier. In October, 1812, he had again addressed the government, through Mr. Gallatin, on the necessity of obtaining command of the Lakes, and when raised to power determined to make naval operations the basis of the military movements in the Northwest. His views in relation to the coming campaign in the West were based on two points, viz: The use of regular troops alone, and the command of the Lakes, which he was led to think could be obtained by the 20th of June.

"Although the views of the Secretary in regard to the non-employment of militia were not, and could not be, adhered to, the general

plan of merely standing on the defensive until the command of the Lakes was secured, was persisted in, although it was the 2nd of August, instead of the 1st of June, before the vessels on Lake Erie could leave the harbor in which they had been built. Among these defensive operations in the spring and summer of 1813, that of Fort Meigs, the new post taken by Harrison at the foot of the rapids, and that at Lower Sandusky, deserve to be especially noticed, as they form historical wealth which the whole country, and especially the inhabitants of the Maumee Valley, will ever regard with feelings of pride and interest. It had been anticipated that, with the opening of spring, the British would attempt the conquest of the position upon the Maumee, and measures had been taken by the General to forward reinforcements, which were detained, however, as usual, by the spring freshets and the bottomless roads. It was no surprise, therefore, to General Harrison, that on the breaking up of the ice in Lake Erie, General Proctor, with all his disposable force, consisting of regulars and Canadian militia from Malden, and a large body of Indians under Tecumseh, amounting in the whole to 2,000 men, made him a hostile visit, and laid siege to Fort Meigs. To encourage the Indians, he had promised them an easy conquest, and assured them that General Harrison should be delivered up to Tecumseh. On the 26th of April the British columns appeared on the other bank of the river and established their principal batteries on a commanding eminence opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th the Indians crossed the river and established themselves in the rear of the American lines. The garrison, not having completed their wells, had no water except what they obtained from the river, under a constant firing from the enemy."

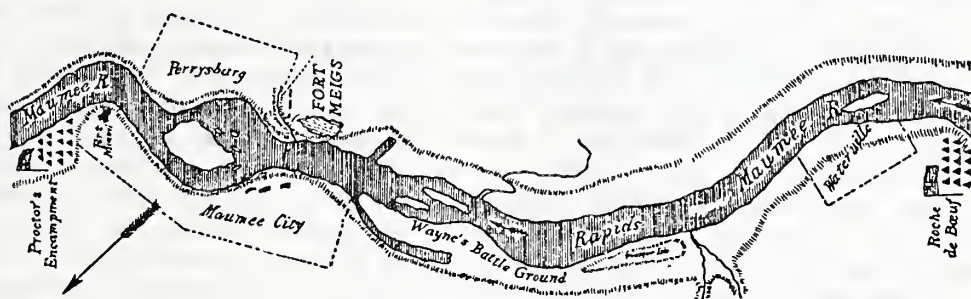
Below is an extract from an article on the siege of Fort Meigs, by Rev. A. M. Lorraine, originally published in the "Ladies' Repository" for March, 1845.—

"One afternoon, as numbers were gathered together on the 'parade,' two strangers, finely mounted, appeared on the western bank of the river, and seemed to be taking a very calm and deliberate survey of our works. It was a



strange thing to see travelers in that wild country, and we commonly held such to be enemies, until they proved themselves to be friends. So one of our batteries was cleared forthwith, and the gentlemen were saluted with a shot that tore up the earth about them and put them to a hasty flight. If that ball had struck its mark, much bloodshed might have been prevented, for we learned subsequently that our illustrious visitors were Proctor and Tecumseh. The garrison was immediately employed in cutting deep traverses through the fort, taking down the tents and preparing for a siege. The work accomplished in a few hours, under the excitement of the occasion, was prodigious. The

on both sides. It was, however, more constant on the British side, because they had a more extensive mark to batter. We had nothing to fire at but their batteries, but they were coolly and deliberately attended to; and it was believed that more than one of their guns were dismantled during the siege. One of our militiamen took his station on the embankment, and gratuitously forewarned us of every shot. In this he became so skillful that he could, in almost every case, predict the destination of the ball. As soon as the smoke issued from the muzzle of the gun, he would cry out 'shot' or 'bomb,' as the case might be. Sometimes he would exclaim 'Block-house No. 1,' or 'Look



PLAN ILLUSTRATING THE BATTLES OF THE MAUMEE.

*Explanations.*—The map above shows about eight miles of the country along each side of the Maumee, including the towns of Perrysburg, Maumee City and Waterville.

Fort Meigs, memorable from having sustained two sieges in the year 1813, is shown on the east side of the Maumee, with the British batteries on both sides of the river, and above the British fort, the position of Proctor's encampment.

*From Knapf's "History of the Maumee Valley."*

grand traverse being completed, each man was ordered to excavate, under the embankment, suitable lodgings, as substitutes for our tents. Those rooms were shot-proof and bomb-proof, except in the event of a shell falling in the traverse and at the mouth of a cave. The above works were scarcely completed before it was discovered that the enemy, under cover of night, had constructed batteries on a commanding hill north of the river. There their artillerymen were posted; but the principal part of their army occupied the old English fort below. Their Indian allies appeared to have a roving commission, for they beset us on every side. The cannonading commenced in good earnest

out, main battery'; 'Now for the meat house'; 'Good-bye, if you will pass.' In spite of all the expostulations of his friends, he maintained his post. One day there came a shot that seemed to defy all his calculations. He stood silent, motionless, perplexed. In the same instant he was swept into eternity. Poor man! he should have considered, that when there is no obliquity in the issue of the smoke, either to the right or left, above or below, the fatal messenger would travel in the direct line of his vision. He reminded me of the peasant in the siege of Jerusalem who cried out, 'Woe to the city! Woe to myself!' On the most active day of the investment, there were as many as 500 cannon





balls and bombs thrown at our fort. Meantime the Indians, climbing up into the trees, fired incessantly upon us. Such was their distance, that many of the balls barely reached us, and fell harmless to the ground. Occasionally they inflicted dangerous and even fatal wounds. The number killed in the fort was small, considering the profusion of powder and ball expended on us. About 80 were slain, many wounded, and several had to suffer the amputation of limbs. The most dangerous duty which we performed within the precincts of the fort, was in covering the magazine. Previous to this, the powder had been deposited in wagons, and these stationed in the traverse. Here there was no security against bombs; it was therefore thought to be prudent to remove the powder into a small block-house and cover it with earth. The enemy, judging our designs from our movements, now directed all their shot to this point. Many of their balls were red-hot. Wherever they struck they raised a cloud of smoke, and made a frightful hissing. An officer, passing our quarters, said: 'Boys, who will volunteer to cover the magazine?' Fool-like, away several of us went. As soon as we reached the spot, there came a ball and took off one man's head. The spades and dirt flew faster than any of us had before witnessed. In the midst of our job, a bombshell fell on the roof, and lodging on one of the braces it spun around for a moment. Every soldier fell flat on his face, and with breathless horror awaited the vast explosion, which we expected would crown all our earthly sufferings. Only one of the gang presumed to reason on the case. He silently argued that, as the shell had not burst as quickly as usual, there might be something wrong in its arrangement. If it burst where it was, and the magazine exploded, there could be no escape; it was death anyhow; so he sprang to his feet, seized a boat hook, and pulling the hissing missile to the ground, and jerking the smoking match from its socket, discovered that the shell was filled with inflammable matter, which if once ignited would have wrapped the whole building in a sheet of flame. This circumstance added wings to our shovels and we were right

glad when the officer said: 'That will do; go to your lines.'"

Defeated in his attempts to capture Fort Meigs, Proctor next moved to Lower Sandusky, into the neighborhood of General Harrison's stores and his headquarters, and besieged Fort Stephenson.

Herewith is given a brief account of the attack upon this fort, and its heroic defense by the youthful Colonel Croghan.

#### COL. GEORGE CROGHAN AND THE DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON.

George Croghan was born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 15, 1791. He was a boy of manly appearance, and at a very early age developed a strong desire for military life. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, Virginia, July 4, 1810. In 1811 he served in the battle of Tippecanoe, exhibiting great courage, activity and military skill. He was made captain the following year, and major, March, 1813. On May 5, 1813, he distinguished himself as aide-de-camp of General Harrison in the defense of Fort Meigs.

Early in 1813, Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), was constructed



COL. GEORGE CROGHAN.

*Courtesy of the Croghan Bank, Fremont, O.*

by and named after Colonel Stephenson, then in command of United States troops. During the month of July, 1813, Major Croghan was placed in command of this fort, upon which an attack by the British was anticipated. Previous



to the battle, General Harrison had dispatched messengers to Croghan, advising him that if the enemy appeared in force he should retreat. But the young major wrote back that he had determined to hold the fort at all hazards. General Harrison treated his reply as disobedience of orders, and relieved him of his command. Croghan at once explained to the General's satisfaction, and was returned to his post.

On the 31st of July the British made their appearance, landing about a mile below the fort. General Proctor, the British commander, at once sent a messenger to the fort with a flag, and a summons for an immediate surrender. To this went back the reply: "*The fort will be defended to the last extremity; no force, however great, can induce us to surrender, as we are resolved to maintain this post or bury ourselves in its ruins.*" Again was the flag of truce sent to Croghan, advising him to submit, and thereby avoid the terrible massacre that would surely follow. But to this, the cool and defiant answer went out: "*When this fort is taken, there shall be none to massacre; it will not be given up while a man is able to resist.*" Firing immediately commenced by the British gunboats and a howitzer on shore. Croghan had but one piece of artillery, but by shifting its position from place to place, induced the belief that he had several. The British, having made no satisfactory progress, determined to storm the fort, and on the 2nd of August advanced with about 500 regulars, 800 Indians, a howitzer and three six-pounders. They were under command to "give the Yankees no quarter." Croghan, with only 169 men, reserved fire until the "red coats" had approached within easy reach, when he fired with such fatal precision that the British faltered; he then turned his battery, a single gun, a six-pounder loaded with grape and canister, upon them, and the ravine through which they were approaching was shortly filled with the dead and dying enemy. This British loss of dead and wounded was about 120, while Croghan's was only eight.

Thus, on the 2nd day of August, 1813, at the age of 21 years, the heroic Croghan, against a vastly superior force, had won this brilliant

victory. For this exploit he was brevetted lieutenant colonel by the President of the United States; Congress awarded him a gold medal, and the ladies of Chillicothe, then the capital of Ohio, presented him with a beautiful sword.

Just previous to the battle, Major Croghan wrote the following impressive letter to a friend:

"The enemy are not far distant. I expect an attack. I will defend this post till the last extremity. I have just sent away women and children, with the sick of the garrison, that I may be able to act without incumbrance. Be satisfied. I shall, I hope, do my duty. The example set me by my Revolutionary kindred is before me. Let me die rather than prove unworthy of their name."

He was made inspector general in 1825, with rank of colonel, and served as such with General Taylor in Mexico in 1846-47.

Col. George Croghan died in New Orleans, January 8, 1849. And to keep his memory, Fremont, through these passing years, has continued to celebrate the second day of August.

Fort Stephenson, a spot precious to the citizens of Fremont, is now owned and cared for by the city. The old cannon, familiarly known as "Old Betsy," which did such fearful execution in the fight, to-day stands silently upon the fort, a fitting companion of that noble shaft, erected in memory of Colonel Croghan, and of the brave soldiers in the late Rebellion.

Tecumseh's death at the battle of the Thames in Canada, and Perry's victory on Lake Erie, with Jackson's at New Orleans, following the successes of Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson, closed the War of 1812, or the "Second War of Independence."

#### EARLY STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION.

Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, in his "Old Northwest," writes thus: "Save New England alone, there is no section of the United States embracing several States, that is so distinct an historical unit, and that so readily yields to historical treatment as the 'Old Northwest.' It was the occasion of the final struggle for dominion between France





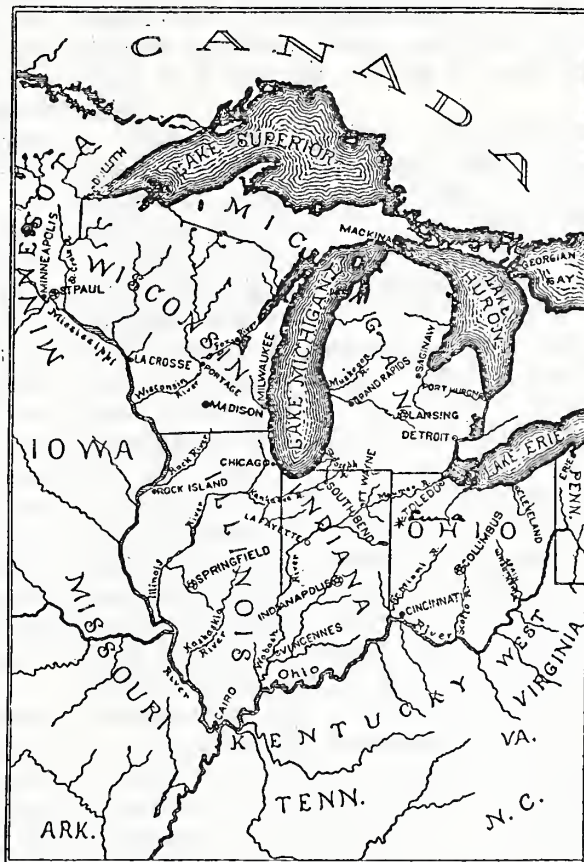
and England in North America. It was the theatre of one of the most brilliant and far-reaching military exploits of the Revolution. The disposition to be made of it at the close of the Revolution is the most important territorial question treated in the history of American diplomacy. After the war, the Northwest began to assume increasing importance in the national history. It is the original public domain and the part of the West first colonized under the authority of the national government. It was the first and most important territory ever organized by Congress. It is the only part of the United States ever under a secondary constitution like the Ordinance of 1787. No other equal part of the Union has made, in one hundred years, such progress along the characteristic lines of American development."

From the Old Northwest were formed the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and part of Minnesota, and it forms one of the richest and most enterprising regions of America.

Long before the English appeared upon this scene, the French had explored and threaded the great wilderness. They pushed their way into the great regions beyond the source of the Mississippi to the "Land of the Dakotas" and in the opposite direction to the mouth of the Mississippi and to the foot of the Alleghanies. They spread themselves out over half a continent, visiting lakes, forests and rivers, bent on discovery, trade or the reclaiming of souls. The tale of the heroic expeditions of the French *voyageurs*, priests and soldiers amid the sublimity and grandeur of the virgin scenes which unfolded to their vision, forms a brilliant and enchanting chapter in American history.

Of the galaxy of States formed from this Western region, the territory occupied by Ohio was the last to be discovered and claimed by the French. It lay in the path of the nearest route from Canada to the Mississippi Valley, but the explorers were long barred out by the hostile Iroquois, and not until the year 1680 do we find any important settlements. In that year one of the parties sent out by Frontenac, the Governor of Canada, built a small stockade

just below the site of Maumee City, which was an important trading post for many years. In 1694 it was abandoned for a more favorable location at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands. The next year witnessed the establishment of a trading post at the western end of Lake Erie, which was des-



THE OLD NORTHWEST.  
(With its present boundaries.)

Courtesy of the American Book Co.

troysed by the Miamis two years later. The Wabash Valley was occupied about the year 1700, the first settlers entering it from the Kankakee. Later the Canadians found a nearer route to the Wabash Valley by way of the Maumee River and the short portage between the head-waters of the two rivers. About this time, also, the English first established them-





selves in Ohio for permanent operations. As early as 1686-87 attempts were made by the Dutch and English traders from New York to penetrate this Western region. The country between Lake Erie and Upper Michigan was one of the great beaver trapping grounds and was therefore a temptation to the traders. "The Hurons, the Chippewas, the Ottawas and even the Iroquois, from beyond Ontario, by turns sought this region in large parties for the capture of this game, from the earliest historic times. It is a region peculiarly adapted to the wants of this animal. To a great extent level, it is intersected by numerous water-courses, which have but moderate flow. At the headwaters and small inlets of these streams, the beaver established his colonies. Here he dammed the streams, setting back the water over the flat lands, and creating ponds, in which were his habitations. Not one or two, but a series of such dams were constructed along each stream, so that very extensive surfaces became thus covered permanently with the flood. The trees were killed and the land was converted into a chain of ponds and marshes, with intervening dry ridges. In time, by Nature's recuperative process, the annual growth and decay of grasses and aquatic plants, these filled with muck or peat, with occasional deposits of bog lime, and the ponds and swales became dry again.

"Illustrations of this beaver-made country are numerous enough in our immediate vicinity. In a semi-circle of 12 miles around Detroit, having the river for base, and embracing about 100,000 acres, fully one-fifth consists of marshy tracts or prairies, which had their origin in the work of the beaver. A little farther west nearly one whole township in Wayne County is of this country." (Hubbard, "Memorials of a Half Century.")

Ohio was also invaded by settlers from Virginia, but it is not known who the Englishmen were who first crossed the Alleghanies to the valleys beyond. We have no authentic records of explorations in the region until the year 1714, when Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia led an exploring party beyond the Alleghanies. In 1744 the Indians deeded

all this Western region to Virginia and this gave the English their first real treaty right to the West.

In 1748 the "Ohio Company," which was composed of 13 prominent Virginians and Marylanders and a London merchant, was formed for the purpose of speculating in lands and trading with the Indians in Ohio. Christopher Gist was sent out by the company to explore Southern Ohio, and from this time there is a growing interest in these western lands.

The French, however, were not inactive. Marquis de la Galissoniere, who was Governor of Canada, sent Celoron de Bienville, with 300 men into the Ohio Valley with the purpose of taking possession of the country, of propitiating the Indians and of warning the English traders out of the country. Bienville crossed the portage between Lake Erie and Lake Chautauqua, which was the easternmost crossing from the Great Lakes to the southern rivers used by the French, and made his way down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the Miami, returning to Montreal by way of the Maumee and Lake Erie. At important points he buried leaden plates upon which were engraved the arms of France, and bearing an inscription that they had taken the land and buried the plates. Bienville found the valley swarming with English traders and the Indians generally well disposed toward them.

The Marquis Duquesne, in 1753, with a strong force seized and held the northeastern branches of the Ohio. This threw down the gauntlet to the English, and in 1756 war was formally declared between the two countries, which culminated on the Heights of Abraham in 1759. In the treaty of 1763 France surrendered her possessions to the English, and for several years Ohio was controlled by military commandants on the frontiers.

The great valley of the Maumee was, it is seen, a part of this ancient battle-ground between the Indian tribes, the French and the English. It is now the home of millions of people, whose only contest is for advancement. Schools; churches and factories take the place



of the camp, the fort and the wigwam. Where once the beaver had his undisputed dam in marsh and swamp, the farmer grows his crops in peace and contentment. The same skies hang above, and the same sun warms the land,

but how different the product! Her great men and noble women have made history, have carried the burden and scattered the mists, and to-day no more fitting home can be found on old Earth than the valley of the Maumee.

[REDACTED]

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## CHAPTER III

### INDIAN OCCUPATION

*The Life Story of Simon Kenton—Simon Girty, the Renegade—Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Chief Who Never Sleeps"—Celebrated Treaty of Greenville—Gen. Arthur St. Clair—St. Clair's Defeat—Tecumseh, the Most Gifted American Indian—Tecumseh's Death—Tecumseh's High Ideals of Justice—The Indian of To-Day—Haskell Institute—Carlisle Indian School—Logan's Speech—Villainy of the Government's Indian Agents—Sprague's View of the Indian and His Destiny.*

It is not a difficult task to imagine Allen County, and all of Ohio, the home and happy hunting grounds of the red man of the forest. The time is not so far back on the page of history. This county once abounded in game of all kinds, and the means of easily acquired subsistence. Over what are now the clean farms, the villages and the city, "the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer" and "the council-fire glared on the wise and the daring."

The men who fought their way to civilization in the wilderness of Ohio have a lasting place in our hearts. All honor to the scout, the guide, the Indian fighter and the pioneer! They blazed the way through the forest, brake and fen; they crossed the stream, and fixed the mountain path, and their sons and daughters live to bless the soil to-day.

The Indian is gone from our country, pushed aside by that relentless tide of ever-advancing civilization. "It is an edict issued from the Court of Progress, that ferocious Titan who strides from East to West, that the Indian shall disappear, shall be remanded to the past, shall vanish."

But not so the names of those who stood the shock of battle.

#### SIMON KENTON.

Among those who sacrificed a life-time to the cause of civilization, none stands out so plainly upon the horizon of liberty and law as Simon Kenton, the intrepid scout and friend of the white man. In the early days of Indian occupation it was very necessary that some brave spirit protect and guide the lonely settler. Simon Kenton was born to this duty, and no man in any avenue of life ever performed his part with greater fidelity.

Leaving his early boyhood home in Virginia, April 6, 1771, after an unfortunate quarrel with a rival for the hand of a worthy young woman, Simon Kenton traveled to Kentucky. Here he became interested in all that aided the settlers in their struggles with wild nature and the still wilder red man of the forest. Through the long fight of the pioneers for possession of the soil, Kenton was ever the leader, and his services as scout and spy, at the head of every force sent against the cruel savages, were never fully recognized or rewarded. True, a tardy acknowledgment of his services to the country came in 1824, when the government granted him a pension of \$20 per month. He was then





69 years old, and was living quietly on his little farm in Logan County, Ohio, near Zanesfield.

In his various expeditions against the Indians, Kenton passed much time in Allen County, Ohio, then an unorganized part of the State. He was often sent on secret missions by officers of the army to learn the location and strength of Indian tribes and Indian villages. On one occasion, being sent by Colonel Bowman to learn the strength of a town on the Little Miami, he was captured, thrown prone upon the ground and made to stretch his arms to their full length. The Indians then placed a strong pole across his breast, extending to either hand, and another at right angles from head to foot. His wrists and ankles were fastened with thongs to these poles, and then he was fastened to a sapling near by. So tight were these fastenings made that he could not move hand or foot. The Indian boys and women slapped, cuffed and kicked him all the while. After many hours of suffering he was tied to the back of a fine young colt, and Mazzeppa-like, turned loose in the forest. The colt ran through bushes and underbrush, then quieted down and traveled along with the other horses.

After three days of this kind of travel, the band arrived at Chillicothe, now Old Town, on the Little Miami in Green County, where he was made to run the gauntlet. This was a most trying ordeal, as the line of warriors, men, women and children, armed with knives, clubs and tomahawks, extended a quarter of a mile. But he reached the goal without a fatal blow.

A council of war was then held to decide whether they would burn him at the stake or carry him to the other villages. After the speeches were made, the vote was taken. It was done by means of a war club which was passed from one to the other in solemn council, and those who voted to burn him hit the ground a violent blow with the club, and those who voted to carry him to the next village simply passed the club to the next warrior. A teller was appointed to count the votes. He was not to be burned at the stake then, but carried on to another village on the Mad River.

On another occasion his life was saved by that renegade, Simon Girty, who, in 1775, left the people of his own race and took up his abode with the Indians. That was the noblest act of Girty, whom all nations despised as a traitor and distrusted as a man. Girty and Kenton had been companion scouts in the Dunmore expedition, and thus they had become warm friends.

On leaving Virginia, after the unfortunate event already referred to, Kenton had changed his name to Butler. When Girty was told by his captive that his name was Simon Butler, he at once recognized his old friend, and at great peril to himself, saved Kenton from a terrible death by fire.

Kenton was now allowed to go free, though not to leave the tribe. He was again placed in thongs, and by a vote of the war council he was, in spite of all Girty could do, condemned to die at the stake. He was at once seized and hurried off to the northward. On this march he was struck with an ax by an Indian and his arm broken. At a village on the Scioto, where they halted, Kenton saw the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, the murder of whose relatives had caused the Dunmore's War. Logan was an eloquent speaker and his speech on the death of his friends has become common property of all who love justice and liberty.

Logan treated Kenton kindly and told him that it was the plan to carry him to Sandusky and burn him there. But Logan really secured his safe conduct to Detroit where, it was argued, the British commander wanted to talk to him about Kentucky, information of which the latter greatly desired. After a short time he secured his release from Detroit, and in company with two other men, made his way back to Louisville in safety. This journey through the unbroken forest required 30 days, and it was fraught with constant danger. Only the consummate skill of a backwoodsman like Kenton could have accomplished it.

From this time on he took part in many campaigns, and was a most valuable aid to Wayne's army, always leading the scouting party in front of the army. He was made a



major by General Wayne and commanded a troop of 150 cavalymen. He fought in all of Wayne's great battles, except in the battle of the Fallen Timber. In 1805 Kenton was made general of militia. He was in the thickest of the fight of the battle of the Thames, in Canada, where Proctor was overcome, and in which Tecumseh fell, shot by Johnson.

Kenton, in 42 years, since he came to Ohio and Kentucky from Virginia, had run the gauntlet, according to the historian Marshall, 13 times, and three times had been tied to the stake to be burned.

Prof. R. W. McFarland, the distinguished mathematician and scholar, in his excellent sketch of Kenton, closes thus: "And in these 42 years the battles, sieges, skirmishes, raids, marauding excursions, alone, or in company with others, are numbered by the score not to say by the hundred, and most probably his career has never had a parallel on this continent, or on any other. 'His like we ne'er shall see again.'"

The great scout died April 29, 1836, on his farm at Wapatomica, in Logan County, Ohio, and was there buried. After 50 years his remains were taken to Urbana, Ohio, and there he sleeps today, amid the scenes of his earlier and eventful life.

The following account of his personality and of his tomb is quoted from Professor McFarland's "Simon Kenton":

"Personal Characteristics.—In Collin's 'History of Kentucky,' edition of 1847, P. 393, we find this: 'The following is a description of the appearance and character of this remarkable man, by one (McDonald), who often shared with him in the dangers of the forest and the fight. General Kenton was of fair complexion, six feet, one inch in height. He stood and walked very erect; and in the prime of life weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. He never was inclined to be corpulent, although of sufficient fullness to form a graceful person. He had a soft, tremulous voice, very pleasing to the hearer. He had laughing gray eyes, which appeared to fascinate the beholder, and dark, auburn hair. He was a pleasant, good humored and obliging companion. When excited, or provoked to anger (which was seldom

the case), the fiery glance of his eye would almost curdle the blood of those with whom he came in contact. His rage, when roused, was a tornado.

"'In his dealing he was perfectly honest; his confidence in man, and his credulity were such that the same man might cheat him twenty times, and, if he professed friendship, might cheat him still.'

"The correctness of this description could be affirmed by all who knew the man; and in addition to this description, he had a sense of justice and fair play which nothing could turn aside. In the course of the War of 1812, some friendly Indians came to the vicinity of Urbana on legitimate business, and some men, inexperienced in the matter of Indian warfare, proposed to kill these men, considering all Indians bad. Kenton attempted to dissuade the men from so high-handed a measure, but his words, apparently not having the desired effect on them, he grasped his rifle and took his position in front of the Indians, and in his impressive and emphatic manner declared that whoever attacked the Indians would do it over his dead body. It is sufficient to say that the Indians were not further molested.

"As before stated, his long contest with the Indians had taught him the value of quick decision and instantaneous action; and these things he had so long practiced that they became a part of his nature. I will give one instance outside of the domain of war. In the spring of 1807, my father and eight or ten other men, with their families, left the counties of Bourbon and Harrison, Kentucky, for homes in the Mad River Valley. Simon Kenton was employed by the company to pilot them to their destination, and to procure them a supply of fresh meat daily from the forest. He gave his instructions for the day each morning, before he started out for the hunt. One morning, with gun on shoulder he started, and by some inadvertence stumbled over a wagon tongue and fell sprawling to the ground. One of the party broke into a hearty laugh. This enraged Kenton, and quick as lightning he pointed his gun and pulled the trigger, but the fall had knocked the powder out of the pan, and the gun was not discharged. Kenton immediately begged par-







don for his hasty action, and asked the man never to do so again, lest in a moment of anger he might do what everybody would regret. My father was a witness to this incident and told me of it years before Simon's death.

"Monument.—This is a substantial structure, seven or eight feet high and over four feet square at the base; and in every way is a most befitting memorial of the dead. In the forests of Ohio Kenton had confronted Indians, bears, wolves and panthers. On the south face of the monument is carved, life-size, the head of an Indian chief, decked out in regular savage style; on the west face is the head of a bear, as life-like as stone can be, and appearing as if the head had just been thrust through the face of stone; on the north side is the head of a wolf similarly carved; and on the east side is the head of a panther. The design is by J. Q. A. Ward, the celebrated sculptor, now of New York, but a native of Urbana. His grandfather originally owned the land on which Urbana is built, and for many years the elder Ward and Kenton were intimate friends."

#### SIMON GIRTY.

The world hates a renegade. It despises the man who turns against his own flesh and blood, and stands ready to slay the mother who gave him birth. Such a man, or fiend, was Simon Girty, once the friend of the white man. From his own people he turned and took up his lot with the Indian. His bloody work was done in Ohio, and especially in Northwestern Ohio. Doubtless in many parts of this county of Allen, Girty tracked to death his white victims, or danced with his dusky companions around the helpless victim at the burning stake.

Simon Girty was born in Northwestern Pennsylvania, of an intemperate father and an unworthy mother. He had three brothers, one older than himself. The three younger boys had been taken captive by the Indians, and thus became possessed of the savagery of the Indian himself. Simon was the most wicked of the three thus reared among the wild life of forest. He preferred to live with the savages

rather than his own people. He took an active part in Dunmore's War in 1774, and here he met Simon Kenton, and the two young men soon became fast friends. On February 22, 1775, at Fort Pitt (Pittsburg), Girty was commissioned a captain in the militia. But his real sympathies were all the while with the Indians. Finally in company with about 14 others, Girty deserted Fort Pitt, where the militia was stationed, and started out for a reign of terror among the settlers of the wild frontier. They spread false news of the defeat of the Americans and the death of Washington. After much injury and suffering which he inflicted upon the helpless pioneers, Girty started for Detroit. On his way he was captured by the Wyandottes. The Senecas demanded that he be given up to them because he was an adopted son of their race and had now taken up arms against them. But the Wyandottes held him, and finally allowed him to go on to Detroit, where General Hamilton, the commandant, gave him a royal welcome. Girty was now given a kind of work which suited his nature exactly,—he was paid a regular salary to incite the Indians to bloody deeds among the unprotected settlers. His name became a household term for terror all along the Ohio, from Pittsburg to Louisville. He often came up into Ohio, and here, in Allen County, he did his deeds of darkness. At the Indian village of Wapatonica, in Logan County, Girty found his old friend and companion scout in Dunmore's War, Simon Kenton, tied to the stake and condemned to death. Girty recognized Kenton, and, after much parley and a personal appeal to his Indian friends, saved Kenton's life. This appears to be the one bright spot in Girty's dark career. Kenton afterward bought a small farm near this scene of his deliverance, and lived here until his death. But Girty's numberless acts of torture and even of murder cling to his name, and his one good act is almost forgotten. He persecuted the settlers of the valley and the missionaries, who had worked so zealously among the Christian Indians of the Moravian settlements.

His conduct toward Colonel Crawford could only have been inspired by a monstrosity



in human form, and when the Indians of the great West combined in one last effort, 1790-94, to repel the ever-increasing tide of immigration, Simon Girty was found among the Indians fighting against the whites. He assisted them at the battle of St. Clair's defeat, and, having captured a white woman, refused to give her up to the Wyandotte squaw who demanded her, according to the Indian custom. But the warriors gathered around, and actually forced the white savage to give her over to the more humane Indian squaw.

He was present at the famous battle of the Fallen Timber, 1794, and did bloody work against Wayne's heroes. After this he is found in a trading-house, for a short time, at St. Mary's, Mercer County, Ohio. He then removed to Malden, Canada. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1815. He was totally blind for many years before his death, and a perfect sot. He had many defeats in his old age, and suffered very greatly; in fact he was a complete human wreck, despised by everyone. "He died without a friend and without a hope."

#### GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.

This famous general was of good old Pennsylvania stock, in which State he was born in 1745. Much of his history has already been narrated in other chapters. Like Washington he early accepted work as a surveyor, then a public office. He was made a member of the State Legislature, and of the Committee of Public Safety. He commanded a regiment in the Canadian invasion of 1775-76. At a most critical time he had full charge of the Ticonderoga forts, and he manned them with great skill. For this and other meritorious work he was appointed brigadier general, and was in charge of a division of the army at Brandywine. Here it was that his skill and bravery saved the lives of so many by the successful retreat which he conducted. It is sometimes a mark of greater skill to handle men in a retreat, when excited and repulsed, than to make a successful attack.

Because of his supreme caution and watch-

fulness, the Indians called him the "Chief Who Never Sleeps." But he was surprised at Paoli, and the lesson there learned he never forgot. It will be remembered that he commanded the right wing at Germantown, where General Agnew fell. He was also a valiant fighter at the battle of Monmouth Court House, noted as the only battle of the Revolution in which every one of the 13 Colonies had representatives fighting on the American side. The name of Mollie Pitcher will never be forgotten in connection with this battle. But the most famous exploit of his earlier career was the consummate plan and its execution in the storming and the capture of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. Only a general of high order could have accomplished such a hazardous task. But he planned and then executed. Wayne was ever a man of action, the doing was with him the highest essential. He further showed his remarkable ability in handling men in putting down the mutiny of troops at Morristown; and he had a most honorable part in the war in Virginia in 1781, the same year in which he quieted the mutiny. He served with distinction in Georgia in 1782, and was made a member of the ratifying convention of Pennsylvania in 1787.

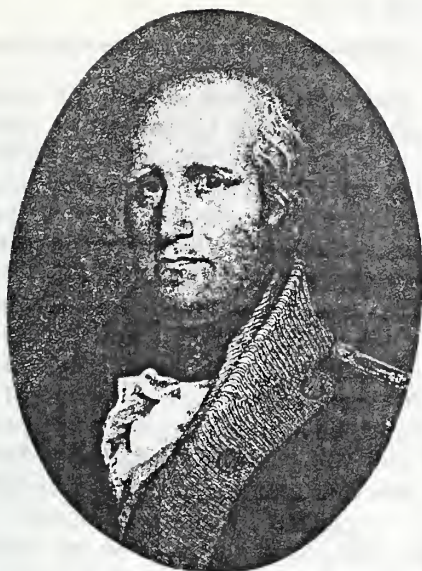
After the fearful slaughter of the troops at Fort Recovery, and the utter overthrow of St. Clair, Washington at once selected General Wayne to lead the forces of the young republic against the crafty fighters of the Western forests. He was made major general in 1792, and in the autumn of 1793 he entered the Indian country with a strong force. He marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to the present site of Greenville, where he built a strong stockade. The next summer he advanced to Defiance on the Maumee, where, as related in Chapter II., he built Fort Defiance. He built a second fort on the St. Mary's River.

The Indians thus far had kept in hiding and had not risked a battle. But Wayne soon learned that they had selected a place lower down the Maumee, at the Fallen Timber, and here it was that he inflicted upon them a most crushing blow, August 20, 1794. (See Chapter II.)

General Wayne sent a message to the Brit-







GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE



GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR



GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR





ish at the nearest station that their turn came next; all he wanted was an opening. But the British declined the honor, and kept quiet. He then took up his winter quarters at Greenville, and, in the following summer, 1795, the Indians, now subdued and humble, came to Greenville and entered into the celebrated treaty with General Wayne and commissioners of the United States. Twelve tribes with 1,200 warriors and sachems were present, and they ceded to the government 25,000 square miles of territory, in Michigan and Indiana, besides a large number of special tracts. For this land they received \$20,000 in presents, and were promised an annual allowance of \$10,000. This treaty ended the serious Indian troubles until 1812. General Wayne's name has been given to the fort he erected at the head waters of the Maumee, and to the growing and prosperous city of Fort Wayne, and to numerous places in the country. He died in 1796.

#### GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

This distinguished general was born in Scotland in 1734. His education was by no means neglected, and after a long course of instruction he graduated from the University of Edinburgh. After his graduation, he joined the British Army as an ensign, and came to America in 1758 with Admiral Boscawen. His service in the United States was very marked, especially at Louisburg and at Quebec. In 1762 he resigned his position, and two years later took up his residence in Pennsylvania. He was prominent in the civil affairs of his home, and was greatly beloved by his neighbors.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, his inclination towards the common people caused him to join the Colonial Army, and he was given the rank of colonel. The student of history well remembers his gallant services at Three Rivers, Trenton and Princeton, for which services he was raised to the rank of major general in 1777, and was at once placed in command at Ticonderoga. Burgoyne finally drove him from that stronghold, and although he was court martialed for losing that position, he was acquitted of any blame. Never-

theless he lost his command. He was too patriotic to give up the work of a soldier, so he remained in the army as a volunteer, and gradually arose to other important positions. He distinguished himself in the plans which ended with the surrender of Cornwallis. His broad scholarship and statesman-like qualities made him a member of the Continental Congress, 1785-87.

A still greater honor awaited him, viz.: He was made president of that noted congress in 1787. He was president also of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati, and was the man who gave the name of that society to the great city on the Ohio River, viz.: Cincinnati.

In 1789 he was made the first governor of the Northwest Territory, and, in 1791, as the commander-in-chief of the United States Army, he led his forces against the Miami Indians, and met with the most disastrous defeat in all the story of the early Indian warfare, at Fort Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio, November 4, 1791.

Washington had commanded General St. Clair not to risk an open engagement with the Indians until he was perfectly sure of his ground. It would seem that St. Clair disobeyed these orders and rushed into the thickest of the fight without proper precautions. The defeat resulted in a most humiliating loss of power and the complete overthrow of his own military renown.

General Washington was said to have become greatly enraged at the news of St. Clair's defeat, and flying into a passion he used very strong language against the unfortunate general who had disobeyed his orders; but when St. Clair, disheartened, defeated and suffering from rheumatism, appeared before Washington, it is said that the great general relented and forgave him.

The committee of Congress, engaged to investigate the defeat, exhonored him, but St. Clair's heart was broken, and with great disappointment to himself and his friends, he resigned his command in May, 1792, and in 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of the Northwest Territory.



The last years of many a great man have been spent in poverty and neglect, and the life of St. Clair is no exception to this statement. There was no sustaining hand to lighten the burden of his rapidly increasing age; there was no fortune at his command. Friends did not come at his beck and call, and, after long years of suffering and unwarranted neglect on the part of the government, he died in 1818.

The school boy, as well as the adult reader, will ever remember "St. Clair's Defeat," rather than St. Clair's many victories and splendid services.

#### TECUMSEH.

In all the annals of Indian warfare and life there is no name more prominent than that of the manly, honest, noble chief, Tecumseh.

He was born, says tradition, near the present site of Springfield, Ohio, in 1768. The tribe from which he sprang was a branch of the very powerful, and widely distributed, Lenni Lenape, or Delaware race. Long ago this branch had settled in the South, whence their name Shawnees, or "Southerners."

These Shawnees became involved in bitter wars with the Creeks and Yamosees of Georgia and Florida. In consequence they drifted north to the rich valleys of the Ohio, the Miami, the Wabash and the Maumee. They had many large villages in these valleys, and in one of these villages Tecumseh was born. His mother was a Cherokee woman, and it is said gave birth to triplets—Tecumseh, his celebrated brother, the Prophet, and a third brother of whom nothing is definitely known. The father was killed at the battle of Kanawha, October, 1774, when Lord Dunmore defeated Chief Cornstalk.

Tecumseh believed the whites were wrongfully encroaching upon the Indians' lands, and, like Pontiac, he sought to organize all the Western Indians into a confederacy against the white settlers. To protect these settlers, General Harrison, Governor of the Northwest Territory, who had ordered the Indians to go West, marched an army against them, and at the village of the Prophet, at the mouth of the Tippe-

canoe, he defeated the Indians with great loss. Tecumseh was not in the battle. He had gone South, and when he returned and had learned what his brother, the Prophet, had done, he became very angry. He had expressly urged the Indians not to risk a battle then, but the Prophet, who had great influence, had planned the night attack upon Harrison after, asking Harrison to meet him in a "talk" the next day. This conduct of his brother so enraged Tecumseh that he "seized him by his long hair and shook him till his teeth rattled, declaring that he had destroyed all his schemes, and that he ought to be killed" This battle was fought November 7, 1811. The War of 1812 now broke out, and Tecumseh and his faithful band of Shawnees allied themselves with the British. He rendered most valiant service in the battles of Raisin River and Maguaga. Also at Fort Malden and Fort Meigs. For valiant service the British raised him to the rank of brigadier general. On the 5th of October, 1813, this warrior chief was killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada.

Tecumseh was the most gifted American Indian. He would have been a great man in any age, and in any country. He had the rare gift of natural eloquence and such a high ideal of manly, noble conduct that he would never torture a prisoner, or permit it to be done. He put to shame the conduct of his superior officer, General Proctor, when he dashed into a party of his warriors at the siege of Fort Meigs, who were torturing some white prisoners, and, hurling them right and left, he turned to General Proctor and demanded why he allowed such murderous conduct. Proctor replied, "I cannot restrain your warriors." Tecumseh then thundered back, "You are not fit to command; go home and put on petticoats."

He had great powers as an artist, and could draw a map in relief on bark, which the best English engineers pronounced equal to their own best work. He was born to command, and had far more ability as a general than Proctor. His lofty ideas of honesty and honor have endeared him to the American people, and they have placed his name all over the country, and it was one of the given names of the great gen-





eral who led the march "from Atlanta to the Sea."

While it is not really known who killed the great warrior, the following taken from Knapp's "History of the Maumee Valley" will be of marked interest:—

State of Michigan, County of Monroe, ss.

James Knaggs deposeth and saith, as follows:

I was attached to a company of mounted men called Rangers, at the battle of the Thames in Upper Canada, in the year 1813. During the battle we charged into the swamp, where several of our horses mired down, and an order was given to retire to the hard ground in our rear, which we did. The Indians in front, believing that we were retreating, immediately advanced upon us, with Tecumseh at their head. I distinctly heard his voice, with which I was perfectly familiar. He yelled like a tiger, and urged on his braves to the attack. We were then but a few yards apart. We halted on the hard ground, and continued our fire. After a few minutes of very severe fighting, I discovered Colonel Johnson lying near, on the ground, with one leg confined by the body of his white mare, which had been killed, and had fallen upon him. My friend Medard Labadie was with me. We went up to the Colonel, with whom we were previously acquainted, and found him badly wounded, lying on his side, with one of his pistols lying in his hand. I saw Tecumseh at the same time, lying on his face, dead, and about fifteen or twenty feet from the Colonel. He was stretched at full length, and was shot through the body, I think near the heart. The ball went out through his back. He held his tomahawk in his right hand (it had a brass pipe on the head of it), his arm was extended as if striking, and the edge of the tomahawk was stuck in the ground. Tecumseh was dressed in red speckled leggings, and a fringed hunting shirt; he lay stretched directly towards Colonel Johnson. When we went up to the Colonel, we offered to help him. He replied with great animation, "Knaggs, let me lay here, and push on and take Proctor." However, we liberated him from his dead horse, took his blanket from his saddle, placed him in it, and bore him off the field. I had known Tecumseh from my boyhood; we were boys together. There was no other Indian killed immediately around where Colonel Johnson or Tecumseh lay, though there were many near the creek, a few rods back of where Tecumseh fell. I had no doubt then, and have none now, that Tecumseh fell by the hand of Colonel Johnson.

JAMES KNAGGS.

Sworn to, before me, this 22d day of September, 1853.

B. F. H. WITHERELL, *Notary Public*.

"The secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Mr. Draper, adds the following to the disposition of Mr. Knaggs:

"Colonel Johnson was invariably modest about claiming the honor of having slain Tecumseh. When I paid him a visit, at his residence at the Great Crossings, in Kentucky, in 1844, while collecting facts and materials illustrative of the career of Clark, Boone, Kenton and other Western pioneers, he exhibited to me the horse pistols he used in the battle of the Thames, and modestly remarked, "that with them he shot the chief who had confronted and wounded him in the engagement." "

"Alluding to Captain Knaggs' statement, The Louisville Journal remarked: 'A new witness has appeared in the newspapers testifying to facts which tend to show that Col. R. M. Johnson killed Tecumseh. The colonel was certainly brave enough to meet and kill a dozen Indians, and if he didn't kill Tecumseh, he no doubt would have done it if he had had a chance. He himself was often interrogated upon the subject and his reply upon at least one occasion was capital: 'They say I killed him; how could I tell? I was in too much of a hurry, when he was advancing upon me, to ask him his name, or inquire after the health of his family. I fired as quick as convenient, and he fell. If it had been Tecumseh or the Prophet, it would have been all the same.' "

"Shortly after the foregoing publication, Mr. Witherell communicated the following to a Detroit journal:

"Captain Knaggs, who is spoken of in that communication, is a highly respectable citizen of Monroe, and was one of the most active and useful partisans in service during the War of 1812. Almost innumerable and miraculous were his "hairbreadth 'scapes" from the savages.

"He related to me, when I last saw him, several anecdotes of Tecumseh, which will illustrate his character. Among others, he states that while the enemy was in full possession of the country, Tecumseh, with a large band of his warriors, visited the Raisin. The inhabitants along that river had been stripped of nearly every means of subsistence. Old Mr. Rivard,



who was lame and unable to labor to procure a living for himself and family, had contrived to keep out of sight of the wandering bands of savages a pair of oxen, with which his son was able to procure a scanty support for the family. It so happened that, while at labor with the oxen, Tecumseh, who had come over from Malden, met him in the road, and walking up to him, said: "My friend, I must have those oxen. My young men are very hungry; they have had nothing to eat. We must have the oxen."

"Young Rivard remonstrated. He told the chief that if he took the oxen his father would starve to death.

"Well," said Tecumseh, "we are the conquerors, and every thing we want is ours. I must have the oxen; my people must not starve; but I will not be so mean as to rob you of them. I will pay you one hundred dollars for them, and that is far more than they are worth; but we must have them."

"Tecumseh got a white man to write an order on the British Indian agent, Colonel Elliott, who was on the river some distance below, for the money. The oxen were killed, large fires built, and the forest warriors were soon feasting on their flesh. Young Rivard took the order to Colonel Elliott, who promptly refused to pay it. The young man, with a sorrowful heart returned with the answer to Tecumseh, who said, "He won't pay it, will he? Stay all night and tomorrow we will go and see." On the next morning he took young Rivard, and went down to see the Colonel. On meeting him, he said, "Do you refuse to pay for the oxen I bought?" "Yes," said the Colonel, and he reiterated the reason for refusal. "I bought them," said the chief, "for my young men were very hungry. I promised to pay for them, and they shall be paid for. I have always heard that white nations went to war with each other, and not with peaceful individuals; that they did not rob and plunder poor people. I will not." "Well," said the Colonel, "I will not pay for them." "You can do as you please," said the chief, "but before Tecumseh and his warriors came to fight the battles of the great King they had enough to eat, for which they had only to thank the Master of Life and their good rifles.

Their hunting grounds supplied them with food enough, to them they can return." This threat produced a change in the Colonel's mind. The defection of the great chief, he well knew, would immediately withdraw all the nations of the red men from the British service; and without them they were nearly powerless on the frontier. "Well," said the Colonel, "if I must pay, I will." "Give me hard money," said Tecumseh, "not rag money" (army bills). The Colonel then counted out a hundred dollars in coin and gave them to him. The chief handed the money to young Rivard, and then said to the Colonel, "Give me one dollar more." It was given; and handing that also to Rivard, he said, "Take that; it will pay for the time you have lost in getting your money."

"How many white warriors have such notions of justice?

"Before the commencement of the war, when his hunting parties approached the white settlements, horses and cattle were occasionally stolen; but notice to the chief failed not to produce instant redress.

"The character of Tecumseh was that of a gallant and intrepid warrior, an honest and honorable man, and his memory is respected by all our old citizens who personally knew him."

"The following letter from the venerable General Combs, of Kentucky, who bore so gallant a part in the defense of the Ohio and the Maumee Valley, has both local and general interest:

*Editor Historical Record:*

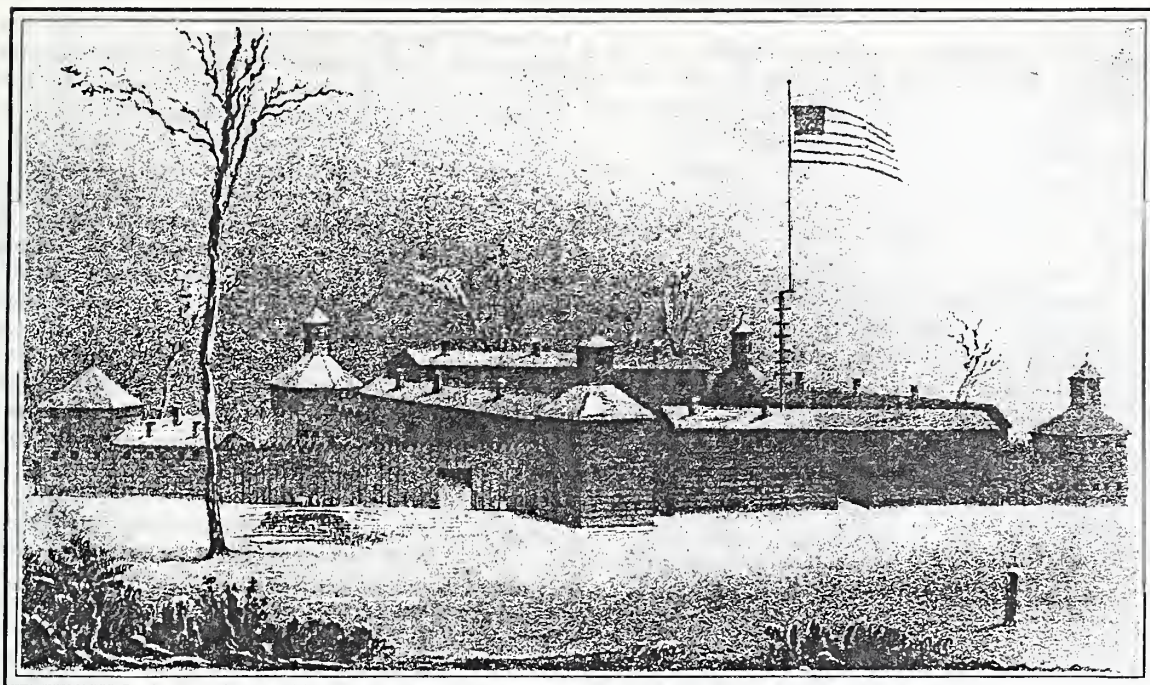
You ask me for a description of the celebrated Indian warrior, Tecumseh, from my personal observation. I answer that I never saw the great chief but once, and then under rather exciting circumstances, but I have a vivid recollection of him from his appearance, and from intercourse with his personal friends, I am possessed of accurate knowledge of his character.

I was, as you know, one of the prisoners taken at what is known as Dudley's defeat on the banks of the Maumee River, opposite Fort Meigs, early in May, 1813. Tecumseh had fallen upon our rear, and we were compelled to surrender. We were marched down to the old Fort Miami or Maumee, in squads, where a terrible scene awaited us.

The Indians, fully armed with guns, war clubs and







FORT WASHINGTON (CINCINNATI)  
 (From a sketch by Maj. Jonathan Heart, U. S. A., drawn in 1791)



SIMON KENTON



DEATH OF TECUMSEH  
 (Courtesy of the Jones Bros. Pub. Co.)





tomahawks—to say nothing of scalping knives—had formed themselves into two lines in front of the gateway between which all of us were bound to pass. Many were killed or wounded in running the gauntlet. Shortly after the prisoners had entered, the Indians rushed over the walls and again surrounded us, and raised the war-whoop, at the same time making unmistakable demonstrations of violence. We all expected to be massacred, and the small British guard around us were utterly unable to afford protection. They called loudly for General Proctor and Colonel Elliott to come to our relief. At this critical moment Tecumseh came rushing in, deeply excited, and denounced the murderers of prisoners as cowards. Thus our lives were spared and we went down to the fleet at the mouth of Swan Creek (now Toledo), and from that place across the end of the lake to Huron and paroled.

I shall never forget the noble countenance, gallant bearing and sonorous voice of that remarkable man, while addressing his warriors in our behalf.

He was then between forty and forty-five years of age. His frame was vigorous and robust, but he was not fat, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds. Five feet ten inches was his height. He had a high, projecting forehead, and broad, open countenance; and there was something noble and commanding in all his actions. He was brave, humane and generous, and never allowed a prisoner to be massacred if he could prevent it. At Fort Miami he saved the lives of all of us who had survived running the gauntlet. He afterwards released seven Shawnees belonging to my command, and sent them home on parole. Tecumseh was a Shawnee. His name signified in their language, Shooting Star. At the time when I saw him he held the commission of a brigadier general in the British Army. I am satisfied that he deserved all that was said of him by General Cass and Governor Harrison, previous to his death.

LESLIE COMBS.

Lexington, Ky., October, 1871.

#### THE INDIAN OF TO-DAY.

Of all the mighty chiefs who led their bands of warriors unmolested over the plains and fertile valleys of North America, only one remains alive. That one is Geronimo, the "Human Tiger." Of all chiefs he was the most treacherous and fiendish. His crimes and butcheries are without number and he yet lives and enjoys good health. He is the last of his race, this old war chief of the White Mountain Apaches. He is about 90 years old. Many thousands of our people have seen him at one

of the World's Fairs. Geronimo is without doubt the most wicked Indian alive and he has cost the lives of hundreds of white men.

After Victoria, the Warm Springs chief, was killed in 1881, Geronimo became a leader and in Mexico and Arizona he kept more than 2,000 United States troops at bay for over a year. He was finally captured and is now living a life of indolence and assumed piety. He has learned to write his name in English, and is kept busy writing it at 25 cents a signature.

It is well that this type of the red man is passing. When Geronimo was at the height of his power, he constantly sought human life and taught his people to love only the war-path. It is said he never forgave and never forgot.

The other great chiefs have all gone to the "happy hunting ground."

Chief Joseph, the "Napoleon" of the Nez Percés, died in peace about one year ago. He was the greatest general of his race, and was deserving of far better treatment than he received at the hands of the United States government. He may be compared with Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief of 100 years before.

The Mexican troops killed old Victoria in a desperate fight in the Beratcha (Drunken) Mountains in Mexico. Sitting Bull, the hero of the terrible Custer massacre, was killed by the Indian police. Sitting Bull was not in the battle of the Little Big Horn at all, but he got all the notoriety for it. He was only a Sioux Medicine-man, but he became a leader of his people and a terror to all border life.

Red Cloud died peacefully at Pine Ridge Agency about two years ago, and the friendly Sioux Chieftain, Spotted Tail, spent his last years in peace with the whites. The kindness of the people at Fort Laramie during the sickness and after the death of his daughter so softened the heart of the old chief against the whites that he became very friendly and helpful. He aided Custer in his fight in 1876 against the hostile Sioux, who were led by Sitting Bull.

Thus have the great Indian leaders passed to the council of their forefathers, and thus will they all leave us, unless they can adapt





themselves to civilized ways of living, and of work.

The government is doing a good work in educating the Indian of today, and there may be found at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, about 600 Indian boys and girls. They are making rapid and substantial advancement.

The Indian loves music, and can learn very readily to produce it. The bands of the Carlisle Indian School and Haskell Institute are famous, and they are widely known in foreign countries. The Haskell Institute Band is at present in Europe. Their music is of high grade.

The Indian learns rapidly, and he has taken a high place in athletics. Soxalexis, the Indian, was one of the world's greatest baseball players, and as a sprinter he never had an equal. He was "wined and dined" by society until the Indian's innate love of "fire-water" caused his ruin. On the gridiron the Indian holds a high place. His playing is marked by intelligence and great speed. In fact the Indian is naturally an athlete, but education does not change him in this respect. Education only gives the Indian greater confidence and skill in his work. Graduates of these Indian schools are holding good positions, such as bank cashiers, State librarians and teachers of art.

A most interesting incident relating to the educated Indian comes to us from the far West. An educated gentleman was hunting in the Rocky Mountains when suddenly he found himself face to face with an Indian in full war paint and arms, seated on a log in an open spot in a densely wooded ravine. The hunter fully expected an immediate attack, but was greatly surprised as well as relieved, when the painted monarch of the forest addressed him in elegant English, bidding him accept a seat by his side. The Indian held an open book in his hand, a copy of "HOMER," which he had been reading while resting himself from the fatigue of the chase. He proved to be a graduate of the Carlisle Indian School, and had donned the old attire. "just to see how it felt."

The Indian is, likewise, a natural born orator. It is said that Tecumseh's voice and gesture had wonderful power, and the natural sweetness of his tone was convincing.

The fame of the speech of Logan, the Mingo chief, is world-wide. It elevated the character of the native of the forest throughout the world, and it will be remembered "so long as touching eloquence is admired by men."

#### LOGAN'S SPEECH.

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold or naked and I gave him not clothing.

"During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained in his tent an advocate of peace. Nay, such was my love for the white, that those of my own country pointed at me as they passed by and said, 'Logan is the friend of the white men.' I had even thought to live with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, cut off all the relatives of Logan; not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace, yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

This noted piece of eloquent sorrow, pride and courage was delivered by Logan, the murderer of whose family caused the Dunmore War, under the "Logan Elm," in Pickaway County, Ohio, six miles south of Circleville.

One of the most noted Indian schools in the world is the famous Carlisle Indian School, located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This school was organized, and opened November 1, 1879, and has had a steady growth each year until it has at the present time 800 students coming from 55 different tribes, scattered all over the United States.

The government has spent on the Haskell Institute more than half a million dollars, for buildings and grounds, and it willingly expends \$200,000 each year in maintaining the school. The Department of the Interior, through a regularly appointed agent, looks after the edu-





cational interests of the Indian, and the work is well done. A large number of unselfish and devoted teachers have given their lives to the service of the Indian youth, and not a few of these teachers are of Ohio birth, among whom might be named Mr. and Mrs. George G. Davis, who for a number of years have so successfully conducted the school at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota. It will be remembered that it was at this place, in 1881, that Crow Dog shot and killed the great Sioux Chieftain, Spotted Tail, who was at peace with the whites, and who had befriended them, and especially Custer, when engaged in the bloody contest with Sitting Bull.

These schools have long since demonstrated the fact that the Indian youth, properly trained, will become a valuable American citizen, and surely we should be ever willing to make the necessary expenditures.

The government, in past years, has done very poorly in its treatment of these aborigines. The rascally Indian agents have cheated and robbed them, again and again. Often for personal gain have these agents recommended to the government that whole tribes be removed from the hunting grounds of their fathers, fertile as the valley of the Po, into some torrid, arid desert. Of course they would fight; who would not under the same conditions? Then the government would send a vastly superior force against this "rebellious" tribe, and the red man was doomed.

This is exactly what was done with old Victoria, chief of the Warm Spring Indians. He had been living as a farmer chief in the fertile valley at the foot of the San Mateo Mountains, in New Mexico, raising cattle, hogs and sheep and learning from Duncan, the farmer, how to cultivate the soil.

A thieving Indian agent at San Carlos, Arizona, wanted this tribe sent to him that he might rob them as he was robbing those tribes already under his control. Acting on his urgent advice, the government had twice sent this peaceful tribe from their beautiful and fertile home into Arizona, to a hot and barren land.

Twice they had gone back to their old home,

and on being again ordered to return to Arizona, old Victoria and his little band of 85 warriors took to the mountains. "Andy" Kelly, an interpreter and trader, was sent to Victoria, to ask him to wait until the officer in charge of the troops sent against him could get an answer by telegraph from Washington. The old leader, burning with indignation at the treatment he was receiving, gave the following reply to Kelly: "Me wait. Me no want fight. Big Chief make long tongue"—the telegraph—"say me stay reservation, me no fight. Me want stay my old home. If Great Father make long tongue say all right, me come in. But if long tongue say me go San Carlos, me fight all time, and you no more come back with white flag. You come back, me kill you, too." (Crawford.)

When the scout, who had been sent 100 miles to the nearest telegraph station, was seen by Victoria, returning on his jaded pony, and no answer came from "long tongue" saying "me stay here," Victoria began to fight for his rights. For two long years he successfully fought the United States troops, and in that time he and his little band of warriors killed more than 600 men, women and children. He was finally entrapped in the Beratcha (Drunk-en) Mountains, Mexico, and was slain by Mexican soldiers, fighting manfully for his rights.

All this was unnecessary, a tragedy brought on by the villainy of a trusted agent of the government.

This chapter cannot be more fittingly closed than to quote in full Charles Sprague's masterpiece, so often read by our fathers and grandfathers:—

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

Not many generations ago, where you now sit, encircled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared. Here lived and loved another race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your head, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate.





Here the wigwam-blaze beamed on the tender and the helpless; the council-fire glared on the wise and the daring.

Now they dipped their noble limbs in your sedgy lakes, and now they paddled their light canoe along your rocky shores. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death song, all were here; and, when the tiger-strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. Here, too, they worshipped; and from many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. He had not written his laws for them on tables of stone, but he had traced them on the table of their hearts.

The poor child of Nature knew not the God of revelation, but the God of the universe he acknowledged in everything around. He beheld him in the star that sank in beauty behind his lonely dwelling; in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze; in the lofty pine that had defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler that never left his native grove; in the fearless eagle whose untired pinion was wet in clouds; in the worm that crawled at his feet; and in his own matchless form, glowing with a spark of that light to whose mysterious source he bent in humble though blind adoration.

And all this has passed away. Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death. The former were sown for you; the latter sprang up in the path of the simple

native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent, and blotted forever from its face a whole, peculiar people. Art has usurped the bowers of Nature, and the anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there a stricken few remain; but how unlike their bold, untamed, untamable progenitors! The Indian of falcon-glance, and lion-bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale, is gone! and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty, to remind us how miserable is man when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck.

As a race they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken. Their springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council-fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war-cry is fast dying away to the untrodden West. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide that is pressing them away: they must soon hear the roar of the last wave which will settle over them forever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man, as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the structure of their disturbed remains, and wonder to what manner of persons they belonged. They will live only in songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.



## CHAPTER IV

### DAWN OF CIVILIZATION IN THE COUNTY

*Name and Formation of Allen County—First Settlers—First White Child Born in Allen County, on Hog Creek and in Lima—Address of T. E. Cunningham, Esq., Before the Pioneer Association—Good Offices of Quilna—Organization and Naming of Lima—Removal of the Shawnees—Early County Officers and Judges—"Auglaize City"—Fort Amanda—Sawmill and Navy Yard—Pht—Heroes of the Forest—"Johnny Appleseed"—Elida Pioneer Association—Roadways—Political History—Roster of County Officials, Common Pleas Judges, Members of the General Assembly and Congressmen.*

Every great war has left its mark in some way upon the earth's surface. It may be a scar, deep, long and broad; it may be the lasting hatred of two nations, each for the other; it may be the dawn of better things. In the case of Allen County, however, the War of 1812 left its mark by the contribution of a name, ALLEN County.

One of the brave men, a colonel, in the War of 1812, whose name was Allen, gave his name to this county, which was formed April 1, 1820, from Indian Territory. A number of other counties were formed at the same time.

In the first years of its organization, Allen County was attached to Mercer County for judicial purposes, and in that way much of the early general history is the same as that of Mercer County. The history of the organization of the various counties of Ohio will be of general interest here.

By the Ordinance of 1787, Ohio sprang into existence, and, when the Territory was organized, Washington County was established with its western limits resting on the Scioto River and its northern on Lake Erie. In 1790 Hamilton County was organized. In 1796 Wayne County was set off and within the two following years five more counties were established. In 1800 Fairfield and Trumbull were established. In 1803 the counties of Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery were added. In 1805

Athens was formed from Washington County. In 1804 Muskingum was established; in 1805 Highland and Champaign; in 1807 Ash-tabula, Portage, Cuyahoga and Miami; in 1808, Stark, Preble, Knox, Licking, Delaware and Tuscarawas; in 1809 Darke and Huron; in 1810 Pickaway, Madison, Clinton, Fayette and Guernsey; in 1811 Coshocton; in 1812 Medina; in 1813 Monroe and Richland; in 1814 Hocking and Harrison; in 1815 Pike; in 1816 Jackson and Lawrence; in 1817 Clark, Logan, Perry and Brown; in 1818 Morgan; in 1819 Shelby and Meigs; in 1820 Allen, Crawford, Marion, Mercer, Hardin, Hancock, Henry, Williams, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Union, Van Wert and Wood. The last named counties, including Allen, were set off from Indian Territory, and were not organized for years after their establishment, and in the case of Allen County not for 14 years after the treaty of Maumee Rapids, which was made September 29, 1817.

The organic act of 1820 provided that the lands ceded by the Indians in the treaty of Maumee Rapids should be divided into 14 counties, viz.: Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 to form Van Wert County; all of ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of townships 1, 2 and 3 south to form Mercer County; all of townships 1 and 2 south and 1 and 2 north in ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 to form Putnam County; and, lastly, all of the second townships to the





northern limits of the organized counties to form Allen County.

This act further provided that Allen County be attached to Shelby County for judicial purposes. Subsequently Allen was attached to Mercer until the organization in 1831. In 1829 Christopher Wood, of Allen County, was nominated by the Legislature, with Justin Hamilton, of Mercer County, and Adam Barber, of Putnam County, a board of commissioners to locate the seat of justice for each of the counties which they represented. This was accomplished and the organization of the county followed in 1831.

The soil of Allen County is of great fertility, forming at one time a part of the great Black Swamp. The area of the county is 440 square miles. The county has 13 townships, viz.: Amanda, Auglaize, Bath, German, Jackson, Marion, Monroe, Ottawa, Perry, Richland, Shawnee, Spencer and Sugar Creek. The county has many Germans to-day, nearly all of them springing from the sturdy old German pioneers of the log-cabin days. These hardy and industrious people have helped to make Allen County what it is to-day.

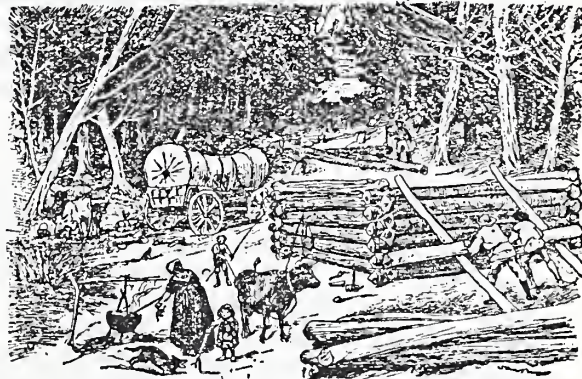
The growth in population presents an interesting question: In 1830 there were only 578 residents; in 1850 there were 12,116; in 1860, there were 19,185; in 1880, 31,314. Of this number in 1880, there were 4 Chinese and only 4 Indians. But there were 25,625 native-born Ohio inhabitants. In 1900, the population was 45,000, and is now (1906) about 50,000. The first occupancy by white men of any part of what is now Allen County was on the site of Fort Amanda.

We are always interested in first events. The world has ever paid tribute to those men who *first* accomplished some particular thing. For this reason the inventor, the discoverer, and the explorer will ever appeal to us. Sir Francis Drake, Christopher Columbus, Mungo Park, Stanley, Cook and Lieutenant Peary will continue to challenge the admiration of all readers. The man who *first* reaches the North Pole will win an enduring monument.

None the less interesting, but in a local sense, is the record of the first white man who lived within the bounds of Allen County. His

name and his blood were French, Francis Deuchoquette, and the former, if not the latter, may be found upon the map of Auglaize County. Deuchoquette, who was an Indian interpreter, was present at the burning of Colonel Crawford in Wyandotte County, and is said to have used his most persuasive powers with Simon Girty and others, to prevent that terrible tragedy. In later years many of the old settlers remembered Deuchoquette for his kindness and aid to them in times of great distress. About 1817, a number of other hardy pioneers came to live in the wilderness, among them being Andrew Russell, Peter Diltz and William Van Ausdall.

In all probability the farm which Andrew Russell opened on the Auglaize was the first *farm* of the county. On this farm was born, in



SUBDUERS OF THE WILDERNESS.

*Courtesy of the American Book Co.*

1817, the first white child, a girl, known as the "Daughter of Allen County." This girl became, in after years, Mrs. Charles C. Marshall, of Delphos. She lived until 1871. Absalom Brown was the first white citizen of Lima, and his daughter, Maria Mitchell Brown, was the first white child born in Lima.

The growth of Lima and, in fact, all parts of the county, has been constant and substantial. In Chapter V is shown a view of Lima in 1846, taken from a point on the Wapakoneta road south of the town. The picture shows quite plainly the Court House of 1842, part of the village, the famous "Swinonia" of Count Coffinberry and the covered bridge over this stream. Many versions are given as to





the origin of the name "Hog Creek," the one generally credited being as follows: In 1786 a British Indian agent by the name of McKee was, during the incursions of General Logan in that year, obliged to flee with all his property. He took along his swine, and had them driven to the stream; here they remained, running wild in the woods. The Indians discovered them and named the stream "*Koshko Sepe*," or Hog River.

At this point it will be proper to introduce the splendid narrative of T. E. Cunningham, Esq., of Lima. Mr. Cunningham gives his facts as they were gleaned from those who made the history, and "a good part of which he himself was", as Livy expresses it in regard to the true historian.

#### LEAVES FROM THE EARLY HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY.

Address of T. E. Cunningham, Esq.; Delivered before the Pioneer Association, at the Fair Grounds, Lima, September 22, 1871.

Fifty years ago the territory which now constitutes the county of Allen was an almost unbroken wilderness; I say almost, for on the banks of the Auglaize River, in the neighborhood of where once stood the village of Hartford, a settlement was commenced by the whites about the year 1817. To the young these 50 years appear a long time; but there are men and women about me, who can look back over a period longer than that, and realize how swiftly the years have flown, freighted as they were with sorrows, hopes, keen disappointments and truest joys. Births and deaths alternated with the days; and memory is crowded with shadowy forms who lived and died in the long ago.

Allen County is a portion of that division of the State, commonly known as Northwestern Ohio. This section was the last opened for settlement by the whites. The Shawnee Indian Reservation embraced a large part of the county, and the migration of the Indians did not occur until the month of August, 1832, although they ceded their lands to the general government some time before. The whites, however, had begun to come in before the ces-

sion took place, and the white man and the red for years occupied the country together, and illustrated the savage and civilized modes of life.

A family named Russell were the first whites who settled within the bounds of the county. On the Auglaize, in 1817, they opened the first farm, and there the first white child was born. That child, who afterwards became the wife of Charles C. Marshall, of Delphos, was familiarly called by the neighbors the "Daughter of Allen County." She died during the present summer, in the 54th year of her age.

Samuel McClure, now living at the age of 78 years, settled on Hog Creek, five miles northeast of where Lima now stands, in the month of November, 1825—46 years ago. He has ever since remained on the farm upon which he then built a cabin. The nearest white neighbors of whom he knew were two families named Leper and Kidd, living one mile below, where Roundhead now is—about 20 miles to the nearest known neighbor. On that farm, in the year 1826, was born Moses McClure, the first white child born on the waters of Hog Creek. Mr. McClure's first neighbor was Joseph Ward. He helped cut the road when McClure came, and afterwards brought his family, and put them into McClure's cabin, while he built one for himself on the tract where he afterwards erected what was known as Ward's mill. The next family was that of Joseph Walton; they came in March, 1826.

Shawneetown, an Indian village, was situated eight miles below the McClure settlement, at the mouth of Little Hog Creek. A portion of the village was on the old Ezekiel Hover farm, and a portion upon the Breese farm. Mr. McClure and his little neighborhood soon became acquainted, and upon good terms with their red neighbors. He says Pht, the war chief, had he been civilized, would have been a man of mark in any community. Quilna was the great business man of the tribe hereabouts.

Soon after the McClure settlement was commenced, they heard from the Indians at Shawneetown that the United States government had erected a mill at Wapakoneta. The settlers had no road to the mill, but Quilna





assisted them to open one. He surveyed the line of their road without compass, designating it by his own knowledge of the different points, and the Indian method of reaching them.

There are many of the children of the early settlers to whom the name of Quilna is a household word. To his business qualities were added great kindness of heart, and a thorough regard for the white people. No sacrifice of his personal ease was too much, if by any effort he could benefit his new neighbors. I think this community has been ungrateful. Some enduring memorial of him should have long ago been made. How much better and more appropriate it would have been, to have given his name to the new township recently erected in our county, out of territory over which his tired feet have so often trodden in the bestowal of kindness and benefactions upon the white strangers, who had come to displace his tribe, and efface the little hillocks which marked the places where his forefathers slept. Why cannot we have Ottawa changed to Quilna yet? [It certainly should be done.—Ed.]

In the month of June, 1826, Morgan Lippincott, Joseph Wood, Benjamin Dolph, whilst out hunting, *found* the McClure settlement. To his great surprise, Mr. McClure learned that he had been for months living within a few miles of another white settlement, located on Sugar Creek. He learned from the hunters that there were five families,—those of Christopher Wood, Morgan Lippincott, Samuel Jacobs, Joseph Wood and Samuel Purdy. It is his belief that Christopher Wood settled on Sugar Creek as early as 1824, on what is now known as the old Miller farm.

In the spring of 1831, John Ridenour, now living at the age of 89 years, with his family, Jacob Ridenour (then a young married man) and David Ridenour (bachelor), removed from Perry County, and settled one mile south of Lima, on the lands the families of that name have occupied ever since.

The State of Ohio conveyed to the people of Allen County a quarter section of land upon which to erect a county town. The title was vested in the commissioners of the county, in trust, for the purpose expressed. It was not a

gift, however, as many suppose. Two hundred dollars was paid for it out of the county treasury, while Thomas K. Jacobs was treasurer. In the summer of 1831 the town was surveyed by W. L. Henderson, of Findlay, the same gentleman who was recently prominent in the survey and location of the Fremont & Indiana Railroad. Patrick G. Goode, at that time a distinguished citizen of the State, who afterwards became a member of Congress, president judge of the judicial district and a Methodist minister, had the honor of naming it. He borrowed the name from the capital of Chile, South America, and to his last day would not forgive the public for their resolute abandonment of the Spanish pronunciation of the name. It was pronounced *Lema*, where he obtained the name—but our people insisted upon the long “i”; and *Lima* it has been to this day, and will continue to be when the walls of a city shall stand upon its foundations, and when the name of the good man who stood its sponsor shall have been forgotten.

In the month of August, 1831, a public sale of lots took place, and during the following fall and winter came John P. Mitchell, Absalom Brown, John F. Cole, Dr. William Cunningham, Abraham Bowers, John Brewster, David Tracy, John Mark and John Bashore, with their families, except Brewster, who was a bachelor. John F. Cole, who is now almost alone amongst the new generation of men who have come around him, settled a mile below town, on a portion of what is now the Faurot farm. Enos Terry, a noble gentleman, a brother-in-law of Mr. Cole's, settled upon an adjoining tract still nearer town.

The children of those men and women, who made this venture in the wilderness—some of them in the dead of winter—can form no idea of the toils endured, the anxiety suffered, and the struggles which accompanied the frontier life of their fathers and mothers. Nor can we, at this day, with our crowding upon each other in the race of life, contemplate without wonder the sympathy they felt for each other, and the constant mutual aid extended. I have heard my own mother tell how John P. Mitchell once walked nine miles to a horse-mill



and brought home a bushel of cornmeal on his back, and divided it out amongst half a dozen families. This proves the goodness of human nature, and I believe the sons and daughters of these persons would do the like if they were surrounded with the same circumstances. I have heard John F. Cole describe his travels through the woods with his ox team, making but five or six miles a day, and at night turning out his oxen to find their own supper, while he, covered with mud, and frequently with no dry thread of clothing, crept into his wagon and slept the night away.

They had no railroads then, you know. I can recollect back to the time when the country about Urbana was called "the settlement," whence supplies were drawn, and it required several strong yoke of oxen and many days of travel, to make the trip to and from "the settlement."

In the month of August, 1832, the Shawnees took up their line of march for the far West—away so far, it was thought, that many generations would come and go before they would again be disturbed. But *one* generation had not passed, before the advancing tide of civilization swept against and over them, till, tired of the struggle, the majority of what remains of this once powerful and warlike tribe have quietly yielded to the surrounding influences, and are learning and practicing the arts of civilized life.

Dr. William McHenry, one of the committee of this Pioneer Association, came to Lima in the spring of 1834. There were then living in the village: John P. Mitchell, Col. James Cunningham, Dr. William Cunningham, Gen. John Ward, Dr. Samuel Black, Daniel D. Tompkins, Charles Baker, James A. Anderson, David Tracy, Hudson Watt, Miles Cowan, Crain Valentine, John Bashore, John Mark, Abraham Aldridge, Alexander Beatty, William Scott, Thurston Mosier, David Reese, Daniel Musser, Sr., Martin Musser, Daniel Musser, Jr., Elisha Jolly, Abraham S. Nichols, Rev. George Sheldon, Elder William Chaffee, John Jackson, Hamilton Davison, Amos Clutter, Robert Terry, F. H. Binkley and Abraham Bowers, Sr. Rev. John Alexander and Rev.

James Finley were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon the circuit at that time. Rev. Mr. Sheldon preached to the Presbyterians, and Elder Chaffee to the Baptists. Within Dr. McHenry's recollection of the persons named, who were, with one or two exceptions, heads of families then, there remain in this vicinity but Mrs. Bowers, Daniel Musser, Jr., Mrs. Musser (then Mrs. Mitchell), Hudson Watt and Mrs. Watt, Elisha Jolly and Mrs. Jolly, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Patrick (then Mrs. Tracy), and Mrs. Bashore. John F. Cole and Mrs. Cole are still living now, and for many years residents of the town, but at that time they were upon their farm below town.

Tompkins is in Oregon; Baker is in Marion; Watt, Jolly and McHenry remain in Lima; Valentine is in Michigan. The whereabouts, if alive, of Mosier, Reese, Nichols, Cowan and Clutter, is unknown; Sheldon is in Indiana, and Davison is at Defiance. *The remainder of the names on the list will be found cut in marble—"In Memoriam."*

The first white citizen of Lima was Absalom Brown, whose daughter, Marion Mitchell Brown, named after the present Mrs. Musser, was the first white child born in the town. The second was Katherine Bashore, now Mrs. John P. Adams. The first marriage in the town was that of James Saxon and Miss Jones, a sister-in-law of John Mark. They were married by Rev. Mr. Pryor, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

As late as the fall of 1834, Daniel Musser killed two deer on the present plat of Lima; one about where King's warehouse stands, and the other about where the West Union School house is.

I am indebted to John Cunningham for the result of the census of Lima, actual count completed yesterday, September 21, 1871. The total number of families is 1,013; the number of souls, 4,979; an increase of between three and four hundred since the census was taken in 1870.

The county was organized in June, 1831. James S. Daniel, John G. Wood and Samuel Stewart were the first county commissioners. \* \* \*





The first Court of Common Pleas for Allen County was held in a log cabin, the residence of James S. Daniels, near the crossing of Hog Creek at the east end of Market street, in May, 1833. Hon. George B. Holt, of Dayton, was the president judge, and Christopher Wood, James Crozier and William Watt were associates. John Ward was clerk, and Henry Lippincott, sheriff; Patrick G. Goode, of Montgomery County, was special prosecuting attorney, appointed by the court.

Judge Holt was in 1838 succeeded by Judge W. L. Helfenstein; he in turn, in 1839, by Emory D. Potter. Judge Potter went to Congress in 1842, and was succeeded on the bench by Myron H. Tilden, and he was succeeded in 1845 by Patrick G. Goode, who remained upon the bench until he was superseded under the new constitution in February, 1852, by Benjamin F. Metcalf. In 1857, Judge Metcalf was succeeded by William Lawrence, of Logan County, but in 1859 he again returned to the bench, in a newly formed district, and remained in office until his death, which occurred in 1865. Among the very able men who have flourished in this section of Ohio, it is safe to say Judge Metcalf had no superior in intellectual qualities, and few equals. He was succeeded by O. W. Rose, of Van Wert, who remained upon the bench but a few months, when James Mackenzie, our townsman, was elected in the fall of 1865, and immediately assumed the duties of the office, where if the sincere wishes of the public can avail, and a kind Providence will spare him, he will remain for many years to come. Shortly after his retirement, Judge Rose's health gave way and he soon after died. He was a gentleman of singularly gentle manners, and his was a spirit as pure as ever inhabited our human form.

Suffer me here to digress from my narrative of the judiciary, to pay a passing tribute to the memory of one who came into our midst about a quarter of a century ago. He was known to most all of you. I allude to Mathias H. Nichols. To a brilliant imagination was added untiring industry, and in his early manhood he gave as much promise of distinction

as any who has ever come amongst us. He was a brilliant and successful lawyer, and went to Congress at the age of 27. He served six years in a most exciting epoch, but he survived his congressional career only about three years.

The associate judges of our old court, in addition to the ones already named, were Charles Levering, Joseph Hover, John Jamieson, John Elliott, George B. Shriner, Charles H. Adgate and John P. Fay. \* \* \* The Probate Court, created by the constitution of 1851, has been presided over by William S. Rose, Michael Leatherman, Thomas M. Robb, Charles M. Hughes and Luther M. Meily, present incumbent.

Under the Constitution of 1851, Allen County became entitled to a separate representation in the General Assembly. Lester Bliss was the first, and was followed by Charles Crites, Charles Post, Charles C. Marshall, Thomas K. Jacobs, John Monroe, Dr. R. E. Jones and William Armstrong. Michael Leatherman and Gen. William Blackburn represented districts under the old constitution. Col. James Cunningham and Charles C. Marshall each served one term in the Senate.

The amount of the grand duplicate of 1833 was \$92,611. The amount of the grand duplicate for 1871 is \$9,583.830.

In addition to Lima, thrifty towns have sprung up in various parts of the county. Section Ten (now Delphos) promised at one time to be the commercial center of the counties of Allen, Putnam and Van Wert; Spencerville (once known as Spencer), then Acadia, Lafayette, Westminster, Bluffton (once known as Shannon), Beaver Dam, Cairo, Allentown, Elida, Gomer, West Newton, Rockport, Maysville, Hartford and Amherst, like the cities of the plain, are known only in history. There is one paper city, which *was* to have been in Allen County, which deserves more than a passing notice. Judge Helfenstein projected one on some lands of his in the western part of the county. He got up a splendid map, by which he provided for stately avenues and magnificent squares, which put to blush the smaller pretensions of most of the Ohio cities.



But its avenues continue to be shaded by the primeval forest trees; while spring time and summer alone prove it inhabited, by the singing frogs and humming mosquitoes. But you can yet find, among the eastern creditors of Judge Helfenstein, ample proof that "Auglaize City" did once exist; for the corner lots took up many of the Judge's floating notes.

In the winter of 1834-35, the United States Land Office was removed from Wapakoneta to Lima; and with it came, as receiver, Gen. William Blackburn. I have seen a great many men of fine presence, but I do not recollect of ever having met a finer specimen of physical power and manly beauty, than Blackburn was when I first saw him. He was then in the full flush of middle life—was considerably more than six feet in height, and weighed over 300 pounds. He was a military enthusiast, and the militia musters of those early days gave his enthusiasm full vent. He was, I believe, the first major general commanding the 12th Division Ohio Militia. Gen. John Ward was a brigadier, commanding one of his brigades. At Ward's death, he was succeeded by Gen. William Armstrong, who remained in command until the whole militia system became obsolete. In the early days of this county, general muster day was second only to the Fourth of July, in the calendar of the great days. After the "troops" were dismissed, it was the "common law" that all grievances and personal controversies arising during the year, and which had been postponed to general muster, were to be settled. Rings would be formed, the combatants stepped in, and the result was generally that both parties were terribly whipped.

Looking back over half a century, behold what has been accomplished! The immense forests our fathers and mothers found have melted away and now in their stead are ripening fields of corn. The cabins they built are replaced with comfortable farm mansions. The corduroy roads, over which they plodded their way back to the older settlements, have been replaced by railroads; and the iron horse, in harness, pulls annually to the great markets a surplus of products, greater in value by far,

than the grand duplicate of 1833. We have much, very much, for which to thank our Heavenly Father; we have much, very much to be proud of in our history; but the proudest of all, we should be, of our brave ancestry, who amidst poverty, and sickness and privations, laid broad and deep the foundations of our present prosperity.

\* \* \*

#### FORT AMANDA.

The appointment of Gen. W. H. Harrison was made September 17, 1812, and he, without delay, entered upon the duties of commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Army. He directed that troops be massed at Wooster, Urbana, St. Marys and Defiance and made the southern line of the Black Swamp, from Upper Sandusky to St. Marys, the base or left line of his proposed operations. In the report of military affairs, following his appointment, we find the first mention of posts on the Auglaize. Here also reference is made to the Ohio cavalry under Colonel Finley, the Kentucky cavalry under Col. R. M. Johnson, and the infantry under Colonels Poague, Barbee and Jennings, the former of whom erected Fort Amanda and the latter Fort Jennings. From General Harrison's letter of February 11, 1813, it is inferred that the forces under the officers just mentioned had been called in, prior to September 30, 1812, to join the main battalion of Ohio militia, and a company of regular troops from Fort Winchester. It is, therefore, conceded that Colonel Poague, with his command, built a fort on the west bank of the Auglaize in September, 1812. The pickets were about eleven feet high, forming a guard for four block-houses. The second story of each house projected three or four feet over the pickets. The block-house located in the southeast corner was the largest, and was used for officers' quarters. In the center of the quadrangle was the storehouse. A national cemetery was established here in 1812-14, which has been continued by the settlers. Seventy-five mounds mark the burial places of as many soldiers of the War of 1812.





The records of the garrison of this post fell into the hands of the British and were destroyed by the vandals. Fort Auglaize, east of Wapakoneta, was built by the French in 1748, was in existence in 1812-15, and was used by troops and travelers passing north.

Fort Amanda was used as the first post-office in Allen County, and also as the first religious meeting-house. It was named after Colonel Poague's wife—"Amanda."

While General Harrison was encamped at Wapakoneta, William Oliver, who had a trading post at Fort Wayne, came to him and asked him to notify the Fort Wayne garrison of Hull's surrender. Harrison stated that he had no one to send. Oliver offered to go should anyone volunteer to accompany him. Logan, the Indian scout, offered his services. Both set out on the dreary journey of 100 miles and arrived at Fort Wayne in safety. This party passed through the wilderness of Allen, but no mention is made of Fort Amanda.

According to a statement made in Green Clay's letter, dated "Camp Meigs, June 20, 1813," to General Harrison, a large consignment of flour in barrels was received from Fort Amanda through Ensign Gray. It is said, with some degree of authenticity, that one of the scows built here in 1813 was subsequently used by Commodore Perry in buoying his large ships over the shallows at Put-in-Bay.

#### SAWMILL AND NAVY YARD.

"During the winter of 1812-13 the garrison of Fort Amanda was constituted a ship-building company. A number of men were told off to select trees, another company to cut them down, a third company to saw them into boards and posts, and a fourth company to convert the manufactured lumber into flat-boats. This work was accomplished by a company of Ohio militia and a few regular troops from Fort Winchester, who replaced Colonel Poague's command. The boats constructed at this point were in use for years, and are said to have eclipsed in construction and strength any or all of the boats turned out of Fort Defiance

Navy Yard at the same time. Years prior to this, however, the genius of 'Mad Anthony' Wayne saw in the neighborhood a point of some military importance. In the history of the war of 1794-1812, the fight of the Ottawas on the Auglaize and the destruction of their untenanted village, August 8, 1793, are of record. It appears that when Fort Recovery was recaptured by the Union troops, General Wayne ordered the construction of several military roads, one of which was laid out between the present village of St. Marys, the home of the Girty desperadoes, and a point on the Auglaize where stood the Ottawa village, near the spot where Fort Amanda was built. This formed a portion of the road known as 'Wayne's Trace.'

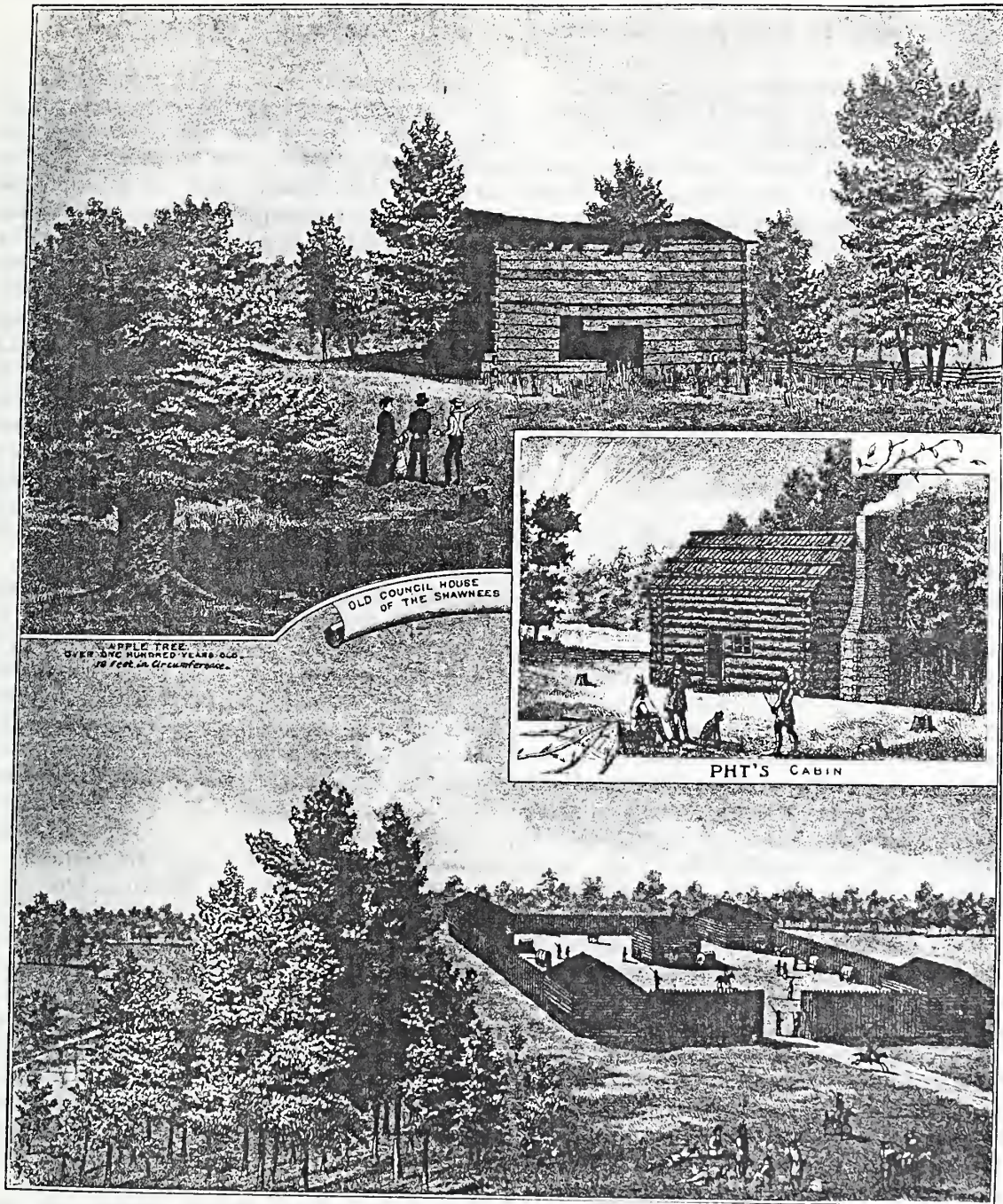
"Among the first white men who lived at the fort was Francis Deuchoquette, a Frenchman of excellent mold, who was venerated by the Indians and loved by the settlers of later years. In 1817 Andrew Russell, Peter Diltz and William Van Ausdall came as the vanguard of settlement and then followed that band of pioneers whose names will be forever identified with the settlement and progress of this division of Ohio."

#### PHT.

It is a sad sight to witness the death of a man who is the last of his race—especially is this true of a leader. Of all the Indians of this county, Pht is most widely known and honored. He was the last Shawnee chief in Ohio. He built the Shawnee Council House in 1831, a cut of which, and also of his cabin, is seen elsewhere in this work. He was a remarkable man, and in any age, or in any land he would have been a leader. Around his cabin, which stood near the Council House, gathered the warriors in their prime, and plotted against their foes—but they are all gone. After a long illness, the old chief died in 1832, and he was buried by his wife and daughter in his garden. The rude coffin was made of puncheons. All his trinkets and valuables were buried with him. His name will not perish from the earth—it *should not*.







### FORT AMANDA

(Built in September, 1812, by United States Troops of the Northwestern Army, under Colonel Poague)





## HEROES OF THE FOREST.

Christopher Wood, a Kentuckian, a scout in the American service from 1790 to 1794, and a soldier of the War of 1812, may be said to be a pioneer of 1824, since in that year he accompanied his sons, Joseph and Albert G., and his son-in-law, Benjamin Dolph, into the wilds of this county. In 1826 John G. Wood entered a parcel of land in Bath township. In 1829 Christopher Wood was appointed a commissioner to locate the seat of justice for Allen County; an associate judge of Common Pleas in 1831; director of the town of Lima for the sale of lots the same year, and subsequently was appointed to many positions of trust. He was born in 1769, and died at Lima in 1856. Joseph Wood and other members of that family were all among the pioneers. William G. Wood was the first county auditor.

Theodore E. Cunningham, whose personal recollections appear in this chapter, was one of the senior old residents, and one of the oldest lawyers of the county. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Johnson Constitutional Convention. In 1873-74 he was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and for years took a leading part in everything relating to the progress of this division of the State. He came with his father, Dr. William Cunningham, to Lima, in 1832.

Samuel McClure, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a participant in the defeat of the British at the battle of the Thames, in upper Canada in 1813, came to this county in 1825, and erected his cabin on the west side of Hog Creek on section 28, Bath township. He was accompanied hither by his brothers Thomas and Moses, together with Joseph Ward and Aaron Loomis. In 1826 he brought his wife and family to reside here. Mrs. McClure died September 21, 1844. Her husband's death took place December 29, 1875.

Daniel Musser, a Pennsylvanian, came with his parents and the family of William Weller, to Lima, in 1833, having resided for a short time before this in Marion township. He was one of the early tavern-keepers, and also operated the first tannery in 1833-34. His

death took place April 12, 1880, in his 77th year.

John F. Cole, accompanied by his family, came to Allen County in 1831 and located near Lima, November 7th of that year. A few months later he was present at the burial of Chief Pht, and after that time he continued to witness the removal by death of many if not all the early settlers. He died in 1882. His son, also John F. Cole, is an old resident of Lima. (See "Recollections of E. T. Cole," in Chapter VI.)

Mrs. Nancy Cole, widow of the late John F. Cole, settled with her husband in Bath township in 1831, moved to Lima subsequently and died here October 24, 1880.

## "JOHNNY APPLESEED."

John Chapman, or "Johnny Appleseed," a Swedenborgian, was in Jefferson County, Ohio, as early as 1801. He planted 16 bushels of apple seed on the Butler farm on the Walhonding River. On entering a house he would lie down on the floor and ask the people: "Will you have some fresh news from Heaven?" He was born in Boston in 1775. In April, 1828, he leased a farm from William B. Hedges below Shanesville. His death took place near Fort Wayne in 1845, aged 72 years. This Chapman was a composition of eccentricities. S. C. McCullough, in his reminiscences, states that he visited a nursery on the Sunderland farm in Amanda township, soon after he commenced to clear his own farm in 1835. He was told that the trees were planted by John Chapman some years before; and further, that the old man had been along the Ottawa and Auglaize rivers, seeking out alluvial lands to set out orchards, before white men had effected a settlement in Allen County. It is probable that "Johnny" carried out his benevolent work here even prior to the building of Fort Amanda in September, 1812. That he was here about 1812 or 1813 is manifested in the number, variety and age of the trees which sprung from the seeds planted by him along "Wayne's Trace." "He who plants a tree, plants a hope."



## THE ELIDA PIONEER ASSOCIATION

Was organized at Elida in the summer of 1895 and the first annual pioneer meeting was held on Thursday, August 11, of that year. The annual gatherings are held in the natural grove of Elias Crites, one half-mile east of the village of Elida, on the second Thursday in August of each year. The meetings have grown in interest and importance till not only Northwestern Ohio but visitors from other States as well look forward to these annual gatherings and reunions.

The object of the organization is to give the people, both young and old, an opportunity of assembling once each year to spend the day in renewing acquaintances and to learn the lessons which the lives of the sturdy forefathers teach. Veneration for the brave fathers and mothers to whom our country owes so much, whose struggles displaced the forest and wigwam for the schoolhouse, the church and the emblems of thrift, contentment and culture that decorate our land, cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon the youthful mind. In these days of "graft" and "grab" it is indeed a wholesome diversion to wait a little while in the grove—God's first temple—and listen to words that encourage to better action. Herein lies the power that calls such vast assemblies of people to the yearly meetings of the society.

M. J. Sanford was the organizer of the association and for five years served as secretary. Among its present officers are many who have served from the first. For the year 1896 the officers were: Dr. R. E. Jones, president; Dr. W. H. Harper, Henry Boose, William Bice, W. L. Bowdle, John Mell, vice-presidents; M. J. Sanford, secretary; Joseph Brower, Dr. S. A. Hitchcock, Eli McBride, Arthur Poling, James H. Johnson, E. S. Crites, George Kesler, John Enslen, Sr., and J. D. Crites, executive committee.

At the annual meeting held on August 11, 1905, the following were elected: Dr. R. E. Jones, president; A. J. Sherrick, secretary; E. Owens, historian; Dr. S. A. Baxter, Dr. C. B. Steman, Thomas H. Jones, J. L. B. Leatherman and Elias Crites, vice-presidents; Joseph

Brower, John D. Crites, W. D. Poling, Eli McBride, John G. Roberts, Otis Fraunfelter, H. J. Sherrick, E. H. Ervin and James Baxter, Jr., executive committee.

## ROADWAYS OF THE COUNTY.

The Romans were the greatest road builders in history. The Roman roads have been noted in all ages, and in all countries. Perhaps the most celebrated road in all history is the Appian Way, built by Appius Claudius, the Censor, in 313 B. C., leading south from Rome, "straight as the eagle's flight." Parts of this road are in just as good condition as when constructed 2,218 years ago. They knew how to construct a road that would stand the test of time. That is the great question now before the people of Allen County, and this demand for better roads is national. In this county the movement has centered around an organization called the "Allen County Good Roads Association," of which D. J. Cable is president, and McDougal Emmett, secretary. Mr. Cable is also vice-president of the State association for the same purpose.

The plan of construction is now under consideration by this association, and by many it is urged that there should be two roads, side by side, leading across the county, one a dirt road for summer use, the other a high-grade macadamized road, both well drained and sufficiently elevated. In this connection it might be of interest to note the manner of construction of the celebrated Roman road referred to above—the Appian Way.

Much time and expense was put upon the *foundation*. The ground was thoroughly drained, then all soil was removed from the substructure, then various layers of fine stone cemented by lime were put down. Lastly came the pavement, consisting of large, hard, hexagonal blocks of stone, of basaltic lava, or marble, and so perfectly joined that it is yet impossible for one to discover the joints. These blocks are yet so perfect as to defy inspection, and when the long years of usage are taken into consideration the workmanship seems marvelous. The same is true of the old Roman





roads in England, upon which the modern railways have placed their tracks, thus forming the best possible road-beds.

The great question now giving trouble in this matter is one of finance. The county commissioners are putting down most excellent roads on the main lines leading to Lima. A fine crushed stone is used; this is placed upon an elevated bed of earth and heavier crushed stone, then the whole mass is soaked with water and rolled by an immense road-roller. The tendency is to make a cement road very smooth, and fairly durable. But the great trouble is in the insufficient foundation. The Appian Way has long since shown the great importance of a thorough foundation. This is now the leading thought with the Allen County Good Roads Association, and good results will surely follow.

Allen has many good roads, but the heavy hauling by oil men has very much injured them in some parts. The old "Findlay Road," the "Allentown Road," the "Spencerville Road," the "Elida and Delphos Road," the "Waupuck Road," the "Westminster Road," the "St. Johns Road," the "Bellefontaine Road," and the "Shawnee Road" are household words in Allen County.

As the question of finance becomes settled, money will be more available, and the various roads of the county will be greatly improved. Each township and village corporation sets aside from 1.5 mills to 3 mills for road purposes for the *township*, while there is a *county* road fund, in addition, of 2.1 mills. Good roads enhance the value of land and all other property. In fact the value of real property anywhere is commensurate with transportation facilities. Edmund Burke claimed: "There be three things that make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy work-shops and easy communication from place to place." Allen County has all three of these requisites.

Nothing can prove this statement more conclusively than the fact that in 1834 the assessed valuation of all property in the county was \$69,461, while to-day it is \$26,252,045.

#### POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

Every citizen is deeply interested in making and executing the laws. While the law-making power is largely vested in the State, yet much of this power is delegated to the county authorities, and no part of this history will be read with more interest than the part relating to the political growth, development and conditions of the county. From the organization of the county, in 1831, until 1855, the politics of the county was divided between Whig and Democrat. With John C. Fremont in 1856, the Republican party was born, and from that time on the dominant political parties in the county are known as Democratic and Republican. During these years many difficult questions have been advocated, some of them very mildly, others with zeal and even ferocity. In 1833 the abolition question caused a ripple of disunion to make itself apparent. Two years later the cry of "Abolition and Liberty" raised a storm of feeling, but the echo soon died away. The Liberty party, as it was called, went down in its contest with Clay and Polk in 1844, and thereupon the American or "Know Nothing" party was organized.

The Mexican War gave added impetus to political life, making the presidential contests more animated, and drawing the ties of party closer. In 1856 the Whigs as a party passed out of existence, and in their place was formed the Republican party of to-day. In 1864 Lincoln was elected over George B. McClellan, and shortly thereafter the great life of Lincoln was ended by the assassin's bullet, and Vice-President Johnson assumed the reins of government.

In 1876 the long and unfortunate contest between the supporters of Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes caused intense excitement, and for a time unsettled the affairs of the nation. The contest, however, was decided by means of the Electoral Commission. All of these questions have entered into the political conditions of Allen County, and the results may be seen in the following pages, in which are given the officers, from the earliest times





to the present, who have had charge of the affairs of the county.

#### ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

*Probate Judges.*—(Under the Constitution of 1802, the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas in each county had jurisdiction in matters of probate, according to Section 5, Article 3, of the State Constitution, which is as follows: "The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction in all matters of probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law"). Christopher Wood, James Crozier and William Watt (associate judges of Common Pleas), 1831; Charles Levering, Joseph Hover and John Jamieson (associate judges), 1837; John Elliott and George B. Shriner (associate judges), 1841; Charles W. Adgate and John P. Fay (associate judges), 1845. (By the Constitution of 1851, a Probate Court was established in each county, according to Section 7, Article 4: "There shall be established in each county a Probate Court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.") William S. Rose, 1851; Michael Leatherman (appointed *vice* William S. Rose, resigned), 1852; Michael Leatherman, 1854; Thomas M. Robb, 1857; Charles M. Hughes, 1863; Luther M. Meily, 1869; George W. Overmeyer, 1875; Samuel S. Yoder, 1881; John F. Lindeman, 1886; Theodore D. Robb, 1893; A. D. Miller, 1899; J. N. Hutchinson, 1905—.

*Treasurers.*—Adam White, 1831; Dr. William Cunningham, 1833; Charles Baker, 1835; Col. James Cunningham, 1837; Thomas K. Jacobs, 1841; Alexander Beatty, 1845; Thomas K. Jacobs (appointed), 1847; Thomas K. Jacobs, 1849; William Armstrong, 1853; George W. Fickle, 1855; William Armstrong, 1857; Shelby Taylor, 1859; Miles W. Vance, 1861;

Emanuel Fisher, 1865; Washington R. Partello, 1867; Richard T. Hughes, 1871; David East, 1875; James Armstrong, 1879; David M. Fisher, 1881; Jacob B. Sunderland, 1883; Edward Holman, 1887; Amos Young, 1892; Aaron J. Osman, 1893; Amos Young, 1894; August G. Lutz, 1895; John W. Gensel, 1899; Thomas H. Jones, 1903—.

*Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas.*—John Ward, 1831; John Alexander, Jr., 1842; Richard Metheany, 1849; Joseph H. Richardson, 1851; James Cunningham, Sr., 1854; John M. Meily, 1857; Ormund E. Griffith, 1863; Robert Mehaffey, 1869; Daniel L. Crites, 1875; Eugene C. Mackenzie, 1881; David H. Tolan, 1887; M. Shappell, 1893; M. J. Sullivan, 1899; Thomas J. Edwards, 1903—.

*Auditors.*—William G. Woods, 1831; Samuel Black, 1835; H. D. V. Williams, 1838; John W. Thomas, 1841; Joseph H. Richardson, 1845; David Dalzell, 1849; William Dowling, 1853; Richard Metheany, 1855; George W. Overmeyer, 1859; John P. Haller, 1861; William Dowling, 1865; Sylvester J. Brand, 1869; Nelson McBride, 1874; Samuel D. Chambers, 1878; William D. Poling, 1881; Cyrus D. Crites, 1887; Philip Walther, 1893; George Feltz, 1899; Edwin C. Akerman, 1905—.

*Recorders.*—Nathan Daniels, 1831; John Ward, 1835; John Alexander, Jr., 1840; John M. Anderson, 1843; John B. Wamsley, 1844; Horatio N. Maguire, 1846; Edmund S. Linn, 1847 (appointed in January *vice* H. N. Maguire); John B. Wamsley (elected) 1847; John W. Thomas, 1850; Hugh Dobbins, 1851 (elected *vice* John W. Thomas); John B. Wamsley, 1854; John G. Ridenour, 1857; Jacob M. Haller, 1863; Albertus R. Krebs, 1869; Henry H. Heman, 1875; William Timberlake, 1881; George Monroe, 1887; Abram Harrod, 1893; P. T. Mell, 1899; Fred Zeitz, 1905—.

*Sheriffs.*—Henry Lippincott, 1831; John Keller, 1835; Alexander Beatty, 1839; John Keller, 1843; Charles H. Williams, 1845; Hiram Stotts, 1849; Mathias Ridenour, 1853; William Tingle, 1855; Samuel R. Buckmas-





ter, 1857; Samuel Collins, 1861; Isaac Bailey, 1865; James A. Colbath, 1869; William Miller, 1873; John Franks, 1877; William H. Harter, 1881; M. P. Hoagland, 1885; Lawrence O'Neill, 1889; Aaron Fisher, 1893; Elias A. Bogart, 1898; Eugene Barr, 1902; Henry Van Gunten, 1905—.

*Prosecuting Attorneys.*—Aaron M. Miller (appointed August term of court), 1831; Patrick G. Goode (appointed), 1833; Hamilton Davison, 1834; Lorin Kennedy, 1837; George W. Andrews, 1845; Lester Bliss, 1847; Mathias H. Nichols, 1851 (resigned in 1852 to enter Congress); Charles N. Lamison (elected *vice* Nichols resigned), 1852; Jasper N. Gutridge, 1855; Charles N. Lamison, 1857; Jasper N. Gutridge, 1859; James Mackenzie, 1861; Isaiah S. Pillars, 1865; John F. Brotherton, 1867; Ed. A. Ballard, 1871; Charles M. Hughes, 1873; Hinchman S. Prophet, 1877; James B. Townsend, 1881; Isaac S. Motter, 1887; Jacob C. Ridenour, 1893; William Klinger, 1901; B. F. Welty, 1905—.

*Surveyors.*—John Jackson, 1831; Hamilton Davison, 1837; Michael Leatherman, 1840; William Dowling, 1844; John P. Haller, 1850; D. W. Littlefield, 1859; S. J. Brand, 1861; David D. Nicholas, 1867; John Keeth, 1879; James S. Pillars, 1885; John C. Cronley, 1891; George Taylor, 1894; John C. Cronley, 1898; Charles E. Craig, 1904.

*Coroners.*—H. Clippenger, 1844; Mathias Ridenour, 1845; Jacob S. Baker, 1850; William Myers, 1854; Samuel Sanford, 1856; William Sullivan, 1860; ———, 1862; Samuel Sanford, 1866; Charles Metzger, 1868; Gustavus Feiss, 1870; Elijah Curtis, 1872; Tobias H. Foltz, 1880; Peter H. Brooks, 1883; Levi Reichelderfer, 1884; John C. Convery, 1885; S. S. Herman, 1889; Louis G. Stueber, 1893; Enos G. Burton, 1898; Andrew W. Bice, 1902; Oliver Steiner, 1905.

*Board of County Commissioners.*—So far as has been possible the personnel of the board is shown at the end of the year after the fall elections and the first person named is in most cases the commissioner elected that year. In the late years of this list, since the term of office began in September following the elec-

tion, it has been difficult to show how the board is constituted at the end of the year, for really four names should be shown, including both the outgoing and the incoming commissioners.

1831.—(June) James S. Daniels, John G. Wood and Samuel Stewart.

1831.—(December) Morgan Lippincott, James S. Daniels and John G. Wood.

1832.—John P. Mitchell, Morgan Lippincott and James S. Daniels.

1833.—Griffith John, John P. Mitchell and James S. Daniels.

1834.—James H. Coleman, Griffith John and James A. Anderson.

1835.—Henry B. Thorn, Griffith John and James H. Coleman.

1836.—John Brand, Henry B. Thorn and Griffith John.

1837.—Michael Leatherman, H. B. Thorn and John Brand.

1838.—John Schooler, Henry B. Thorn and John Brand.

1839.—John M. Wilson, John Schooler and John Brand.

1840.—Henry B. Thorn, John M. Wilson and John Brand.

1841.—Shadrach Montgomery, Charles H. Williams and John Brand.

1842.—Charles C. Marshall, Shadrach Montgomery and Charles H. Williams.

1843.—Matthew Dobbins, Charles C. Marshall and Shadrach Montgomery.

1844.—Nicholas Zanglein, Matthew Dobbins and Charles C. Marshall.

1845.—Jacob B. Haller, Nicholas Zanglein and Matthew Dobbins.

1846.—Samuel B. Walker, Jacob B. Haller and Nicholas Zanglein.

1847.—William Akerman, Samuel B. Walker and Jacob B. Haller.

1848.—Samuel Rockhill, William Akerman and Jacob B. Haller.

1849.—Burgess Dickey, Samuel Rockhill and William Akerman.

1850.—William Akerman, Burgess Dickey and Samuel Rockhill.

1851.—Samuel Rockhill, William Akerman and Burgess Dickey.



1852.—Burgess Dickey, Samuel Rockhill and William Akerman.

1853.—Christian Steman, Burgess Dickey and Samuel Rockhill.

1854.—Moses Patterson, Christian Steman and Burgess Dickey.

1855.—Horace Bixby, Moses Patterson and Christian Steman.

1856.—Joseph Griffith, Horace Bixby and Moses Patterson.

1857.—Cadwallader W. Jacobs, Joseph Griffith and Horace Bixby.

1858.—Freeman Bell, Cadwallader W. Jacobs and Joseph Griffith.

1859.—Almon E. Hadsell, Freeman Bell and Cadwallader W. Jacobs.

1860.—Cadwallader W. Jacobs, Almon E. Hadsell and Freeman Bell.

1861.—Horace Bixby, Cadwallader W. Jacobs and Almon E. Hadsell.

1862.—Almon E. Hadsell, Horace Bixby and Cadwallader W. Jacobs.

1863.—Samuel Ice, Almon E. Hadsell and Horace Bixby.

1864.—Freeman Bell, Samuel Ice and Almon E. Hadsell.

1865.—George W. Goble, Johnzey Keeth and Samuel Ice.

1866.—Samuel Ice, George W. Goble and Johnzey Keeth.

1867.—Johnzey Keeth, Samuel Ice and George W. Goble.

1868.—George W. Goble, Johnzey Keeth and Samuel Ice.

1869.—James McBeth, George W. Goble and Johnzey Keeth.

1870.—Bernard Esch, James McBeth and George W. Goble.

1871.—William Akerman, Bernard Esch and James McBeth.

1872.—James McBeth, William Akerman and Bernard Esch.

1873.—Bernard Esch, James McBeth and William Akerman.

1874.—William Akerman, Bernard Esch and James McBeth.

1875.—William W. Williams, William Akerman and Bernard Esch.

1876.—Jacob Crites, William W. Williams and William Akerman.

1877.—Francis M. Clum, Jacob Crites and William W. Williams.

1878.—William W. Williams, Francis M. Clum and Jacob Crites.

1879.—Jacob Crites, William W. Williams and Francis M. Clum.

1880.—Francis M. Clum, Jacob Crites and William W. Williams.

1881.—Joseph A. States, Francis M. Clum and Jacob Crites.

1882.—Abraham Crider, Joseph A. States and Francis M. Clum.

1883.—Charles C. Marshall, Abraham Crider and Joseph A. States.

1884.—Joseph A. States, Alexander Shenk (*vice* Marshall) and Abraham Crider.

1885.—Abraham Crider, Joseph A. States and Alexander Shenk.

1886.—Alexander Shenk, Abraham Crider and Joseph A. States.

1887.—John Akerman, Alexander Shenk and Abraham Crider.

1888.—William Bice, John Akerman and Alexander Shenk.

1890.—John Akerman, John Amstutz, Jr., and William Bice.

1891.—William Bice, John Akerman and John Amstutz, Jr.

1892.—John Amstutz, Jr., William Bice and John Akerman.

1893.—George D. Kanawl, John Amstutz, Jr., and William Bice.

1894.—James A. Jacobs, Aaron J. Osman and John Amstutz, Jr.

1895.—Samuel T. Winegardner, James A. Jacobs and Aaron J. Osman.

1896.—Thomas C. Burns, Samuel T. Winegardner and James A. Jacobs.

1897.—George D. Kanawl, Thomas C. Burns and Samuel T. Winegardner.

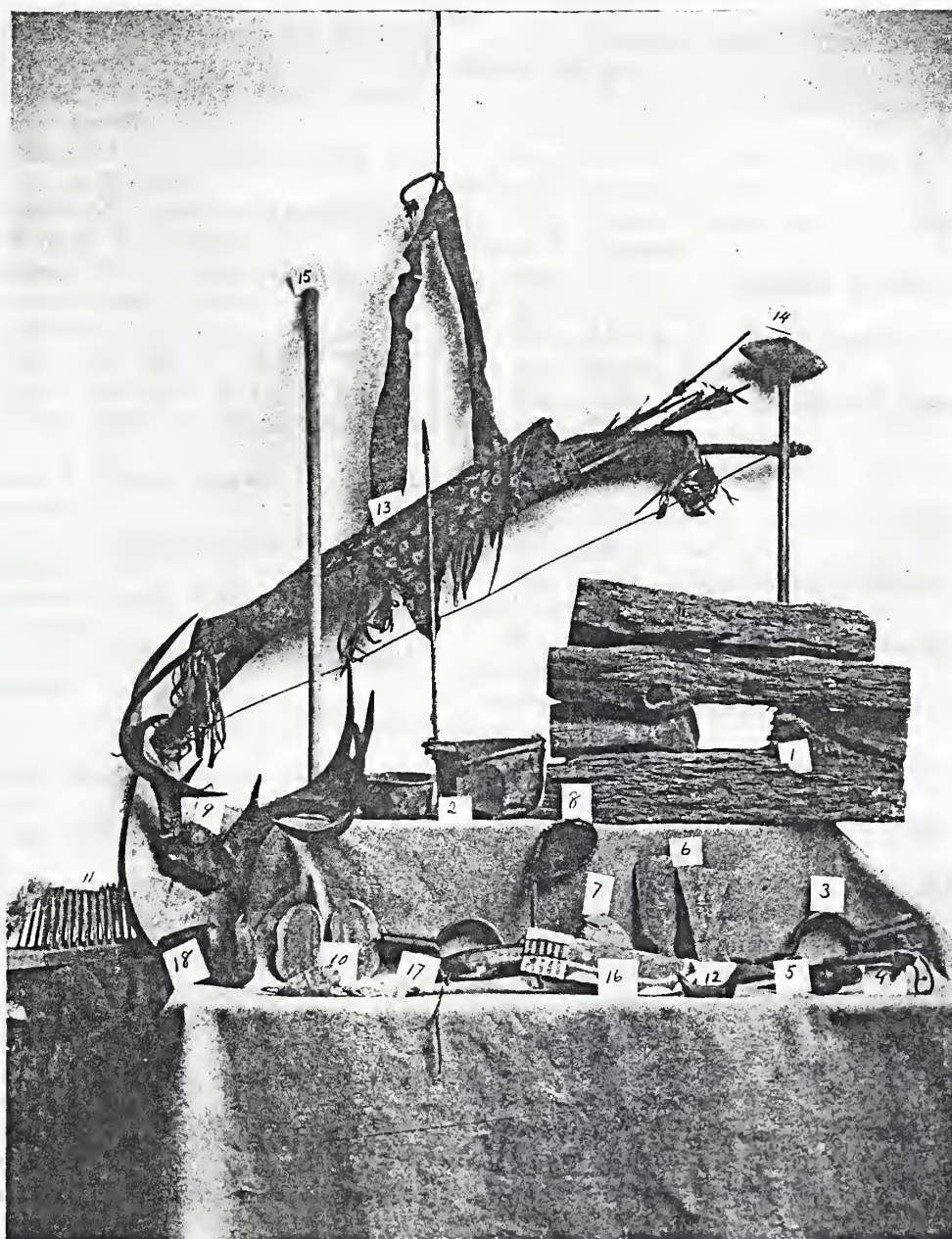
1898.—Samuel T. Winegardner, George D. Kanawl and Thomas C. Burns.

1899.—Thomas C. Burns, Samuel T. Winegardner and George D. Kanawl.

1900.—George D. Kanawl, Thomas C. Burns and Samuel T. Winegardner.







### RELICS OF FORT AMANDA AND PIONEER DAYS

PROPERTY OF DR. GEORGE HALL, LIMA

EXPLANATION.—No. 1, Section of Block House, Fort Amanda, showing port-hole; No. 2, Copper Kettles from Indian grave, Fort Amanda; No. 3, Shackles used on criminals in Allen County Jail, 1832; No. 4, Pht's Pistol, found in Council House after his death; No. 5, Indian Tomahawk, used as pipe of peace; No. 6, Indian Squaw Axe; No. 7, Indian Flint Arrow-Head; No. 8, Indian Scalp, taken by an early settler; No. 9, Antlers of Deer, killed by Daniel Snyder, 1810, on the site of the present (1906) High School Building; No. 10, Petrified Leaf, Coal Age, found near Fort Amanda; No. 11, Flax Hackle of pioneer days; No. 12, Indian Saddle Bird; No. 13, Indian Bow, Quiver and Arrow used by the Shawnees, 1830; No. 14, Indian War Club; No. 15, Cane made from wood taken from the Allen County Jail, 1832; No. 16, Indian Hunting Knife with sheath; No. 17, Poisoned Indian Arrow; No. 18, Indian War Axe.



1901.—Albert Hefner, George D. Kanawl and Thomas C. Burns.

1902.—Samuel W. Wright, Albert Hefner and George D. Kanawl.

1903.—Alexander L. Conrad, Samuel W. Wright and Albert Hefner.

1904.—Charles W. Johnston, Alexander L. Conrad and Samuel W. Wright.

1905.—Samuel W. Wright, Charles W. Johnston and Alexander Conrad.

*County Infirmary Directors.*—Before the election of 1858 Curtis Baxter, Shelby Taylor and David Bryte served as directors by appointment. The records of some years are wanting:

1858.—John B. Reeder, David Bryte and James Chenoweth.

1859.—James Chenoweth, John B. Reeder and David Bryte.

1860.—James Baxter, James Chenoweth and John B. Reeder.

1861.—John B. Reeder, James Baxter and James Chenoweth.

1862.————, John B. Reeder and James Baxter.

1863.—James Baxter, ———, and John B. Reeder.

1864.—John Sprott, James Baxter and ———.

1865.—Peter S. Metzler, John Sprott and James Baxter.

1866.—Elias Everett, Peter S. Metzler and John Sprott.

1867.—John Sprott, Elias Everett and Peter S. Metzler.

1868.—Peter S. Metzler, John Sprott and Elias Everett.

1869.—Elias Everett, Peter S. Metzler and John Sprott.

1870.—Michael L. Baker, Elias Everett and Peter S. Metzler.

1871.—John Enslen, Gabriel Hefner and Elias Everett.

1872.—Samuel Sanford, John Enslen and Gabriel Hefner.

1873.—Gabriel Hefner, Samuel Sanford and John Enslen.

1874.—John Enslen, Gabriel Hefner and Samuel Sanford.

1875.—Samuel Sanford, John Enslen and Gabriel Hefner.

1876.—Joseph B. Chipman, Samuel Sanford and John Enslen.

1877.—Martin V. Blair, Joseph B. Chipman and Samuel Sanford.

1878.—Samuel Boose, Martin V. Blair and Joseph B. Chipman.

1879.—Joseph B. Chipman, Samuel Boose and Martin V. Blair.

1880.—Martin V. Blair, Joseph B. Chipman and Samuel Boose.

1881.————, Martin V. Blair and Joseph B. Chipman.

1882.—Andrew J. Chapman, ———, and Martin V. Blair.

1883.—Solomon H. Arnold, Andrew J. Chapman and ———.

1884.—Levi Reichelderfer, Solomon H. Arnold and Andrew J. Chapman.

1885.————, Levi Reichelderfer and Solomon H. Arnold.

1886.—William Hill, James P. Wilson and William J. Graham.

1887.—William Hill, James P. Wilson and William J. Graham.

1888.—Levi Reichelderfer, Solomon H. Arnold and Samuel Light.

1889.—Samuel Light, Levi Reichelderfer and Solomon H. Arnold.

1890.—John K. Roush, Samuel Light and Levi Reichelderfer.

1891.—John C. Jettinghoff, John K. Roush and Samuel Light.

1892.—Samuel Light, John K. Roush and John C. Jettinghoff.

1893.—John C. Jettinghoff, Samuel Light and John K. Roush.

1894.—Ephraim Berryman, E. F. Davis and John C. Jettinghoff.

1895.—E. F. Davis, Peter Leis and Eli Meckling.

1896.—Peter Leis, E. F. Davis and Eli Meckling.

1897.—Eli Meckling, Peter Leis and E. F. Davis.

1898.—Isaac B. Steman, Peter Leis and Eli Meckling.





1899.—Peter Leis, Isaac B. Steman and Eli Meckling.

1900.—Eli Meckling, Peter Leis and Isaac B. Steman.

1901.—Isaac B. Steman, Peter Leis and Eli Meckling.

1902.—David Stepleton, William E. Grubb and Isaac B. Steman.

1903.—Isaac B. Steman, David Stepleton, and William E. Grubb.

1904.—Christian H. Mosier, J. E. Eversole and David Stepleton.

1905.—David Stepleton, William E. Grubb and Isaac B. Steman.

#### PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate Judge—J. N. Hutchinson; treasurer—Thomas H. Jones; clerk—Thomas J. Edwards; auditor—Edwin C. Akerman; recorder—Fred Zeitz; sheriff—Henry Van Gunten; prosecuting attorney—B. F. Welty; surveyor—Charles E. Craig; coroner—Oliver Steiner; county commissioners—Samuel W. Wright, Charles W. Johnston and Alexander L. Conrad; county infirmery directors—David Stepleton, William E. Grubb and Isaac B. Steman.

#### COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

In the "Ohio Hundred Year Book," published in 1901 by the authority of the 74th General Assembly of Ohio, it says that James Crozier, William Watt and Christopher Wood were elected associate judges of the Common Pleas for Allen County in 1831, and that George B. Holt was their president judge. From the oldest records we find that George B. Holt, of Montgomery County, held the first court of Common Pleas for Allen County in James S. Daniels' cabin at the east end of Market street in May, 1833, and that he was assisted by Associate Judges Watt, Crozier and Wood. Judge Holt was followed by William L. Helfenstein, of Montgomery County, elected in 1836; Emory D. Potter, of Lucas County, elected in 1839; Myron H. Tilden, of Lucas County, elected in 1844; and Patrick G. Goode, of Shelby County, elected in 1845.

In 1851 the district was reorganized and known as District No. 3, Sub-Division No. 1, and was composed of Allen, Hardin, Shelby, Auglaize, Marion, Union and Logan counties. Benjamin F. Metcalf served from February, 1852, to February, 1857. William Lawrence, of Logan County, served from February, 1857, to October, 1864; Jacob S. Conklin, of Shelby County (*vice* Lawrence), from October, 1864, to February, 1872.

In 1858 the district was again reorganized and was composed of Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Van Wert and Putnam counties. Judge Metcalf was judge from November, 1858, till his death in March, 1865, when O. W. Rose, of Lima, took his place till November, 1865. James Mackenzie served as judge from November, 1865, to February, 1879. Edwin M. Phelps, of Mercer County, was elected judge in 1869, under an act creating an additional judge for Sub-Division No. 1. In 1879 the district was again reorganized, adding Shelby County and dropping Putnam County, and so it remains today.

Upon the reorganization of the Third Judicial District, Sub-Division No. 1, Charles M. Hughes, of Allen County, became judge and served from February, 1879, to February, 1889, when he was succeeded by John E. Richie, of Allen County, who served until February, 1899, when he in turn was succeeded by W. H. Cunningham, also of Allen County. James H. Day, of Mercer County, went upon the bench in February, 1880, and served until he resigned in September, 1892. He was succeeded in October, 1892, by Hiram C. Glenn, of Van Wert County, who served until December of that year, when W. T. Mooney, of Mercer County, took his place. Judge Mooney resigned in February, 1901, to accept a position on the circuit bench; his death occurred November 29, 1904. William D. Davis, of Shelby County, was appointed by the Governor as Judge Mooney's successor on the common pleas bench until the next election, in November, 1903, when Hugh T. Mathers was elected. Judge Mathers filled the unexpired term of Judge Mooney or until February 9, 1905, when, having been re-elected at the election of



November, 1904, he succeeded himself in office. S. A. Armstrong, of Mercer County, has served continuously on the bench since January, 1889. Three judges, therefore, on the common pleas bench at the present time are: Hon. S. A. Armstrong, whose term expires on the second Monday in January, 1909; Hon. W. H. Cunningham, whose term will expire February 8, 1909; and Hon. Hugh T. Mathers, whose term will expire February 8, 1910.

#### MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Representatives.*—The following is a list of members of the State House of Representatives from Allen County, beginning with the 36th General Assembly which began its session on December 4, 1837: James Cook, R. I. Skinner, Edwin Fisher, George B. May, J. F. Hinkle, John W. Walters, James B. Steedman, G. C. Mudgett, S. S. Sprague, Isaac Spear, Michael Leatherman, P. J. Hines, Cyrenus Elliott, Samuel R. Mott, Henry Lipps, William Blackburn, Lester Bliss, Charles Crites, Charles Post, Charles C. Marshall, Thomas K. Jacobs, John Monroe, Dr. R. E. Jones, William Armstrong, Isaiah Pillars, Thomas M. Robb, M. L. Baker, W. H. McCullough, George W. Hull, William E. Watkins, D. C. Cunningham, William Ruler, C. H. Adkins, John W. Manges and Howard W. Pears, the present incumbent.

*Senators.*—The following is a list of the members of the State Senate from the districts that included Allen County, from the date of the 32nd General Assembly which began its session on December 2, 1833. Beginning with the 50th General Assembly which began its session on January 5, 1852, the district has been known as the 32nd Senatorial District and has included the counties of Allen, Mercer, Auglaize, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams: James Johnson, John E. Hunt, Curtis Bates, John E. Hunt, Jacob Clark, Alfred P. Edgerton, Sabirt Scott, James Cunningham, John Taylor, Ed. M. Phelps, Edward Foster,

Charles C. Marshall, Meredith R. Willett, Thomas J. Godfrey, W. Carter, Charles Boesel, P. W. Hardesty, William Sheridan, Jr., G. W. Andrews, G. M. Saltzgaber, Thomas J. Godfrey, Elmer White, Robert Mehaffey, J. P. Schneider, Robert Mehaffey, M. D. Shaw, John L. Geyer, Henry J. Lawlor, James D. Johnson, William F. Conley, William G. Brorein, William E. Decker, S. D. Crites, and Thomas M. Berry and W. M. Denman, the present incumbents.

#### CONGRESSMEN.

Herewith is given a list of the Congressmen from the congressional districts, of which Allen County has been a part, the periods of service and the changes in the districts being shown.

*Third Congressional District.*—Joseph H. Crane, of Montgomery County, 1831-36; Patrick G. Goode, of Shelby County, 1837-42. *Fifth Congressional District.*—Emory D. Potter, of Lucas County, 1843-44; William Sawyer, of Mercer County, 1845-48; Emory D. Potter, of Lucas County, 1849-50; Alfred P. Edgerton, of Defiance County, 1851-52. *Fourth Congressional District.*—Mathias H. Nichols, of Allen County, 1853-58; William Allen, of Darke County, 1859-62. *Fifth Congressional District.*—Francis C. LeBlond, of Mercer County, 1863-66; William Mungen, of Hancock County, 1867-70; Charles N. Lamison, of Allen County, 1871-74; Americus V. Rice, of Putnam County, 1875-78; Benjamin Le Fevre, of Shelby County, 1879-82. *Fourth Congressional District.*—Benjamin Le Fevre, of Shelby County, 1883-84; Charles M. Anderson, of Darke County, 1885-86; S. S. Yoder, of Allen County, 1887-90; Fred C. Layton, of Auglaize County, 1891-96; George A. Marshall, of Auglaize County, 1897-98; Robert B. Gordon, of Auglaize County, 1899-1902; Harvey C. Garber, of Darke County, 1903—.





# CHAPTER V

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## LIMA—THE COUNTY SEAT

BY DR. SAMUEL A. BAXTER.

*Establishment of the County Seat—Lima's Godfather—Sale of Town Lots—The Court Houses—Christopher Wood, Director—Lima's First Settler—Maria Mitchell Brown, First White Child Born in Lima—The First Five Families—James Peltier, First Dry Goods Merchant—Dr. William Cunningham, Lima's First Physician—Hog Creek—Lima's First Officers—Henry D. V. Williams, the First Mayor—General Blackburn—Muster Day—Thomas K. Jacobs, a Builder of Lima—John Ward, the First Schoolmaster—The Distinguished Teacher, Joseph H. Richardson—The Cholera Visitation—The First Saloon—Early History of the Public and Parochial Schools of Lima—Dr. William McHenry—Allen County Medical Society—"Uncle Joe" Hover and His Market Street Bridge—Mills, Bridges and Roads—Alexander Beatty—Robert Bowers' Reminiscences—Silas Faurot—Lima's First Hotel—The Bashores—Daniel Musser—The Early Stores—Col. James Cunningham—Richard Metheany—The First Railroad—John Mcily—John P. Haller, the Builder.*

By an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, dated February 12, 1820, the metes and bounds of four counties, Van Wert, Mercer, Putnam and Allen, were established. Nine years later a commissioner, Christopher Wood, was appointed to locate one quarter-section of land belonging to the State of Ohio, as county seat. The location was made, and by another act of the Legislature, passed March 3, 1831, the seat of justice of Allen County was established.

The town was surveyed in April, 1831, by Justin Hamilton, county surveyor of Allen County. Hon. Patrick G. Goode as godfather named the new child "Lima" after the Peruvian capital, which was then attracting attention. It is said that he was highly indignant that our plain, plodding pioneers objected to

pronouncing the name "Lemah," but their objections ruled and Lima it was then and has always remained.

In June, 1831, James S. Daniels, John G. Wood, and Samuel Stewart were, by law, appointed commissioners, and they named Christopher Wood director of the town of Lima, ordering that town lots be sold at auction. This sale was made in July or August following. The lots averaged about \$25 apiece. For a whole square fronting on Elm and Elizabeth streets, Dr. Cunningham paid \$36.75.

The first Court of Common Pleas for Allen County was held August 31, 1831, in James S. Daniels' cabin, which stood near the present Market street bridge. The next year a Court House was built just below the southeast corner of the square. In 1840 a contract for a



new brick Court House was let to Orlando Boughton of Wooster, Ohio, and was finished in 1842. This building stood where the Cincinnati Block now stands, and for more than 40 years served the purpose of both Court House and County Jail. The corner-stone of the present Court House was laid July 4, 1882, and the building was formally opened in the fall of 1884. It cost, with the adjacent stone jail, \$350,000.

Christopher Wood, our first director, was a noted character. Born in Washington County, Virginia, March 9, 1772, he resided there until he was 15 years of age, when he removed to Maysville, Kentucky. He was one of Kentucky's pioneers and used to charm his children with the thrilling tales of his experiences in the border-land. Families guarded one another while planting their crops and many times whole settlements were compelled to flee to the forts to escape the savage attacks of the Indians. Mr. Wood was frequently employed as a scout and often met Daniel Boone on his excursions into the unbroken wilderness. In this service he traversed a large part of Western Ohio and Kentucky. In 1826 he moved his family to Allen County, and was elected first town director and first justice of the peace of Lima. His home was for many years a place of worship for everyone and the first Sunday-school of Allen County was organized at his house.

The eastern counties of our State did much to populate Allen County. These pioneers came with a view of casting in their fortunes with the new county seat and were eminently possessed of those strong traits which enabled them to subdue the wilderness and to lay the foundations for that civilization which supplanted savagery and transformed the forests into a great busy commonwealth.

We who today are in touch with the improvements of the early 20th century must regard moving as mere child's play compared with the moving of former times. Journeys were then made in covered wagons in which were stored all the worldly possessions, including members of the family. Through dense forests and trackless wildernesses the pioneers

traveled, stopping for the night wherever darkness overtook them, and then up betimes in the morning to resume their weary way. At the journey's end the wagon still served as a shelter until the logs were hewn and the cabin built. They had need to be fearless, self-reliant, and industrious and withal generous and hospitable.

Absolom Brown was Lima's first settler. He came in the spring of 1831 on a prospecting tour and brought his family the following September. On February 5, 1832, a daughter was born to the Brown family, who has the distinction of being the first white child born in Lima. She was named Maria Mitchell in honor of Mrs. John P. Mitchell.

Only a few days after Mr. Brown, came John Porter Mitchell, whose family consisted of his wife, his two sons (William H. C., born May 30, 1825, in Perry County, and Thornton T., born August 27, 1827) and one daughter, Minerva, born April 29, 1830. Mary, the youngest child, was born in Lima, January 30, 1833. Mr. Mitchell built his house where the Methodist Church now stands, but kept hotel on the present site of the Union Block. When Mr. Mitchell came to Lima, he found John Mark's cabin tenantless, the latter having gone for his family, and Mr. Mitchell at once occupied it. Upon the return of the owner, Mr. Mitchell was obliged to move into his own abode, though it had not yet a roof. By this time Joseph Edwards and family had arrived and they lived with the Mitchells until their own cabin was built. Mr. Mitchell died August 27, 1834.

Just here may be mentioned the fact that the first five families—the Browns, Mitchells, Marks, Edwardses, and Peltiers—were Whigs, and the following two—the Bashores and Cunninghams—were Democrats.

James Peltier was our first dry goods merchant. He came to the vicinity of Lima as an employee of Carlin & Company, of Findlay, Ohio, in 1828. He built a cabin near where the Market street bridge now stands and kept a stock of miscellaneous character, which he traded to the Indians for furs and sold to the few white settlers. The Indians belonged





to the Shawnees. Some names prominent among them were Pht, Swaba, Turkey Foot, Little Fox, Tutaw and Quilna.

On the establishment of Lima as the county seat, Mr. Peltier bought a lot, was married September 5, 1831, bought the business of Carlin and established a business on the site which was occupied in later years by Marmon's drug-store. Two years later he sold out to Henry Lippincott and removed to a farm near Sugar Creek.

Charles Baker was another of Lima's pioneer merchants. He with his brother-in-law, J. M. Anderson, formed the firm of Anderson & Baker. They occupied a room in the first Court House, for the rent of which they paid \$1.25 a month. We came across the following account:

Am't. of Anderson & Baker's bill for sundry articles furnished county .....	\$20.000
Deduct rent of Court House .....	4.375

Balance due Anderson & Baker .....	\$15.625
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Charles Baker was born on the banks of the Kennebec River, Lincoln County, Maine, December 8, 1804. He came to Ohio with his parents, who were the earliest pioneers of Marion, Ohio. In 1828 he married Mary Anderson, and November 5, 1832, came to Lima and at once began to sell merchandise.

Dr. William Cunningham was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came in 1802 to Ohio, where he resided until he moved his family to Lima in 1832. He was Lima's first physician and at this time his family consisted of his wife Anna (Ewalt), two daughters—Anna S. (Tingle), deceased, and Eliza H. (Williams)—and two sons—William H., who died years later while on a visit to Mount Vernon, and Theodore E., who filled many positions of honor and trust creditably and well. Clementine (Mrs. W. K. Brice), John N. and Sarah V., deceased, were born in Lima. Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham were among the first organizers of the Presbyterian Church in Lima. The Doctor's practice extended over a large territory. His visits into the country were often through unbroken forests, along a bridle-

path, and through mud and water. In summer, moreover, myriads of mosquitoes added to the pleasure of these lonely trips, yet night and day he was always ready to give his best efforts to relieve those in distress, even when the hope of remuneration was without the bounds of reasonable probability. He served the county as treasurer one term by appointment but was never a candidate, being averse to personal contest. He died in 1842.

At an early time in Lima's history there were no mills nearer than Wapakoneta, and the families were compelled to depend upon traders who peddled the flour from town to town. In the winter of 1831-32, there was no breadstuff in the town and people were suffering. Mr. Mitchell took a half-bushel of corn on his back



VIEW OF LIMA FROM THE WAPAKONETA ROAD—1846.

Showing the Covered Bridge over Hog Creek and the Second Court House.

*From Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."*

and carried it to Rhodes' Mills, where Vaughnsville now stands, and had it ground into meal, which he distributed among the families residing here, making a little over three pounds apiece.

The Public Square was in those days a mud-hole so deep that, it is said, two horses could not draw an empty wagon over it. There was a bridge from the corner where the Collins Block stands to the present site of the Mitchell Block, and one across East Market street, where Colvin's barn stands. Water ran in the Square as far north as High street, in which the boys used to fish.

Hog Creek, before the forests were cleared





away and the lands drained by canals, was as pretty a little stream as any to be found. It also abounded in fish. Old residents claim to have spent many a day fishing on its banks and the story is told that F. H. Binkley, one of the merchants back in the '30's went one rainy day to fish in the Ottawa River. He remained away so long that his wife became alarmed. Late in the afternoon, however, she saw her husband and another man coming, bearing a sapling on their shoulders, which was literally filled with pike, most of them a yard long. They gave fish to everybody in town and had enough to last their own family a week, until the sight of fish was well nigh unbearable.

The name "Hog Creek" originated in this way: During the War of 1812, a party of men was sent with hogs to Fort Meigs; when they reached the Ottawa River, the Indians stampeded them and they fled for their lives, leaving the hogs to roam at will. For years after the first settlement was made, wild hogs were found here. Count Coffinberry, in order to make the meter right in one of his poems, dubbed the river "Swinonia," which name is still a prime favorite with newspaper men.

The town of Lima was officially organized March 29, 1842, with H. D. V. Williams, mayor; Dr. William McHenry, recorder; John Alexander, Jr., Samuel Black, Hamilton Davison, Thomas K. Jacobs, Daniel D. Thompkins, trustees. The Council elected John B. Wamsley, treasurer; Amos Clutter, marshal; Alexander Beatty, Daniel Boyer and R. E. Thomas, street commissioners, and Daniel Musser, supervisor. In May, 1842, the question of grading the streets was discussed on plans submitted by D. H. Morrison, engineer.

Henry DeVilliers Williams, one of Lima's most prominent pioneers and the first mayor, was born in Pompey, New York, September 13, 1804. He graduated at Williams College with first honors. He married Cornelia Estelle Hill, of Hillsdale, New York, October 12, 1825. Mr. Williams came to Ohio in 1834. The next year he became connected with General Blackburn in the United States Land Office, then located at Wapakoneta, and came to Lima in June of that year, when the office

was moved to this place. In 1826 he was joined by his family, which consisted of his wife and daughter, Henrietta C., who came to Toledo by boat and from there to Lima by wagon, through the Black Swamp and the wilderness which was almost unbroken. From the time of his bringing his family here, Mr. Williams became identified with the interests and enterprises of the town in a marked degree. He was elected county auditor in 1838 and served in that capacity until 1841. He was also at one time justice of the peace and was commissioned colonel of the first militia regiment.

Mr. Williams was a unique character. Dressed in buckskin breeches, loose shirt and fur cap, with a pack of dogs at his heels, he tramped the country over. He was a great huntsman, and had a penchant for swapping arms, horses and other property. He was a generous-hearted, reckless, easy-going man, who would divide his last morsel with one in need. He was a great *raconteur*, and would sit for hours relating some of his experiences.

As mayor he introduced his own peculiar views of what constituted the "Blind Goddess." South of town there lived a strapping big fellow, by the name of Ridenour, who was as powerful as he was massive. He came to town one day and in the course of his travels ran across a little fellow who wanted some fun at his expense. Ridenour ordered him to shut up and, as he was slow in complying with the command, he picked him up and set him down in the middle of a mud puddle. Ridenour was arrested and brought before the mayor charged with disorderly conduct. When he pleaded guilty, his Honor gave him a severe lecture on his violation of the law, and fined him \$5, after which he said: "Now, Jacob, for having administered a well-merited punishment to a bully, I will allow you \$5.25 and here is the change."

Colonel Williams met with a tragic death. He and Daniel Musser, Jr., were almost inseparable, and on one of their excursions to Marion for some fruit trees, Mr. Williams purchased at Kenton, a dog which he very much admired. In handling it, he was bitten on the hand. Some weeks later he was attacked with





hydrophobia, and with all the attendant horrors of that malady, died December 19, 1846.

Colonel Williams was the father of four children: Effingham; Mrs. P. G. Granel, deceased; Mrs. Fannie G. Church, of Janesville, Wisconsin; and S. Barney Williams, of Dayton, who owns the "Old Reliable Fur Store" at Dayton, Ohio.

One of the most noted of the pioneers of this part of the State was Maj.-Gen. William Blackburn, who came to Wapakoneta in 1835, in charge of the United States Land Office, to which position he was appointed by President Jackson.

General Blackburn was born in Maryland June 23, 1787. In his early youth his parents moved to Pennsylvania, and while he was still a small boy they located in Columbiana County, Ohio. After General Hull surrendered his army in 1813, young Blackburn raised a company of volunteers, marched to the frontier and participated in that memorable winter campaign which followed the surrender of Hull. Through the storms of midwinter he was sent with his little band to Frenchtown on the Raisin. He made his way by forced marches through storm and snow, wading swamps and swollen streams, not reaching his destination till after the battle and defeat of General Winchester, but in time to save many of the fugitives from the tomahawks of the painted fiends. After the battle he returned to Maumee, and assisted in the construction of Fort Meigs. In 1817 General Blackburn was elected to the State Legislature from Columbiana County and by re-election continued in that office till the spring of 1835, when he resigned to take charge of the Land Office at Wapakoneta. He moved with the office to Lima, being reappointed by President Van Buren and serving until the removal of the office to Upper Sandusky, May 31, 1843. A position of very great responsibility was the handling and accounting for large sums of silver and gold, without the convenience of a modern safe. Nothing but coin was receivable, all of which had to be transported to Columbus by wagon. Only one error was made while the General held this office. He failed to retain the amount

due him at settlement and it was sent to the General's family after his death.

General Blackburn was a military enthusiast. He had seen actual service and was commissioned a major general of militia, in the organization and drill of which he took an active part. Companies were organized and uniformed at their own expense, and all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years were required by law to appear for military drill two days in each year. These training days were the delight of the youth of those pioneer times. The muster was held at Lima, and the bugle call, the rub-a-dub-dub of the drum, the shrill screaming fife, marching columns, plumed chapeaus, glittering epaulettes, bright swords and gaily caparisoned horses, filled the youthful mind almost to ecstasy.

Conspicuous on all such occasions was General Blackburn. He was of commanding appearance, being full six feet tall, of 300 pounds weight, yet sitting upon his horse like a cavalier and looking the general from plume to spurs. His horse was a fit bearer of such a load—a tall chestnut sorrel—a "single-footer" of tremendous stride, who shared in all the enthusiasm of the drill. Old "Tam O'Shanter" is still remembered as a horse of undoubted excellence.

General Blackburn was elected to the State Legislature from this district. He moved from Lima to Allentown and enjoyed a life of quiet until his death, May 7, 1858, and was buried at Lima with military honors, followed to his last resting place by a large concourse of friends.

Thomas K. Jacobs was another of the makers of Lima's history. He came to Lima in 1838, following the tailoring trade for some time. From that he went into the general merchandise business, from which he retired to speculate in real estate. In this business he was eminently successful. In 1851, in conjunction with S. A. Baxter, Sr., F. H. Binkley and Daniel Boyer, he platted what is known as the "East Addition" to Lima. This addition lies on the east side of the C., H. & D. Railway, and extends from north of North street to south of the gas works, and includes North,





High and Market streets, east to Pine street. Ten years later Mr. Jacobs platted the land from the above addition south to the river, and still later he platted Pine and Jackson streets south to a point between Eureka and Kibby streets. Nearly the whole of East Lima passed through his hands and upon his death he left a large tract of land lying south of Elm street and east of Cemetery street, extending south to Kibby street. No other man in Lima handled so much real estate as did Mr. Jacobs. These tracts cost on an average \$50 an acre.

In politics Mr. Jacobs was a Democrat, serving the county nearly 10 years as treasurer. In 1860 he was chosen Representative and was at Columbus when the firing at Fort Sumter took place. He at once voted to put Ohio on a war footing. He served the county with distinction in the Legislature, and was the originator of the measure to provide for the families of soldiers absent in the field. At the close of his term as Representative, he returned home and enlisted in the 99th Ohio, of which he was appointed quartermaster. He served with distinction until March, 1865, when he resigned on account of disability. He died suddenly November 12, 1884.

John Ward, Lima's first schoolmaster, was born October 14, 1795, at Moorfield, Virginia. He came to Champaign County, Ohio, with his grandfather, Joseph Ward, in 1806. Joseph Ward was a veteran of the War of the Revolution and had served under Lord Dunmore and later under Washington. John Ward volunteered in the War of 1812 at the age of 17 years, but was not mustered into service because he did not fill the standard of height required. In 1830 he moved with his family to Allen County, and began the arduous task of making a farm in an unbroken forest, remote from mills, stores, churches, kindred, intelligent associates and most of the social advantages left behind in more populous districts. On May 4, 1831, a daughter, Rebecca, was born. In the winter of 1831-32 he taught school near where Hawke's mill stood later; and in the spring following, several of his pupils came and paid their tuition by clearing ground and making rails.

In April, 1832, the family came to Lima, where a fourth daughter, Elizabeth, was born June 6, 1833. From the date of the survey of Lima, Mr. Ward took an active part in all that pertained to the best interests of the town. He was appointed clerk of the court *pro tempore* upon the organization of the county in 1831. He had received but three months' schooling but he supplemented this training until he was able to receive a first-class certificate. In 1832-33 he taught school in the north room of the old Court House, which stood on the east side of Main street between the Square and Spring street. Mr. Ward died Christmas Day, 1842.

One of the very best teachers who have ever held sway in Allen County was Joseph H. Richardson, who came from Xenia to this county in 1836. He was born in Wythe County, Virginia. His wife, Eda Withro Smith, was a native of North Carolina. Mr. Richardson was a relative of Andrew Jackson—whom he is said to have much resembled—and his wife was a relative of James Madison. Their children were: Mary (Mrs. Robert Mehaffey), William, Martha (Mrs. Ballard), America, Virginia and Charles. On coming to this county, Mr. Richardson entered land in German township, where he built a log school-house in which he taught for years. Sixteen years afterward his daughter Mary taught in a new frame building erected upon the same spot. His daughters have nobly carried on their father's profession. Mrs. Ballard taught for 25 years in the schools of Lima and was one of our very best teachers and one of the most dearly beloved. She was also a member of the County Board of Examiners, being the first woman in the State to serve in that capacity.

Mr. Richardson was a self-made man and remarkably well educated for the times in which he lived. He was a fine reader, a rare accomplishment then as now, and was a fine mathematician and grammarian. After teaching for several years in German township, he moved to Lima and taught some years.

Lima has honored Mr. Richardson's name during the past year by giving to one of her new ward buildings the name "Richardson."



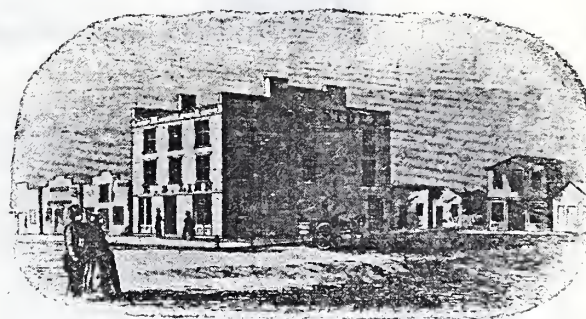


The subject of this sketch was a born politician and did credit to his Jacksonian blood. He conducted Nichols' first campaign and visited the entire district on horseback. The result was that his man was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Richardson served as county auditor in 1844 and as clerk of the court in 1851. When the Richardsons came to the county, Mary, now Mrs. Mehaffey, was but two years old. She remembers distinctly the trials and perils of pioneer life. The family moved into their house before the windows and doors were put in; blankets were hung up to keep out wolves and weather. She recalls the terrifying howling of the wolves, which were frightened by nothing but the immense fires which were built in the open fireplaces. Mrs. Richardson was a typical pioneer mother who reared her children in the fear and admonition of the Lord, making them good citizens.

From 1840 to 1855, McDonald's sugar camp was a rendezvous for the boys and girls who went there when children to get the first sugar water, and later, when they had grown to youths and maidens, there they went to do their courting. Not longer ago than 1845 there was a natural forest extending from where Jacob Keve now lives. Lima was a great place for picnics of the "go early and stay late" variety. They told of a picnic managed by "Aunt" Jane McGuire and her husband, where the table "fairly groaned" with roast pig, sheep, turkey, chicken, duck, nine kinds of pie and preserves and everything else in the gastronomic line beautifully proportioned. Those were the days when life was worth living, for certainly no dyspeptic could have lived in this part of the country.

In June, 1851, Lima suffered a visitation of the cholera. It created consternation greater than the bubonic plague would now. Ministers deserted their pulpits and fled and the average citizen took occasion to visit his country cousins. Edmund S. Linn, an active young business man, was the first attacked. He and his wife and child died within a few days. There were a number of other cases, several fatal.

In the early days of Lima the saloon had not assumed its present magnificent grandeur; a barrel of whiskey would be brought into town occasionally and retailed at five cents a glass. The masculine part of the population had then to be content until 1853, when Wolf & Meyers brought the first large saloon to Lima and commenced operations on the northwest corner of Market street and the Square. This was the first storeroom built in Lima, it having been erected by Daniel Musser. This saloon had the fetching title of "The Old Fort" and its tragedy is one that all old settlers remember. One Saturday night, on Christmas Eve, a crowd of fellows became involved in a quarrel and turned the contents of bottles and



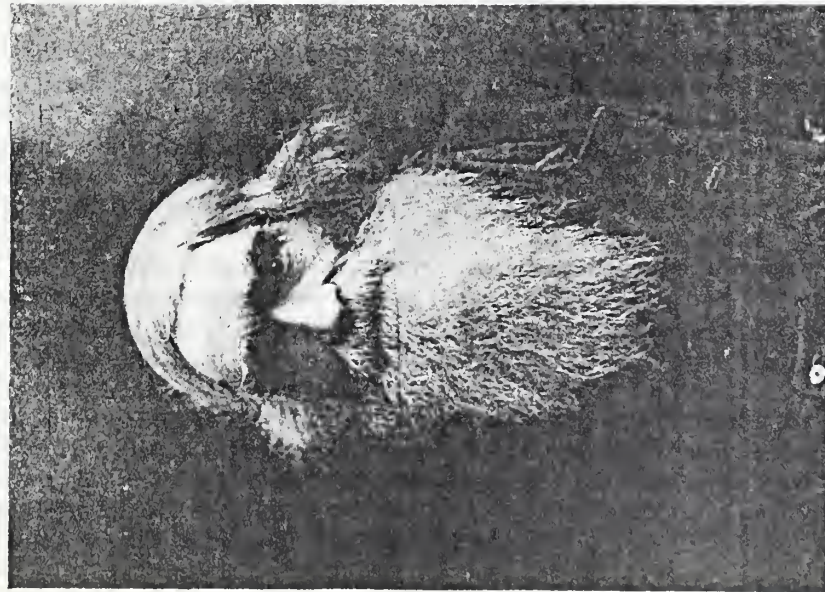
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, LIMA, IN 1850.

barrels into the street, setting fire to it. All Christmas Day the gutters burned with a blue flame and riot reigned supreme.

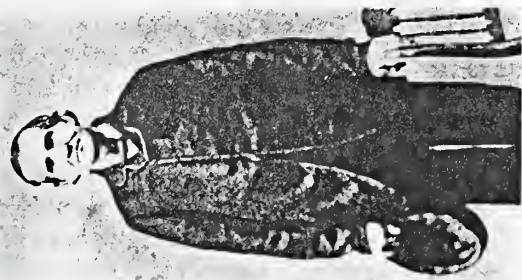
The schools of the olden times compared with our modern ones are as moonlight unto sunlight, with the advantage of sunlight eminently manifest. Books were few and method, that much abused term, was almost, if not entirely, unknown. Time was given to the "Three R's" and all this *fin de siècle* curriculum was undreamed of. There were no school-houses for several years, schools being held in the Court House, churches and various buildings. Gen. John Ward was the first school-master, of whom mention has been made elsewhere. The early schools were of the subscription variety—that is, each householder subscribed a certain number of pupils for which he paid. The first school enrollment in-







**MOSES McCLURE**  
(The first white child born in Allen County on Hog Creek)



**ABSALOM BROWN**



**MRS. ABSALOM BROWN**  
(Father and mother of Maria Mitchell Brown)



**MARIA MITCHELL BROWN**  
(The first white child born in Lima)





cluded 39 pupils who were instructed for 66 days.

Col. John Cunningham taught during the winter of 1833-34 in the cabin of Jacob Downs on Water street, where the tannery now stands. Margaret Poague conducted a summer school in Valentine's cooper shop on West Elm street in 1834. The shop being floorless, it behooved her to teach in the summer time.

Miss Poague, who was afterwards Mrs. William Cunningham, was Lima's first "new woman," and made her initial bow to the public over 70 years ago. The first general school law was passed when Lima was a howling wilderness and until 1832 "female school teachers" were not. In December, 1831, an act was passed providing that "on the petition of the inhabitants of a district, when the school examiners had granted such petition, the school directors should appoint a female to teach spelling, reading and writing."

In the early '50's free schools were established and the town was divided into three districts: The first south of Market and west of Main; the second north of Market and west of Main; the third the rest of the city. In each district was a small frame schoolhouse. The one east of Main was located at the present site of the Union Street Lutheran Church and was nicknamed "Onion College" from the pupils having at one time scented it with onions.

The Lima Academy was opened in 1852 with Rev. James Campbell as principal. It was a successful institution, patronized by Lima's best citizens and continued until 1856, when the organization of the Union School took from it the most of its students and the instructors went elsewhere.

Mr. Wilhelm, the superintendent in 1858, cut the High School course of study down to the common branches, but in 1860 the present system of schools was inaugurated. The curriculum at this time included Greek, and instruction in painting, drawing, French and German was provided at an extra charge. Public oral examinations by the superintendent were held in each department. A Board of Education was formed at this time, and was

composed of W. H. C. Mitchell, William E. Lee and Mathias H. Nichols. William A. Shaw was superintendent. He was followed in 1862 by John Hanson, at which time the High School had its first lady assistant in the person of Mrs. J. R. Hughes.

The first class was graduated the 3d of June, 1864, and consisted of three young ladies: Mary Watt (afterwards Mrs. Nichols), Fidelia Bennett (Mrs. Dr. Hunter) and Josie Cunningham (Mrs. O. W. Smith). The commencement exercises were held in Ashton's Hall, now the I. O. O. F. Hall, Thomas M. Cheever, of Lane Seminary, delivering the address. In 1865 there was but one graduate,—Miss Emma Cunningham (Mrs. Hutchison).

For two years there were no graduates, but since 1868 the list of graduates has steadily increased. William E. Crosby was superintendent in 1868. Following Mr. Crosby, G. W. Walker successfully served for 14 years and was followed by J. M. Greenslade. In 1895 Dr. C. C. Miller, one of the best known superintendents in the State, was called to the head of the schools and under his broad and progressive administration the schools have attained a high standard of efficiency.

In 1871 a new building was built on Pine street between High and North. This building was destroyed by the wind storm of 1898 and was replaced in 1900 by the present handsome structure. During the last quarter of a century many ward buildings have been built to meet the rapid growth of the schools and the year just closed has witnessed the completion of the new High School, which is accorded one of the finest in Ohio.

In 1865 the first resident pastor of the parish of St. Rose's Catholic Church built a little frame schoolhouse in which the children of the parish were gathered. They were placed under the care of three ladies, Miss Richardson, Miss McGucken and Miss McGuire. In 1868 the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary took charge and were followed by the Franciscan Sisters, of Milwaukee. After these came the Dominican Sisters and these again were followed by the Sisters of Charity from Mount St. Joseph.



In 1889 the little frame schoolhouse, with its additions, was abandoned for the beautiful 10-room, brick structure on West street, just north of the church. This building is a standing monument to the labors and efforts of Rev. James O'Leary and to the generosity of St. Rose parish. In 1904 another new school building was built on McKibben street, to the rear of the church. The school in 1904-05 enrolled 512 children.

St. John's Parochial School was erected on South Main street in 1901. It enrolled last year 258 children, who are under the able instruction of the Sisters of Charity. The Catholic schools maintain a high standard of excellence. Their teachers are finely educated and the intellectual progress in education is combined with the spiritual.

Dr. William McHenry was Lima's second physician. He came in the month of May, 1834, soon after his graduation from the Philadelphia College of Medicine and began at once the practice of his profession.

The lot of the pioneer doctor was as hard a one as could be found. The pools and ponds were full of stagnant water, which the driftwood and decaying vegetation rendered perfect breeders of disease, especially malaria. Dr. McHenry manfully met all demands upon his patience and skill, making himself at the same time the friend of all his patrons. In addition to his regular practice, he had almost all the cases of surgery within a radius of 20 miles for 10 years or more.

On December 17, 1835, Dr. McHenry married Malvina Thompkins, sister of Daniel D. Thompkins. They made their wedding journey on horseback—as was the custom in those days—taking the trip to Xenia and return.

The Doctor always kept pace with the times and was ever ready to adopt new remedies as soon as they had been thoroughly tested. He was a man of rare ability, a scholar of high order, a profound reasoner and was peculiarly concise in expression. He was watchful of the city's welfare, and was a warm advocate of any educational progress in the city. He died with the satisfaction of having done

all he could for his day and generation, after having acquired a fortune by his industry, economy and honorable dealing.

To Dr. and Mrs. McHenry were born nine children, five of whom survived him.—Mrs. Isaac Satherthwaite, of Lima; Mrs. McCauley, of Detroit; Mrs. C. B. Shepler; William T., of Lima, and Frank T., of St. Louis. Dr. McHenry died August 19, 1890, aged 78 years. His wife survived until 1892, being 75 years of age.

Dr. Samuel Sanford came to Lima in 1847 in company with Dr. N. B. Howard and established a business in drugs, paints, oils, etc. In 1849 he married Jane, the second daughter of William Scott, and began the practice of medicine, still retaining his interest in the drug-store.

In several issues of the *Lima Weekly Gazette* of 1867 are accounts of the meetings of the Allen County Medical Society. Some familiar names among the members that are mentioned are: Drs. McHenry, Ashton, Neff, Thrift, Baxter and Hiner.

William Scott came to Lima with his wife in 1834, and established himself near the Market street bridge in East Lima. This bridge was the subject of a great deal of controversy in its day, and "Uncle Joe" Hover was unmercifully ridiculed about it. One of the earliest editions of our very first paper burst forth into song as follows:

O Joe, my Joe, dear Uncle Joe,  
How much we like your temper—  
It varies so from top to toe  
'Tis much like t'other gender.

O Joe, my Joe, dear Uncle Joe,  
Your fame is everlasting;  
Your bridge stands there so high in air  
With scarcely any fastening.

Mr. Scott owned all of the land that was afterwards platted into town lots as "Scott's Addition," together with lands east to the Lima Northern Railroad, and north to High street. He operated a sawmill, by means of water just above the bridge, and supplied the early settlers with lumber.





Among the items in the old Allen County records none are more interesting than those concerning the mills, bridges and roads. We read of Quilna, a friendly Indian, assisting the settlers to open a road to the mill at Wapakoneta. He surveyed the line of this road, without compass, using only his knowledge of different points and the Indian method of reaching them. This Quilna belonged to the Shawnee Indians, who in the month of August, 1832, took up their line of march for the far West.

The first bridge authorized by the commissioners of Allen County was at the session of December 4, 1839, when "Alexander Beatty reported the expenditure of fifty dollars in erecting a bridge over Little Hog Creek, where the road from Lima to Wapakoneta crosses said stream."

Alexander Beatty was one of Allen County's early sheriffs and at the session of December 3, 1833, he and Daniel Musser and Griffith Breese were appointed commissioners to view a public road commencing at Lima and running to St. Marys—and again December 5, 1839, "Commissioners agreed to meet in Roundhead, Logan County, on the 2d day of January, A. D., 1840, for the purpose of proceeding to Columbus to examine the State and county buildings, in reference to erecting a Court House and Jail in Allen County, Ohio." We read further that Columbus was in those times as many days away from Lima as it now requires hours to traverse the distance.

Robert Bowers in his reminiscences gives us an interesting picture, real or imaginary, of the road conditions of the early '30's. He says Lima had then "no outlet or inlet either by rail or earth. In the spring we traveled below, in the summer we traveled on top. As an illustration of the impassable condition of the roads, we would frequently pick up a hat, and upon close examination would find a man and a horse still further down. Our roads were trails and section lines. Emigrants were constantly changing the trails, seeking better and drier land for their footing and wheeling."

Mr. Bowers gives us also a charming view

of the domestic life of the times:—"The latch-string was always out and often the last pint of meal was divided regardless where the next would come from. The horse and hand-mill or the tin grater were always reliable and in constant use as the means of preparing our breadstuff. I was my father's miller, just the age to perform the task. My daily labor was to gather corn and dry it in a kiln, after which I took it on a grater made from an old copper kettle or tin bucket, and after supper made meal for the johnny cake for breakfast; after breakfast I made meal for the pone for dinner; after dinner I made meal for the mush for supper. Our home was a cabin, containing parlor, kitchen and dining room. Connected was a shoe shop, also a broom and repair shop. To save fuel and light and to have everything handy, we had the whole thing in one room, which brought us all together so we could oversee each other better. After supper each one knew his place. In our house there were four mechanics. I was a shoemaker and corn grater. My father could make a sledge and the other two boys could strip broom corn. My sisters spun yarn, and mother knit and made garments. Imagine you see us all at work. Sister Margaret sings a song, father makes chips and mother pokes up the fire. Isaac spins a yarn—John laughs at him—and thus our evenings were spent in our wild home, for we were all simple, honest people and feared no harm from our neighbors."

Silas Faurot followed the trade of wheelwright, purchasing James S. Daniels' stock in 1839 or 1840. He made spinning-wheels for the spinning of flax or wool. As every housewife did her own spinning then, the wheel business was almost as much of a fad as it now is. Each producer was also a manufacturer and consumer, so that political economy was not then the vexed problem that it is to-day.

Mr. Faurot was elected justice of the peace soon after coming to Lima, and one of the first cases he had was the trial of two men for counterfeiting. Eli Manville and Titus Locy were the guilty ones. Amos Alfred was constable at the time and had brought the men





from the northern part of the State at the instance of J. W. King, who had been duped into accepting a counterfeit \$100 bill.

There was no jail strong enough to hold them, so they were quartered in Mr. Faurot's house for a time. David Fay, a nephew of Mr. Faurot, occupied an upstairs room adjoining that of the prisoners. The poor child could not sleep and rose at 3 o'clock in the morning, starting down the stairs. A. J. Ward, Samuel Musser and C. E. Faurot were the guards and were armed to the teeth with billets of wood and iron pokers. There they stood ready to spring upon the poor youth, when luckily they discovered their mistake.

Mr. Faurot, Crain Valentine, Samuel McClure, David Tracy and James S. Cheever went up to Fort Meigs on the Maumee River to hear General Harrison speak at a mass meeting held June 11, 1840. This little jingle compares very favorably with the campaign and poster poetry of to-day:

There's ne'er a lass in all the land,  
Unless she's very silly,  
Will e'er refuse her heart and hand  
To him who fights for Willy.  
(*The People's Choice*, March 4, 1841.)

The first hotel in Lima was kept by John P. Mitchell at the southeast corner of Market and Main streets, where the Union Block now stands. Another hotel keeper and also one of the true pioneers, was John Bashore, he being the seventh man to take up his abode in Lima. He brought his family in February of 1832. He was here at the sale of lots and had engaged workmen to build him a cabin. Upon arriving however, he was disappointed to find that no cabin had materialized. Dr. Cunningham, who had been here scarcely a month, with large and true-hearted hospitality characteristic of the man, took the Bashore family into his own cabin of two rooms. The cabin was without windows or doors, coverlets and carpets serving in their stead. "Doan" was then a baby of 18 months, and Mrs. Cunningham took her child in her arms, and climbed the ladder to the loft above, giving the room below to her unexpected guests. Kate Bashore was born in the

Cunningham cabin March 10, 1832, being the second child born in Lima. Clementine Cunningham, now Mrs. W. K. Brice, was born the September following.

Mr. and Mrs. Bashore were the parents of the following children: Mary B., born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, who died at Findlay; Edward Strohl, born at Findlay, who died at Lima February 20, 1892; Susannah Catherine, born March 10, 1832, and married to John Adams; Elnora, born January 28, 1834, now Mrs. Cyrus Mowen; John Washington, born 1836; William Jefferson, born March 5, 1837, who died December 18, 1869; Henrietta Malinda, born January 16, 1839, afterwards Mrs. J. C. Musser; and Harriet, born February 23, 1844, now Mrs. James Langan.

Mr. Bashore kept hotel in Lima for a number of years. The old American House was located between Spring and Elm streets and furnished entertainment for "man and beast." The structure has long since been torn down and in later years the grounds passed into the hands of Judge Collett, who erected a pleasant home there.

Mr. Bashore died at Lima April 13, 1849. He was a good man and a good citizen, beloved by all who knew him. His wife died August 10, 1891, having lived to see a village of a few souls grow into a prosperous city.

Daniel Musser, in 1836, married Mrs. John P. Mitchell and kept hotel at the old Mitchell stand for a number of years. This was a favorite place for travelers and was one of the best buildings then in the town.

Mr. Musser came to Lima in 1833 where he passed the remainder of his life. He was one of the pioneers who helped to hew the city out of the wilderness and his energy and enterprise made him for many years a central figure in the community. Many amusing incidents are told of "Uncle Dan," as he was familiarly called. He was a great huntsman and in his time killed many deer. They tell one story of his craftiness as a huntsman, or rather woodsman. Having been lost in his excursions for cattle which had strayed after wild pea-vines, his plan was to rush suddenly at his cattle and frighten them, whereupon they would make for





Lima. All Mr. Musser had to do to find himself at home, was to follow the cattle.

To Mr. and Mrs. Musser were born Julius C., November 15, 1837; Lavinia, May 20, 1839, died March 1, 1845; Evelyn H., March, 1842, died January 15, 1847, and Harriet L. (Harrington).

Mr. Musser sold his hotel to Hollias Fisher, whose daughter became the wife of that eminent man, Mathias H. Nichols. Among the regular boarders at Fisher's were the eccentric but gifted Abelard Guthrie, Gen. Lester Bliss, Julius C. Curtis, Moses B. Newman and Lorin Kennedy, all of whom were prominent men, well known to the oldest inhabitants.

The general merchandise stores, of which there were three in the early '40's, embraced stock of rather a promiscuous and diversified nature. There were coonskins (which were then a legal tender for all they were worth), stoves, tinware, "stoga boots," pegged shoes for the women, Kentucky jeans, drugs, calicoes and other things. Productions of the farm lands were also kept.

James Peltier, our first merchant, sold out to Henry Lippincott, and he in turn sold his stock to Daniel Musser, Sr. Mr. Musser built the first frame business room in Lima. It was afterwards known as "The Old Fort" and was situated on the northwest corner of Main and Market streets.

Rev. John Alexander, who had been a missionary minister when the Indians inhabited the country, and Adgate Hoover were a mercantile firm occupying a room on the Public Square near Musser's tavern. These stores all extended credit, it being the general belief that there was no money in the country with which to pay for necessities required for even the very limited wants of the people. Later, however, J. W. King, a merchant from the East, appeared with a stock of goods well adapted to the needs of the country, and offered bargains for cash and cash only. His price rates tempted the people and brought forth hidden treasures from old stockings and other secret places.

James Cunningham came to Allen County in the spring of 1833. He was one of Lima's early school teachers, became partner in a store

and finally secured a position in the Land Office under General Blackburn. At this time he was appointed colonel of the militia, whence his title.

Colonel Cunningham was married February 1, 1837, to Martha Kennedy, only daughter of Thomas and Hannah Kennedy, who came to Lima from Portage County in 1836. The Kennedy family consisted of the oldest son Russell, and Lorin, who was elected prosecuting attorney in 1837, at the time Colonel Cunningham was elected treasurer. The oldest son and the mother died in 1840.

The most important events in Lorin Kennedy's life are told in the quaint and humorous language of Mr. Williams, our first mayor and a royal gentleman of the old school. It is taken from his diary: "Jan. 10, 1843.—This evening we attend a Bridal party of our neighbors. Bachelor Lorin has concluded to take unto himself a Rib at the ripe age of thirty-five. The wedding to be celebrated at J. C. Curtis, our next door neighbor." "Aug. 30, 1844.—This morning about five o'clock Lorin Kennedy, a lawyer, died at his residence on Elm street at the house we formerly owned and lived in. He has left an amiable and affectionate wife who will most truly feel and deeply mourn his loss." Mr. Kennedy was here but a short time, but he made himself felt in the community. He was a remarkably brilliant man and fine lawyer.

In 1849 Colonel Cunningham was elected to the State Senate on the Democratic ticket. He carefully studied the needs and wishes of the people, serving them with ability. He was an active Democrat all his life. He was at one time provost marshal, and was succeeded in 1863 by Captain Brown.

Colonel Cunningham bought the land now covered by South Lima, from the river, south, 200 acres. The farm buildings were located upon what is now known as "Coulson's Hill." Here he resided until his death, March 15, 1864. Mrs. Cunningham survived the hardships of pioneer life, and lived to see her family of eight children grown and settled in life.

Colonel Cunningham was a representative pioneer, combining the qualities of hospitality





and liberality with the desire to do the best he could for his family, his neighbors and his friends.

Another prominent name in the early official history of Lima is that of Richard Metheany. He was born June 16, 1805, and died June 22, 1879. The following review of his life is taken from the tribute delivered by T. E. Cunningham at the funeral of Mr. Matheany, which occurred on Wednesday, June 25, 1879.

"In the month of March, 1844, he came to Lima from his farm three miles north of Wapakoneta, which at that time was within the territorial boundaries of Allen County. Under the old judicial system, he was appointed to be clerk of the courts, in place of John Alexander, who had just died. Mr. Metheany was then less than forty years old, mild in his manners, but always self-sustained and dignified. He fast won the respect and affections of the people, and, happier in this respect than most men who are in public life, he retained the public esteem without abatement, until the end of his life. He remained in the clerk's office until 1852, when his office was terminated by the operation of the new constitution of the State. At this juncture the Ohio & Indiana Railroad was projected and Mr. Metheany at once comprehended its importance as a link of the great thoroughfare, which the near future was to realize in the great road which now connects the valley of the Mississippi with the Atlantic seaboard. He was the right-hand man of Judge Hanna, of Fort Wayne, who was the inspiring genius of this great work. The road could not be built unless the counties would lend their credit and to the difficult task of securing this county, Mr. Metheany bent every energy of his mind and heart. Dr. McHenry was a noble coadjutor in the work of bringing public opinion in favor of the project, and success crowned their efforts. The magnificent railroad from Pittsburg to Fort Wayne is one of the monuments he aided to build in his life, which living after him perpetuates one of the results of his labors.

"In 1855 Mr. Metheany was elected to the office of county auditor, the duties of which,

for one term, he discharged with singular fidelity. After this he embarked in business and remained in business until a few months past. But while in business he was repeatedly chosen to be mayor, justice of the peace, and member of the School Board, until at last he refused any further public employments.

"But it was in his social life that Mr. Metheany was loved the most. His kind and genial face was always shining for his friends. He always had a good word with which to encourage his weaker neighbors, and no worthy object of charity was ever dismissed empty-handed from his presence.

"On the 16th of June, 1836, he was married to Esther Ann Levering, daughter of Judge Charles Levering, one of the associate judges of the county, and together they climbed the hill of life for more than 40 years. Twelve children were born to them and 11 are here, with their mother, with bowed heads before their father's coffin. The other one, with three of his grandchildren, met him last Sabbath when it was afternoon here, but there it was in the perpetual morning of Eternity."

John Meily was born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1817, and died at Lima, December 25, 1883. His wife, Catherine Fisher, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1820. They were married in Mansfield, Ohio, December 3, 1839. Mr. Meily was part owner of a foundry in Mansfield, but sold out and moved to Lima in 1845, when the town was but a little village. It was at that time that our second Court House, which used to stand at the corner of Main and Market streets, and which by its grand Doric columns put to shame the unpretentious log dwellings of the town, was new and the pride of the county. Mr. Meily's eldest daughter Olivia cried to live in that edifice, but her vaulting ambition had to content itself by living in a little log hut of no particular style of architecture. Olivia, however, lived to become the wife of one of Ohio's noted United States Senators.

When Mr. Meily came to Lima, he followed the trade of weaver for two or three years, weaving coverlids and carpets. These cover-





lids now pass for examples of American tapestries. Afterwards he engaged in the foundry and brick business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Meily were born the following children: Olivia (Brice), Luther, married to Miss Young, Anna Eliza (Freeman),—these three born in Mansfield; Ringgold, married to Miss Orbison, George Henry, married to Miss Tucker, Frances Josephine (Orr), Harriet Amelia (Mott), Mary Vanda (Irwin) and Sarah Elizabeth, who died in 1887 at the age of 24. Luther passed away in 1894.

Mr. Meily was at one time township clerk, receiving \$8 a year. That was in our infant days. Later he was clerk of the court. Judge Mackenzie says of him: "He was firm and steady in his opinions and thinkings, and sometimes apt to express himself with severity of indignation at what he judged to be public or private wrong; but I have rarely known a man more free from all malice and personal ill-will to neighbor or citizen than the deceased or who thought more kindly or generously of others. He was in force of character all he aimed to appear, of simple manners, of good intellect, not ambitious, of strong sense, and fair and generous judgment, a kind neighbor and an unselfish friend."

John P. Haller was for several years connected with Lima's municipal affairs. He was

born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Beck) Haller, who came to Ohio in 1835, and to Allen County in 1839. Our subject, who was educated in the country schools, studied civil engineering under Mr. Washburn. He was elected county surveyor in 1850 and re-elected in 1853 and 1856, serving nine years. In 1861 he was elected county auditor, re-elected in 1863, continuing in same until 1866. From 1866 to 1870 he was employed by the City Council as engineer. In 1880 he was elected city engineer and re-elected in 1882 and 1884. He was also contractor for a number of years and built the first large brick schoolhouse in the city—the old West Building, one of the most substantial ever constructed. His name appears as contractor for the first County Infirmary built in 1856-57. He finished the front of the old Court House, putting up its Doric columns and stone steps, and laid the large brick sewer running from High street through Main street and the Public Square to the creek. In excavating for this sewer the workmen came upon logs in a good state of preservation, which had been thrown in years before to help fill up the Square. The sewer is five feet in diameter and upon its completion Mr. Haller gave it final inspection by walking through it from beginning to end. He died June 3, 1886.



# CHAPTER VI

## A CHAPTER OF REMINISCENCES

BY DR. SAMUEL A. BAXTER.

*Deer Hunting in Lima—A Great Nimrod—Samuel McClure and the Honey—Josh Hover's Pranks—Friendly Intercourse with the Indians—Fun at School—An Old-Time Political Jollification—The Pioneer Gentlemen in Full Dress—Pauper Poor Sold at Auction—A Pioneer School Teacher—"Caesar and the Devil's Gait"—Going to Mill—An Experience with Fire-Water—Quilna, the Friend of the White Man—Mrs. Baxter and the Soap—Judge Metcalf and His Virginia Story—An Accident to the Supreme Court—Dr. Baxter's Famous Accounts of Lima's First Circus and of The Democratic Ox Roast—Recollections of E. T. Cole—Robb's Revenge—The First Allen County Fair—The Old Sulphur Spring.*

The old settler, in the matter of tall stories, distances all competitors. A pioneer who has not an Indian, panther, or wolf story, which for blood-curdling details surpasses all other stories of the like, is not a pioneer worthy of the name.

It was the writer's good fortune to come upon a party of these "old boys," while they were holding a festival of reminiscences. "What's come o' old man so and so?" and "Don't you recollect" prefaced all remarks. And then the stories—I cannot begin to recollect the half of them, but I caught several that may serve to "drive dull care away" for a few minutes at least. It is impossible to give you the animated faces and hearty laughter of these "lads" of the proverbial three score and ten. No "old fellow had got mixed with the boys." The years had rolled back and they were 20 again, back in the golden age of their lives.

All of these men had slain the graceful deer, and had hobnobbed with "Lo" in his native simplicity, before he, for gold, had humbled himself to become a part of the "great

and only Wild West." They had fought their country's battles, with credit to themselves and great discomfiture to their foes. Of these famous Nimrods few are left to tell the stirring tales of early days.

As late as 1834, Daniel Musser killed two deer on the present site of Lima; one where the factory of The Deisel-Wemmer Company now stands, the other where the old West School Building stood. Joseph Ward shot two deer one evening within a few minutes of each other, and Mr. Williams, our first mayor—who was the sportsman *par excellence* of the town—mentions in his diary the killing of a deer with 13 prongs to its antlers. Hunting consumed much valuable time, but the law of compensation was as active then as now and the balsamic odors of the woods, the clear blue of the sky, the beautiful verdure of the meadows could not have failed to have a salutary effect upon the huntsman.

Mr. Williams spent the most of his life hunting and driving and no one could better il-





illustrate the benefits of such a life than he. His whole being seemed a part of Nature. He was a rare pantheist and his life was a continued thanksgiving that the world had been so kind.

During the first year or two of our settlement there was little else to do besides hunt. The men often spent a great deal of time hunting bee trees. These trees were hollow and were filled with honey left by the wild bees. The trees were cut down, the honey strained and used. Mr. Ward's father shipped two barrels of honey to Urbana, for which he received 50 cents a gallon. Samuel McClure found a great lot of honey which was not fit to eat, and he made it into a drink called "methelgin," which affected one as quickly as whisky and in somewhat the same way. It is needless to say it was a prime favorite with the Indians.

Josh Hover was the greatest of wags. There was nothing he would not do when bantered to, and no reminiscence would be complete without one or two of Josh's pranks. He is a bright spot on the mental horizon of the "oldest inhabitant." One day when the rain was descending in that peculiarly steady and soaking fashion common in this locality, Cole Pangle made the offer of half a dollar to any one who would go out and sit in the middle of the Square for half an hour. Josh got up, filled and lighted his pipe, took his chair, and proceeded to earn his 50 cents.

The Indians as a rule were very friendly to the whites and particularly so to the young boys of the settlement. W. H. C. Mitchell used to accompany them on their hunting expeditions when he was but a lad of seven or eight years. When he became tired, the chief Quilna would carry him on his back. The Indian traded with the settler much to the advantage of the latter; often in exchange for a cup of salt, the settler would receive an entire deer.

When Plt or Fallen Timber died, the entire male population for miles around attended his funeral. The chief was buried near the old Council House in Shawnee township. His wife and daughter dug the grave; split puncheons were used for a coffin, and a large number of trinkets were cast into the grave. After the burial, a beef was killed and a feast held

after the custom of the Indians. Mr. Mitchell, together with his father and some neighbors, took dinner at the home of Little Fox, and Mr. Mitchell says it was as good a meal as he ever ate.

When Mr. Richardson taught school in an old building where A. N. Smith's foundry afterward was, the pupils had some merry times. Geese at that stage in the town's development ran at will over the village and were regarded as common property; the first one getting the eggs possessed them in fee simple. One old goose had a nest in the shavings under Edmund S. Linn's wood-pile, where Musser's house afterward stood. One noon the boys and girls saw the goose go onto her nest, but as luck would have it the academy bell just then pealed out its unwelcome call to duty and the children were compelled to obey the summons, as the schoolmaster was a stern disciplinarian, whose word was law. But there was little studying done that afternoon. Had the goose been of the golden egg variety, she would not have been the subject of greater solicitude. As soon as school was dismissed there was a stampede made for the nest, Will Watt and Pauline Tompkins taking the lead. After a struggle short but exciting, Watt won, and taking the prize home he cooked it, generously dividing it with his brother Jack.

In 1848 when the Whig President, Zachary Taylor, was elected, there was a jollification meeting held in the Public Square, conducted by W. H. C. Mitchell. They had a gum sycamore tree, 10 barrels of tar and three or four loads of fire-balls. It was near midnight and most of the crowd had dispersed. Hance Crookstan, his brother Tom, Miller Soules, George Saint, E. P. and E. S. Cole, Jake Watt and little Sammie Baxter with a few others were still on the ground waiting, as did the immortal Micawber, "for something to turn up." Unlike that unfortunate gentleman's experience, what they waited for did happen and in this wise: An old one-horse wagon came in sight filled with a crowd of fellows who at once began to bother the town boys and wanted to fight. The captain of the crowd got down from the wagon and said he would whip the



"hull" crowd. The boys after a council of war decided to accept the challenge. Six or eight armed themselves with stones and because he was the youngest and the smallest they put Baxter forward to give the lie to their opponents. Samuel stepped to the front and yelled, "You lie and dassent take it up" and then the fun began. The captain landed several telling blows on poor Baxter, whereupon there developed a general free-for-all fight. The doughty captain was pounded into something bearing a strong resemblance to jelly. His friends put him into the wagon and started for Allentown. The next day he left for Wisconsin and has never been heard of since.

The pioneer gentlemen in full dress made a handsome picture—"Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." There was the blue broadcloth coat with brass buttons, white vest, yellow buckram trousers, low shoes, white socks, white beaver hat, and a black silk stock about four inches high around the neck, surmounted by a white collar. The outfit was pretty, was always constructed of the richest material, was very generally worn and always accompanied by a gold-headed cane.

In those days there was no County Infirmary, nor comfortable Children's Home and it frequently happened that the pauper poor—men, women and children—were sold at auction at the door of the Court House in Lima.

Rev. Constant Southworth taught a winter term of school in the Presbyterian Church in 1836-37, which was in some respects at least the counterpart of Dickens' "Dotheboy's Hall." On warm days he brought a yoke of oxen to school, with which he demonstrated natural philosophy. After warming up the boys and oxen, by having them hustle the logs about on the adjacent lots, the pupils were treated to learned dissertations on the inclined plane, and many more interesting things which, no doubt, failed to make a lasting impression upon the youthful minds of the day. Mr. Southworth combined, with this practical school of his, instruction on the peripatetic plan, for while the boys were plowing the girls took lessons in botany, which consisted in roaming at will

through the fields plucking spring beauties and anemones.

The following story of Dr. Cunningham is one which illustrates the dry humor of the man: After an arduous day's work he was summoned to make a call five miles away. His horse, having gone hard all day, did not start out with the alacrity the messenger wished, who called out: "Doc, you must ride like the devil, she's awful sick." "Well," replied the Doctor, "I don't know his gait, but you try it, and old Cæsar and I will try to imitate you the best we can."

In 1843 or 1844 the creek had gone dry as it often did in the summer. The water-mills had stopped grinding and the people went hungry until the horse or ox-mills did the grinding. One day the bread gave out at the home of John Fay and David, one of the boys, had shelled the corn and started out early in the morning with the corn loaded on horseback, toward Carnes' mill, some seven miles distant, northeast of Lima. David had to wait all day for his flour, and left the mill just at dusk. He was a timid child and the prospect was anything but pleasant. The way lay through a dense forest most of the distance, and the report that a panther had been seen lurking in that part of the country added to the terror of his night's ride; every rustle of the leaves, every sound in the underbrush, had the effect of raising the poor boy's hair on his head. The little fellow got safely home, and no doubt the necessity of doing his duty, although it was hard, prepared him for many experiences in after life. It was in such a school that these early settlers were trained, and it developed in them that sterner stuff from which heroes are made.

Cooking in the pioneer families was done by means of a fireplace. Ask any old settler, and he will tell you that nothing can rival in flavor the corn cakes spread on a board and baked before the fire.

The following story is told of "Lo," which goes to confirm the saying that the only good Indian is a dead one. One day in the fall of 1841, attention was attracted by a noise in the





rear of Musser's tavern. Upon investigation there was discovered an Indian who had taken a drop too much of fire-water, and the mental aberration induced thereby caused him to rest his head between the two upper bars of the gate. He was slowly but surely choking to death, being too far gone to assist himself in the least. He bellowed like the scriptural bull of Bashan, and his roaring aroused the cattle in the adjoining stables who caught up the refrain, and pandemonium reigned supreme. The noise brought all the people in the village, both Indians and whites, to the scene, and as soon as it was ascertained what the matter was, the captive was released and went on his way, if not exactly rejoicing, a sadder and a wiser man.

Mathias H. Nichols, vividly remembered by but few, was perhaps the brightest as well as the most prominent citizen of the county 50 years ago. He was nominated and elected to Congress at 26 years of age and was twice re-elected.

Michael Leatherman was the first probate judge under the new constitution, and was also a member of the Legislature.

Nichols used to tell this story: He was traveling through the country on horseback, when at an awful mud-hole he found Leatherman sitting in a horseless buggy sound asleep. After considerable effort he aroused the sleeper. Rubbing his eyes, Leatherman remarked: "Well, Nick, if I'm Mike Leatherman, I've lost a horse. If I'm not Mike Leatherman, I've found a buggy."

Leatherman and John Collett occupied the same office. In order that each might have a key they put two locks on the door. Mike went out, locked the door and John crawled out the window.

Quilna, one of the Indians, was a very smart and crafty old man. Mr. Breese made a bargain with the old chief whereby he was to give Quilna a hog in exchange for a deer, which was to be a young fat doe.

Quilno killed the deer, but hung it in the woods for two or three days until it commenced to turn. The hog therefore was not forthcoming. Mr. Breese explained why he did not want the deer, but Quilna pretended

not to understand. "He fat," said the chief. "Yes," responded Mr. Breese. "He doe." "Very true," admitted Breese. "He young," continued the Indian. "Yes, I'll admit that, but I don't want it, it's bad, it doesn't smell good." Quilna seemed sunk in a deep quandary, but finally gave a grunt of satisfaction, saying, "Ah, me know, he too dead."

The Baxter and Meily families were the best of friends, and at one time lived together in the same dwelling. Mrs. Baxter had an old woman who used to come and help her about the house. She never demanded cash payment for her labors but always wanted some commodity in exchange for her toil. As she finished one day, Mrs. Baxter said: "Well, Auntie, what shall I give you for your day's work?" The old lady said she would like to have some soap with which to wash her clothes. Mrs. Baxter responded that she had no good soap, that what she had come from the ashery and made the clothes yellow. Mrs. Meily, hearing the conversation, sent downstairs by her daughter Olivia (afterward Mrs. Calvin S. Brice) some soap which she had just made. Mrs. Baxter took the soap, and turning to the old lady said: "Auntie, the Lord has heard you and sent you some soap." "Why, he didn't, either," said the child, "my mother sent it." She did not propose that Providence should get the credit that was due her mother.

The late Judge Metcalf would relate the following: Under the ancient regime in good old Virginia, the mother of States and of lawyers, the fundamental law of that Commonwealth raised the senior justice of the peace of the county to the dignity of sheriff. An old gentleman, who had passed through the several grades of justice and finally attained to the office of sheriff, determined to cast his lot across the border on Ohio soil and engage in law practice. With this view, and under the impression that by virtue of the official experience above mentioned, he would be competent to discharge the duties of an attorney before any Ohio court, he confidently demanded admission to the bar in the county he had selected for his residence. He was advised, however, that under the Ohio system it would be necessary to



pursue a course of study with a preceptor, which would entitle him in due form to be admitted to the bar. He accordingly entered his name but being under the firm conviction that he possessed a better knowledge of law than the Ohio attorneys he put very little time in study. At the end of the two years he presented himself to the committee of the bar. A few questions relating to elementary principles of law were put to him which he was unable to answer satisfactorily. The Virginian, finally, in much perplexity observed: "I tell you what it is, gentlemen, I *never did* pretend to be much of a Blackstun lawyer, but you once take me on the Virginny statoots, and you'll find me thar." He retired from the disgusting ordeal in high and dignified dudgeon.

When an early term of the Supreme Court was held at Findlay, Judge Wood presiding, he in company with the usual party of lawyers left Findlay for Defiance and Kalida. Their law-books, papers, etc., were carried around with them and were packed in saddle-bags, which were thrown across the backs of the horses. At a certain house they halted to get some water to wash down their "drink." Hitching their horses to the outside of the fence, the party went inside the yard. One of the horses reached his nose over and upset a bee-hive which stood just inside, upon which ensued a lively scene. The horses made for "tall timber," scattering saddle-bags and contents far and wide. The court pursued the fugitive horses, recovering them only after much delay and racing through the woods and after much fretting and fuming. The "library," saddle-bags, and bridles also, had suffered much damage.

#### LIMA'S FIRST CIRCUS.

It was in August of 1850, just 55 years ago this month, that the coming of the first circus caused such a flutter of excitement throughout Lima. The bill posters came into the little straggling village without warning one summer morning, and by night their wonderful banners were on the outer walls of the whole town.

Maybe the posters were not as large as those employed at the present, maybe the

drawing was not so artistic, nor the blending of the colors so harmonious as critics of the present day might demand, but in that happier time they left nothing to be desired.

It really seemed that every dead wall, every fence, every surface which could carry a poster had been drafted into service; and there was a gorgeous, bewildering, extravagant, but delirious promise of joy, wherever the eye might turn.

How well I remember those pictures; the three stupendous elephants, dancing in an apparent delight, which tallied with the genuine pleasure they inspired; the great golden chariot, which linked this coming marvel with the magnificence of King David; William Strong, the daring four-horse rider, who set the older boys to trying such feats as cost them many a fall; Yankee Sullivan, the great American clown, who was funny even in this counterfeit presentment.

And there were ponies so small and so beautiful that it seemed not impossible that they might trot right down from their place in the printed bills to become our pets and companions. There were acrobats doing feats which the Hercules of that distant day confessed himself unable to accomplish.

There were pictured young women with skirts astonishingly short, and with such wealth of gauzy finery as convinced us that they must be more than human. Men stood and gazed at these posters, forgetting that circuses were most immoral. Children ran away from school and crept with some difficulty through the groups of men about the bill-boards. Women, for once, like the Priest and the Levite, passed by on the other side, and only the bravest among them glanced across, for they might not expect the rewards of virtue if they shared the delights of sin.

The circus came from the West. Allentown, four miles out, was the gathering point for scores of young men that morning. It was the home of Major General Blackburn, commander of the Militia in Northwestern Ohio, and the circus must pass his place. That welcoming delegation, that escort company, was an excited throng. Wagers were offered that





the mighty elephants would break through the bridge at Hog Creek, and all were sadly disappointed when the intelligent creatures took to the water, waded across and continued their journey.

The country was new. Forests stretched endlessly in every direction. The roads kept to the high places where possible, finding security at the expense of distance, or when a swamp must be crossed the cheap device of corduroys justified the vehicles to firmer ground.

The escort company came hurrying along with the elephants and wagons, keeping alongside, commenting between breaths and telling to their belated comrades the sights they had seen.

The tent was pitched on an open common where the crossing of High and Elizabeth streets falls now.

Ah! What a crowd was there! Where they came from in that day of scattered settlements, I cannot understand. Perhaps there were not so many as there seemed. But it was a host—and every member was devoted to a day of pleasure unalloyed.

Will Watt had no money; but his native ingenuity got him on the enchanted ground, and into the enchanted tent and his native fortitude carried him through the wallopings that followed when the day was done. Martha Richardson's father took her to the "show," and she has confessed in later years that she has never been nearer Heaven than on that wondrous day.

It was a fair morning and the young women wore their finery. The young men dressed in their Sunday clothes. They strolled about the unpaved streets, went in and out of the meagre stores, fell into groups and greeted friends; but mainly kept the big flapping tent of the circus in sight.

Some of the men drank more than they should. Some tried their luck at games and tricks which shrewd strangers brought, and were despoiled of their money. But when the moment came for opening the doors, all common things were forgotten in the rush for entrance. There was a strange mass about the ticket wagon, where a most deft man made

change, and then it was a nervous excited column, kept into limits by the waist-high ropes and directed through the labyrinths of canvas to the new world of a circus interior.

Before the tardy ones came in, the rain began to fall. It was a mild and unimportant shower at first, then it swelled into a storm, and the drenching sluices of the rain poured against the tent. The wind blew but not enough to frighten. And in this wonderland the show went on. In the precious half hour that preceded the play, we wandered about and looked at the "great menagerie." It must have been slender enough in all conscience, but everything was wonderful.

And when the seats were filled, when all the unbacked benches stretching in a rising slope from earth to the distant wind-swept eaves of the tent were occupied, there came that blast of music from the band, and then the "Grand Entrance." The women with silks and velvets and much finery, with cheeks marvelously red, and with a grace unspeakable, the men in coats of gorgeous hue, with gold and silver lavishly adorning them, the horses with such saddles and such bridles as Northwestern Ohio had not seen, the band with melodies that finished and completed all our transports of delight, and the circus had begun. The strident cries of the impertinent young men, selling confections or summer drinks, had ceased. The wind might blow, the rain might fall, the world might cease its revolution, nothing could disturb the deep and rooted fascination of the show. The feats of jugglery; the man who rode the four horses and lashed them till they seemed to fly like light about the ring; the strong man who challenged any one to lift his weights; the women who rode horses and blew kisses from their fingertips to the young men best attended. No one can tell it all. It is not a thing of earth to be reduced to ink and type.

And it was all over at last. The clown had sung his last song and had "cracked" his last joke. The boy with his candies and the sharper with his tools were again at work. But the crowd drifted past them. Women were drenched, for the rain had come through the



canvas which may have been rent and torn. Men were muddy, and not so patient as they might have been. The ground outside was spongy from the storm, and trodden into mire by unnumbered feet. The drooping horses, waiting shelterless, were ready for the heavy home journey.

And then came the hour for settling scores. Boys who ran away must pay the penalty. Women who had gone must pass the gauntlet of reproving eyes as they hurried home with feathers draggled. Men who knew it was immoral must make apologies as they could. It was rather the greater half of the price they paid.

And then the circus ground next day! Sand's Circus was way to the east—maybe Sandusky way. But there was the common earth which had been Elysian fields but yesterday. The ring was marvelously smaller. The pegs were still standing in many places. The great hole where the center pole had stood was now filled with water. But from these meagre things we reconstructed in fancy the marvel of it all. We came in at the place where a maze of canvas walls had been confused as yesterday. We ran about the ring which was almost hallowed ground but yesterday. And we explored the spaces where the "dressing room," mystery of mysteries, had stood. We picked up relics of the great event. A jack knife some swain had dropped; a breast pin which some lady was regretting, and one boy won enduring fame by finding, near where the ticket wagon had been, a soaked and crumpled dollar bill.

Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight  
And bring back that circus, just for one night.

The city of Lima has long been distinguished for the number of professional men who have become leading citizens, and an example is found in the late Samuel A. Baxter, who was born in Washington County, Maryland, September 26, 1807, and was a son of Samuel A. Baxter.

The traveler today along the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia and in the

Carolinas will meet Baxters in every community, most frequently in the professions, and these undoubtedly came from the same old English stock, whence descended the late Samuel A. Baxter. In his early youth the boy learned the trade of hatter and furrier, one which required both taste and skill, when all the work was done by hand. That he was unusually competent was demonstrated by the fact of a position seeking him instead of his seeking the place. While purchasing a stock of goods for his employer, in an Eastern city, his thorough knowledge of the business so impressed a hatter and furrier of Lancaster, Ohio, who was there on the same errand, that he offered the management of his business to the competent young man. The latter accepted and hastened to make his arrangements. It is related that as another young man was making the same trip they arranged that one horse should carry them both, they alternately riding and walking.

When Mr. Baxter reached Lancaster, he was pleased with the prospect offered, took charge of the business and subsequently purchased it. However, while succeeding materially as well as he could expect, his ambitions were not satisfied, his aspirations leading to a professional life. Meeting with encouragement from that able lawyer, Ex-Governor William Medill, he began to study law in the intervals, when business duties permitted. In 1838 he came to Lima, still carrying his law books with his hat boxes, and opening a hat store here he still pursued his law studies, supplementing them with a winter of lectures in Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, having closed out his mercantile interests in the previous year. From that time until the close of his busy life, he continued in the practice of the law at Lima, reaching a considerable degree of distinction. He became a man of large property interests, was thoroughly identified with all the city's public enterprises and was noted for his largesses to the poor.

Mr. Baxter was twice married; first, in 1833, to Nancy Mason. They had three children, the two survivors being Alfred C. and





Samuel A. The mother died in 1862. He married, for his second wife, Annie M. Mason, and they had one daughter, Nancy M.

THE DEMOCRATIC OX ROAST.  
(As told at the Pioneer Picnic.)

I one time heard Sam Jones, the notorious, if not famous, lecturer, say to a magnificent audience that "he had been a Democrat as long as any decent, self-respecting, upright, honest Christian gentleman could be a Democrat, and then he left the party."

As usual there was a loud-mouthed fellow in the audience who yelled out, "and turned Republican." To which Sam made quick reply, "No; thank God, I was *never* mean enough to be a Republican."

Well, the conditions Sam named for leaving the Democratic party have not been quite reached from my standpoint, although they often get pretty close to the edge. I am, at least, near enough to my old love to claim the privilege of not spoiling a story because it's my own tribe and kindred.

Being a farmer myself, I claim the farmer's privilege of calling things by their right names in this talk; and shall so do. You will learn, however, before this thing is finished, that my idea of farm life is not so hilarious as that of the little boy who came out from town to spend a few days with his uncle, over here on the Auglaize, and wrote to his anxious mother:

"I got here all right, but I forgot to write before. A feller and I went out in a boat and the boat tipped over and a man got me out. I was so full of water that I didn't know anything for a long time. The other boy has to be buried after they find him. A horse kicked me over and I've got to have some money for fixin' my head. We are goin' to set a barn on fire to-night, and I should smile if we don't have some bully fun. I am goin' to bring home a tame wood-chuck if I can get him in my trunk."

Speaking of farms and farmers, I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the time when our burthens will be made a great

deal lighter. Already we have the telephone, electric lines, mail delivery, and now some fellow says *that* invention of the Devil, that thing that was conceived in iniquity, born in sin and that has given rise to more profanity and is a greater nuisance than all the Canada thistles that ever sprouted—the *Automobile*—is to be our very best friend.

That is where I draw the line. Only think of it; after we have plowed all day, or raked the hay in the meadows gay, from early morn to close of day, we can, instead of going to bed, don our automobile clothes, jump into our "Red Devil," "White Destroyer" or "Blue Demon," and whirl away to the town or city, where the beer flows freely and the mint julep sheds its fragrance on the air. We can enter the club and have a game of checkers or poker, according to taste, discuss the political situation, get home in time to go to bed before breakfast, while the "auto" can be attached to the family churn, or grindstone or feed cutter, thus utilizing its power day or night.

When these suggestions are acted on by the farmers, a nice, tame, gentle, kindly disposed automobile will be worth more than all the other stock on the farm.

A 33d degree pioneer, having lived here since the beginning of time so far as I am concerned, and hoping to stay until the day of judgment so far as I am concerned, I claim the privilege of telling my pioneer story in my own way, and in accordance with exact facts.

It will not go down in history as a "classic," but as a simple tale—the tail of an ox.

"Would I live my life over again?"

What? And go through the mumps, measles, itch, stumped toes, stone bruises, boils where I sit down, toothache, worms and ague; work on old Elliott's farm for board, clothes and three months' schooling in winter; get up at 4 a. m., walk out to the barn through the lovely, ooze mud and so forth, and feed the sweet pigs and squeeze a little milk out of dear old "bossy;" split half a cord of wood and pile it in the kitchen; eat with the appetite of a roaring lion a delightfully informal breakfast



of leathery flap-jacks and fried pig; flee again as a bird to the barn, yoke up the oxen and harrow the sea of mush known as the "back 40" before dinner; gulp down some more pig, hot biscuit half-done and half pearl ash, and repeat the harrowing process in the afternoon?

Not any more of that kind of sweet and gentle repose for me.

To live over again all that species of humming bird gossip, that travels with eagle wings and has a voice like a fog-horn, and that has caused more trouble than all the bedbugs, ticks, fleas, lice, flies, mosquitoes, rattlesnakes, grass-hoppers and blizzards this great United States have ever known, or will know when the universe shuts up shop and begins the final invoice. From these manifold evils, O Lord, deliver your humble servant.

To have to learn over again how many kinds of a fool a fellow can be and not half try. No! No! It would be a bore to travel again the weary, tortuous road, more especially if one would have to be haunted his allotted time by the memory of that famous Democratic ox roast.

Never heard of the "ox roast?" Why that event will go down in history, and is one of the things that happened in my career, that whenever memory is mean enough to "hike" back to it makes me feel like accepting at any time, Gabriel's bugle-call with perfect satisfaction.

The campaign was an exciting one, and both parties were well lined up for the fray. At the north end of the Square floated the proud pennant of pure Democracy at the tip of a tall hickory—at the south end, the opposition bade defiance from an equally tall ash.

An amiable rivalry, a desire to outdo the other fellows, alas and alack, an o'erweening ambition to do things up so magnificently that our political opponents would bow their heads in sorrow, resulted in Democracy's humiliation and their rivals' exultation.

Sam Collins, then as now, was an ardent Democrat, always willing to do something for the good of the cause. He wasn't much on the

talk; couldn't fling beautiful sentences, rounded periods, flights of eloquence and freaks of oratory from his tongue's end on slight provocation, but he could invent ways and methods for entertaining crowds and influencing voters.

He is with us to-day, loved, honored and respected. When he is laid away, it can be said of him what can be said of few of us. "The world was better by reason of his having lived."

Instigated by the Devil, or having looked at the new moon over his left shoulder or met a cat on the stair-case, Editor Dave Fisher of the Allen County *Democrat*, published an account of a Kentucky barbecue.

The description of the fragrant *burgoo*, the juicy joints of meat, the good bread and butter, the fine tasting pickles and the aroma from the steaming coffee, made Uncle Sam Collins' mouth water, and he resolved on a grand Democratic rally, an ox roasted whole, the crowning event, the multitude fed and another glorious Democratic victory in little Allen.

With much sign of importance and a large draping of dignity, preliminaries were held in which committees were appointed and glory was bundled up in small packages to be delivered to the heads of the Sanhedrim.

Your humble servant was assigned to the "COMMITTEE ON BANQUET," with large capital letters, the accessories in outrage being Sam Collins, Dave Fisher, Bill Richardson and Jim Townsend, the last named being then a young and tender but most promising statesman, with buds all over him that seemed ready to burst into full bloom at the very next refreshing political shower, and who was largely responsible for the whole "blasted" business.

In view of subsequent events, as has already been shadowed forth in this story, I can say in all truthfulness that right then and there would have been a good time for me to have taken passage with old Charon across the river Styx, or any other wet boundary between this and the "Big Divide."

Many of us stay too long on this side any-





how, and when one has to be haunted all the way through a busy and bothersome life with such memories as of that ox roast, it is one too many horses on him—night horses at that.

That things might be done in perfect style, and worth while, we sent a commissioner down to Kentucky to secure the services of a real live Kentucky colonel, who knew all about the barbecue business and then some more.

He came, and he was "IT." He was for several days the advance agent of the show. He was tall and typical. His frock coat and broad slouch hat, his high-heeled boots and spring-bottomed trousers, his long and rebellious black hair, his able-bodied and roseate



THE KENTUCKY COLONEL.

nose, his "Yes-suh" and "No-suh" were all "thar," and he was the observed of all observers.

What he did not know about roasting an ox had yet to be dug out of the opaque hereafter. He buttoned his coat about his manly chest, told of his "pusn'l acquaintance" with Tom Marshall, Henry Clay, George D. Prentice, and other great men of that land of orators and oratory, beautiful women, fast horses and bourbon whiskey, but boasted especially of his friendship for "Harry of the West," the greatest orator of them all; for Marshall, the wit and "ablest drinkah on earth," and

particularly for Prentice, "who notwithstanding his opposition to Democracy finally saw the error of his way, and was the most remarkable editor that evah slung a quill, suh."

He informed me privately that it had often been his pleasure to dance with Prentice's lovely daughters.

I discovered in after years that Prentice had no daughters.

In the hiatus between the glimpses of glory and the awful sequel, the Colonel, a personification of self-satisfied and yet unobtrusive conceit, spent the greater part of his time at old Mad Anthony's saloon, swallowing processions of whiskey straights and chasing them down with rear guards of anything else that was "spirituous."

The time was September, in one of those seasons when the summer had laid up an overplus of hot weather to be crowded into the end of dog days. It was intensely hot—that kind of hot that only comes in September when all the earth is parched, cracked, dry, dusty, dirty, when vegetable decay has reached its zenith, nasty hot—that kind of hot that makes one feel mean enough to say ugly things to his mother-in-law, when perspiration will neither dry up nor wipe off, when dogs are too lazy to hunt a bone, when chickens crawl under the barn too indolent to cackle and inform their husbands when they have laid an egg; so hot that you wish you might sit in your bones; so blankety hot, that *hell*, as described by my Hard-shell Baptist friend, lost all its terrors.

The slaughter house was over in the north-western part of town, on the Cairo road. There was no effort made in those day to utilize any part of an animal except the solid meat; all other parts were tumbled wherever most convenient for them to land, and the whole field was covered with an assortment of heads, hoofs, horns, legs and inwards. Oh, it was the sight and the scent of a lifetime.

In the midst of this boneyard, this morgue, this charnel field, this everything that was nasty, our Kentucky Colonel had a pit dug, filled with dry hickory wood which was burned down into a fine mass of coals, and then the ox, a magnificent animal from the Hefner





farm, was suspended over the fire by means of an improvised derrick, and the process of roasting a whole ox was started.

That Kentucky Colonel was a "beaut." We soon found that he thought all whiskey was good, only some was a little better. During his respective spasms, he varied the stuffing of the ox's "innards." When his drinks came from Henry Beck's, a German, he would put in onions, cabbage and garlic. When from Dennis Collins', an Irishman, he would add sweet and Irish potatoes. When from Mad Anthony's, a Frenchman, he would compound a kind of vegetable hash, a potpourri,



"THAT KENTUCKY COLONEL WAS A BEAUT."

and dump them in on top. The result was that he had vegetables in all stages, rare, medium, steamed, baked, boiled, broiled, fricasseed, underdone, overdone, not done at all and done up brown.

About the second day of the cooking process, that fellow had a pretty well defined case of "snakes," in fact a whole menagerie, and was laid away in the fence corner—the committee itself bordering on "jim jams."

The middle of the third day, "Old Kentucky" (we had dropped the Colonel) resurrected and pronounced the roasting completed. We didn't dispute it—what was the use? We knew it was either done or ripe but couldn't tell which.

Elaborate preparations had been made for an imposing procession, a kind of grand en-

try to the Public Square, where the ox was to stand in stately array, to receive the plaudits of the people at the meeting next day.

All the red, white and blue tissue paper in the town had been festooned over a truck; four prancing chargers had been brought in from George Fetter's stone quarry; Bill Pangle was to handle the ribbons and Gus Feiss was to ride ahead on Ben Faurot's jack, blow a horn and announce the coming of Ox Rex or Rex Ox.

In arranging for the grand parade, a part of the program was to be a chariot load of girls representing the different States, and as a centerpiece the Goddess of Liberty.

The county had been thoroughly canvassed, and the girls were all ready to do their parts, including the decorating of the ox.

One of the nice features was that these young misses were all selected without reference to politics—women didn't vote in those days—and any old politics was good enough for them so long as they rode in a procession, clothed in pretty white dresses, trimmed in red, white and blue ribbon.

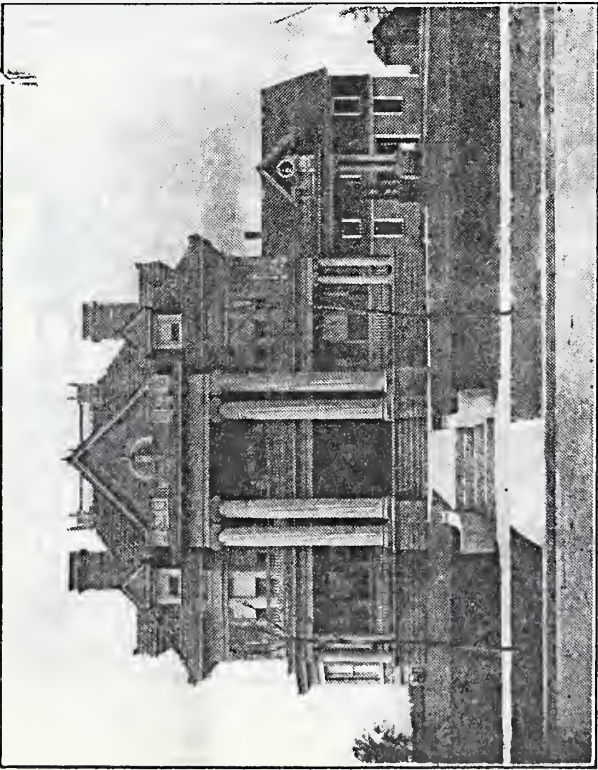
Even if they did have to ask, "What's that man's name we are to shout for?" they were a thousand fold over more interesting in their beauty and innocence, than are the later-day Colorado Amazons, who talk politics until they dislocate their jaws, and who by their intensity would create a disturbance in Heaven—a kind of a cross between a jack rabbit and a bob-cat, with all the timid gentleness of the one left out and the vicious qualities of the other accentuated—the kind of a creature that the "Sultan of Sulu" would reject for his harem, and that no self-respecting man could caress without an attack of nausea. Universal suffrage is one of the coming evils, and I don't want to live in a one-sex world.

The girls were in the neighborhood to do the decorating, but there seemed a hesitancy on their part, a shrinking from publicity as it were. They came up to nose distance, looked, sniffed, spit and concluded they would go across the field and call on the Robb girls.

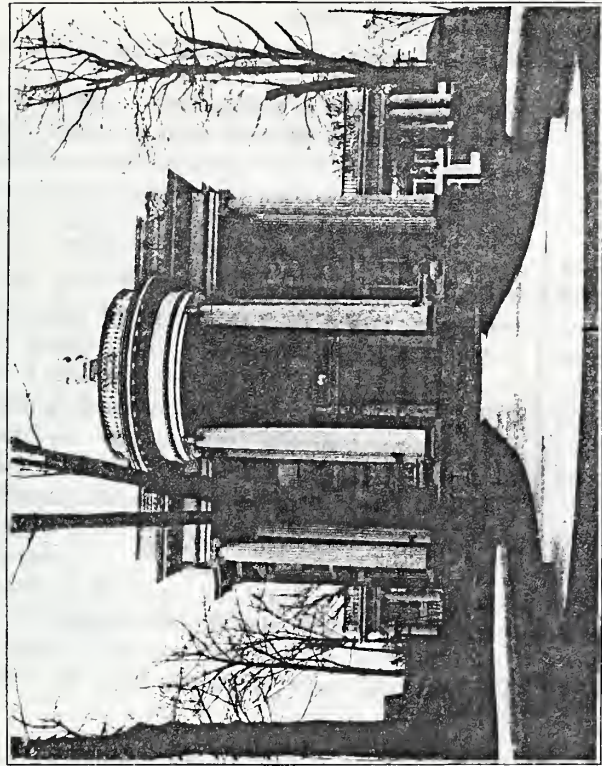
Did you ever see a girl spit at sight of some unpleasant thing? No? Well, it's a sight



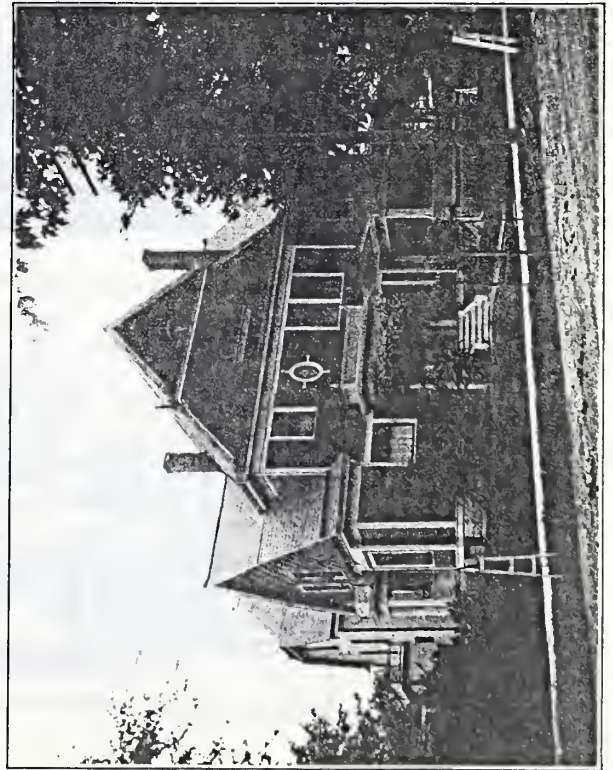




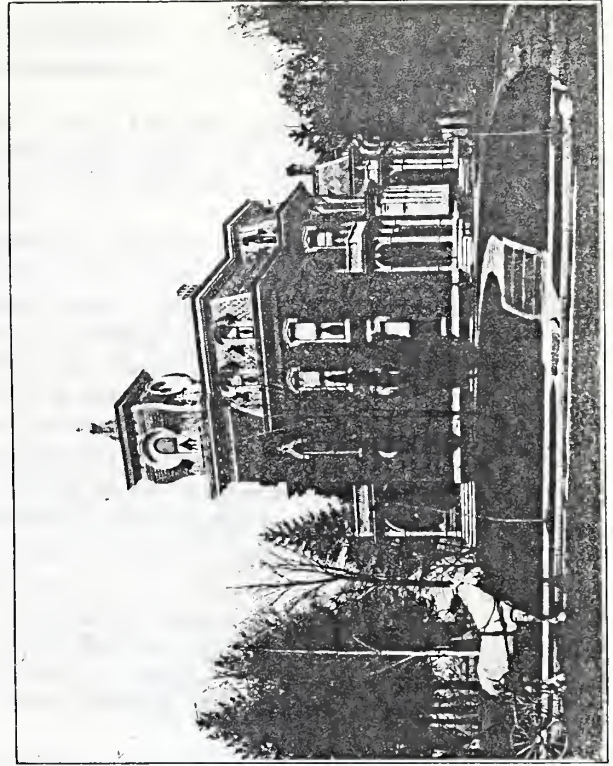
RESIDENCE OF D. C. DUNN



RESIDENCE OF W. L. RUSSELL



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES C. MILLER



RESIDENCE OF DR. SAMUEL A. BAXTER





and a sound. Now, when a well-trained man spitter spits, he does it artistically, both as to destination and sound—every consonant and the vowel is as perfectly articulated and modulated as though he were spelling out the word. Try it. There you have it—S-P-I-T.

Not so with the girl. She turns red, then pale, finally bringing up with a sort of garter-snake green, and ends with a sort of t-u-h, t-u-h, a run or a faint.

Being deserted by the girl decorators, Bill Richardson was pressed into the service, and managed to attach a few hangman's knots, in tri-colored ribbons, to the ox's horns and tail, and gave it as his opinion it was very "Pic-tu-res-que."

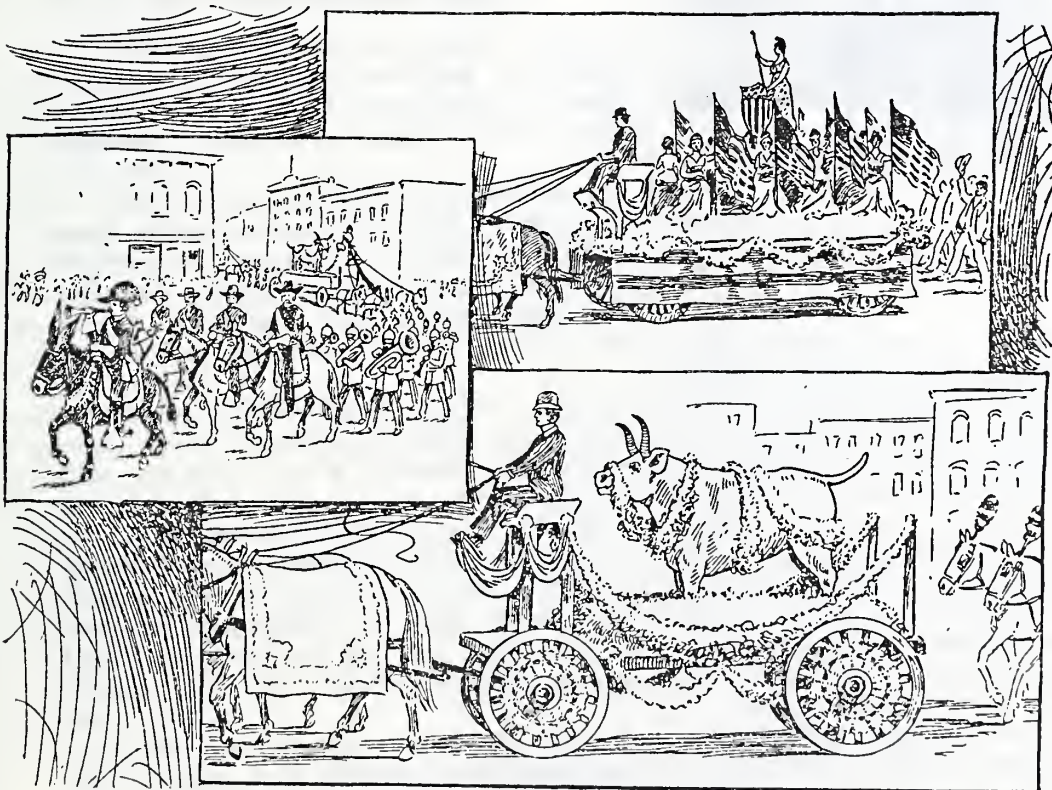
After a devil of a time to keep the beast from disintegration, we finally got him braced on a truck. He was scarcely the ideal we had pictured of head rampant, eyes blazant, tail

extant, etc., etc., but he was a whole ox roasted, and if we could ever get him out of that yard, and fan him off a little, he would be all right.

The procession finally started. It was not as imposing as we had hoped for. It was largely made up of a gang of kids who have since grown up strong in the faith, and have become important factors in the making and unmaking of statesmen. There was not that dignity and decorum we had a right to expect—in fact there was a spirit of levity that was very unbecoming in the presence of the ox.

The procession was headed by Doan Robb, now the honored Mayor of Lima, and then

There was Gorman and Galvin and Mullen,  
O'Connell, O'Neill and O'Rourke,  
Fitzmaurice and Clifford and Brennan,  
Fitzgerald, Rehally and Burke;  
Gangon and Dugan, Knokeley and Quinlan,



THE IDEAL PARADE.





Murphy and Tehan, and Foley and Finn,  
 O'Connor and Casey with Scully and Ducey  
 And behind this quartette Mulcahi walked in.  
 They were followed by Reardon, Riley and Toomey,  
 O'Maley and Kelley came on in a pair,  
 After them Coolohan, Kirby and Cooney,  
 McCarthy, McAuliff, McGrath and Connair.  
 Hughs came with Ginty, Ryan and Frawley,  
 Costello brought Lyons and Callahan, Hart,  
 Kinman and Carney, Corbett and Leahey,  
 With Heffern and Lawler drove up in a cart.  
 Says a voice at a window, "It's Noonan and Mulligan,"  
 "Go on with the shindy," says little Mike Sullivan;  
 "It's time for the fray," shouted Johnnie Conway,  
 And in rushed Mahoney, Cummins and Corrigan  
 Yellin', "Wait just one minute, here's Purlin and Shea.  
 O'Keefe, Bland and Madigan are now on *their* way,  
 Daly's just round the corner, Joyce on the run;  
 Kevil, Doyle and O'Brien with Patsey Killoran,  
 Hard pushed by Welsh, Coffey, Dempsey and Dunn."  
 Kaliher, Goodwin, O'Neil and Malloy,  
 Lovett and Moriarty found place in the gang;  
 "All ready?" says Hennessy, "then give us the cue;"  
 "Go on with the circus," called Jim Donahue.

That little procession is scattered. Some of the poor fellows have gone over the "Great Divide," but most of them grew to manly manhood, filling their niche and doing their duty well.

Sam Collins, the master of ceremonies, was equal to the occasion. He never lost his sand. We had not proceeded far down West street, when we passed an old German gentleman named Amelong. Uncle Sam called out, "Come down to-morrow, Chris, and have dinner with us."

"*Denkst du Ich bin ein asel?*" came the ready reply, which being interpreted means, "Do you think I am a jack-ass?" and for the first time Uncle Sam seemed despondent.

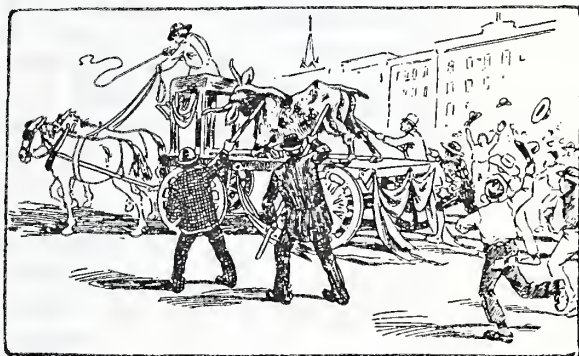
As we passed the priest's residence, some one extended an invitation to the good father to "Come down to-morrow and eat with us;" the good man smiled and said, "Thank you, Oh, thank you, you are very kind, but it's Friday," and then Uncle Sam began to suspect.

About the time we crossed the Pennsylvania tracks, Tom Fitzmaurice's enthusiasm got the better of his judgment, and he grabbed

the ox by the tail. Now that tail had been made a special feature. The hide and switch had been left on, and had escaped the ravages of the fire, but one yank of Tom's strong arm peeled the thing from start to finish, from soda to hock, and left it under bare poles.

We tied it with strings, pinned it with pins, and glued it with glue, but in spite of all efforts it wouldn't stick and we had to give it up.

We finally reached the Square without actual disaster. The shades of night were falling fast, and none would have cared if there had come total darkness, and with it a cyclone that would have lifted that ox into the unknown whence. But, as it was, we braced the



THE LITERAL PARADE.

thing as best we could, covered it with disinfecting cloths, chose a committee to "wake" it, to the end that the irreverent enemy might not serve us any "Yankee tricks," and left it in its charmed circle, within which no one would have dared enter if he had known what he was about. However, we had a general understanding that all should meet at the place, or near it as possible, at dawn next morning, in order to hold a coroner's inquest, or something, and arrive at some decision as to what was best to do with the ox and ourselves.

The morning came and so did we, but the morning was brighter than we were. Possibly the birds sang as sweetly as if there had not been an ox roasted whole, with a whole





lot of other things, but the only sound that we could distinguish was that of the carrion crow.

The sun did not rise; instead there came a great blazing ball of fire, thousands of times larger than the earth, and completely enveloping it in a torrent of heat.

There was not a cloud in the sky and no promise of one which, paradoxical as it may seem, made it darker for us. We wished for the hardest rain that could come in order that there might be an indefinite postponement of the "banquet."

Ravenous cats looked down from house tops, rats with glittering eyes peered from under the wooden sidewalks, hungry dogs had to be kicked out of the way, and even the hogs, which in those days ran at large, were gathered in squads, companies, battalions and regiments.

The poor old ox had shriveled and shrunk until he looked like a combination of last year's bird's nests and a veterinary's sign. His abdomen was distended by gas until it looked like an inverted balloon, and down his sides trickled little rivulets of rich, creamy yellow liquid and settled in pools on the ground below, and thousands of flies enjoyed such a desert as never did fly before. In folds of flesh and cracks, writhed little innocent white worms, fighting for position, and on that heavy air, murky and close, arose the most intolerable stench it was ever the lot of mortal man to smell; it was the very quintessence of compounded, double-distilled, rectified, concentrated stink; loathsome stink, such a stink as you could cut in chunks, carry around and distribute among your enemies to drive them from their happy homes.

Pole cats, rotten eggs, sulphuretted hydrogen, "carbon di-sulphide," that vile stuff shoemakers use in repairing old rubber boots, but which the shoemaker's cub gives a different name, much more expressive, and all other bad smells were as attar of roses, compared to this "Democratic Ox" smell.

Many remarks were made that would hardly do to put in cold storage—they were too hot.

Louie Gottfried, a grand fellow, long since dead, rest to his soul, was famous for his profanity; he had as choice a collection of expletives in his swearing vocabulary as was ever given to a man with but one tongue, but this was too much for him; he couldn't rise to the occasion, and it was painful to listen to his efforts, especially when one was so much in sympathy with what you knew he wanted to say; he could only gasp, "Well by——, Well I'll be ——, Great ——," and other tentative exclamations.

Editor Parmenter, of the opposition press, wanted to know of Editor Fisher, if that was an ox roasted whole, or an ox hole roasted. That Parmenter always was a cynical cuss!

Robert Mehaffey came around the corner, leading little Willie, now the dignified editor of the *Times-Democrat*; he got a sight and a smell at the same time, and Willie, in his innocence asked his papa if he hadn't "cut his foot." Robert walked away, murmuring, "Too bad, too bad."

John Meily and Thomas K. Jacobs, noted for irascibility, only laughed, and then the rest of us got mad because they didn't.

Nelson McBride shed tears of repentance when he thought of that *five* he had contributed to the banquet.

George Schooler, Gabe Hefner, Ross Crossley, Andy Duff, John Cremean, Doan Fisher and a number of others, as good Democrats as ever rain wet or sun dried, came along with hickory canes and butternut buttons. Schooler had his own peculiar formula of swear words, and almost shrieked out "Hell to Coshocton," and then by common consent the little group wended their way over to Mad Anthony's.

Charlie Lamison, who was to make a speech, swore he couldn't and he wouldn't talk with that infernal thing for a background.

And what did the women say? Well, when they could catch their breath it was good and plenty.

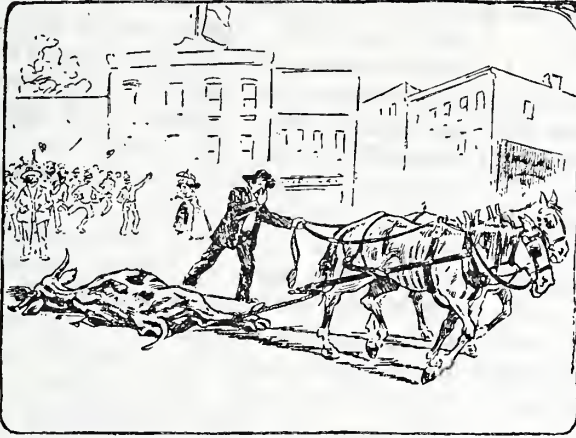
Judge Mackenzie, who used snuff and who by the sense of smell couldn't tell the difference between eau de Cologne and Limburger





cheese, insisted that the ox was all right—a few little worms did no harm and that we should “on with the dance.”

My old teacher, Jasper Newton Guttridge, was a learned man but a solemn one. He came forward and remarked, “Brethren, I should say that this poor defunct relic of animal life



“AND WE DID.”

should be worked up into ‘stearate of protoxide of potassium’ (which in the language of the uncultivated means ‘soft soap’) and divided among the unwashed Democracy.”

This was the last straw on the ox’s back, and Editor Fisher said, “Let’s get the damn thing out and bury it.” AND WE DID.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF E. T. COLE.

John F. Cole came to Lima in February, 1831. He had a contract with the man who brought the family “that they were to remain in the wagon until such time as the cabin was built.” It was occupied without door or floor, quilts being hung up to answer as doors; the size of the cabin was 12 by 14 feet. John P. Mitchell, who on his arrival in Lima built a double cabin, which was used by him as a tavern, sold the three yoke of oxen with which he came to my father, who did not have one dollar to pay down. My father settled one mile from town, down the river. Enos Terry came at the same time with his family; his

wife was my mother’s sister. Terry settled between us and town. I have heard my folks tell about my father coming home with cattle after helping some one roll logs and then before going to bed, pound enough hominy to last the family the next day. He would turn the cattle out at night and before going to bed would get the direction they were feeding by the bell, so that he would know where to find them in the morning, at which time they would be lying down. It was not an unusual occurrence to find them in the company of 10 or 15 deer.

My father hauled the first stock of merchandise into Lima with those oxen, from Dayton, Ohio, 60 miles—a 14 to 16 days’ trip. My mother remained with four children at the cabin, only 10 rods from the path on the bank of the river the Indians used to go to and from Shawneetown, the Indian village.

I remember hearing my father tell about going to this village to get seed corn the spring they arrived, having cleared off three acres to plant. To fence the patch, the rails were carried on the shoulder, on which a pad of rags and feathers, made for the purpose, was secured.

On one occasion my uncle Terry went with my father to the Indian village for seed corn. (The squaws were in the habit of raising small patches of corn.) The chief Pht had “passed in his checks,” and the Indians were engaged in funeral exercises. The white men were invited to participate, and dared not refuse; consequently they did not get home until after dark. The tribe were the Shawnees. I think in the settlement with the government they were privileged to remain in that vicinity for two years. Their destination finally was Iowa.

I remember hearing the folks tell about their living six weeks on squashes the fall following their arrival. One of the “men folks” at the time—I don’t remember which one—shouldered one bushel of shelled corn and walked 30 miles east to a grinding apparatus that had been established, and on returning home divided with three families the meal obtained.



My father was ruptured badly the next season after coming and so gave up farming. He borrowed \$500 from a friend in Warren county, Ohio, where he came from, moved to town, bought a half-lot, built a house for storeroom and living room combined and bought a stock of goods with that \$500. Probably it was not a very extensive stock of goods.

A man by the name of Breese became the owner of the Indian village. He was in the habit of bringing apples to town gathered from trees planted by the Indians, very much sooner than any one in the vicinity. This calls to my mind that my father and Squire Williams went into Champaign County about the fall of 1846 or 1847 and brought home two loads of apples. Williams had a fancy for a good dog, and bought one on the way home. On making a stop on the journey to water the horses, the dog jumped out of the wagon; in getting him back again, Williams was bitten, but did not give it any thought; nine days later he was taken with hydrophobia and died a terrible death.

It was a red-letter day for Lima when Daniel D. Tompkins and two other families, all loaded in covered wagons, led by the brass band, marched out of town for Oregon, where at that time all settlers received a deed for a quarter-section of land for each member of the family.

I think that it was in 1845 that Linn, the merchant, who was holding forth in the old log Court House on Main street, went to Cincinnati to buy goods and brought the cholera to Lima. He was taken down the evening of his return and died the following day. A German cooper's boy, living up town, was soon after taken sick and died. McConchay ran a saddler's shop in a shanty situated on the Court House grounds. A boy learning the trade and sleeping in the garret of the shop died without the knowledge of any one. Every available trap that had wheels was brought into requisition to take the people out of town. My mother gave my father no rest until he had "hooked to" the wagon, and two sisters and two brothers besides myself "hiked" for the Amanda woods, where my father's sister, Mrs.

Woodrough, lived, three miles from any public road. The cholera quit business with five victims; I suppose because it had no more timber to work on.

James S. Cheever came to Lima in 1834. My wife, Juliet, was born in 1836, and the families lived so near each other that my mother dressed the young lady with the first suit she wore.

To look back over the ground, it seems but a few months or years since we went to school together, slid down the hill in the winter on the same sled, and visited the sugar camps at "stirring off" time in squads of 15 or 20.

James S. Cheever brought with him a stock of goods, made up of such articles as were sold and traded to the Indians, who were in evidence to a considerable extent up to the year 1840. They would come to Lima in squads of from six to 12, and pass our house going to Saint's tan yard, which was just across the way from us, where they traded hides for leather.

Levi Saint was one of the first settlers of Lima; I think he came in 1836. His business seemed to be a paying one, as he built the first brick residence in Lima. Some years after, he built a brick storehouse on the southeast corner of the Square, and entered into the mercantile business. George was the eldest son and my chum. Hudson Watt had occupied that corner with a small building as a shoe store, from my earliest recollection. "The Old Fort," as the building was called, stood on the northwest corner of Main and Market streets, opposite the Court House. North of it was a two-story wooden building, which when the Square was graded down was left some five or six feet above the sidewalk; Market street, sloping up from the corner, was on a level with the back end of the building.

When the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was being built, I think it was in 1852 or 1853, the laborers employed in the construction, some 250 or 300 men, Irish and Dutch, working in the cut at the river, would frequent a saloon in "The Old Fort" and, on Saturday afternoons more particularly, would get in a hilarious mood and step out on the walk on Market street and commit all kinds of





nuisances. It had been a source of complaint for some time. Henry Misner and myself were in the grocery and restaurant business two buildings south of the Square, on the west side of Main street. One Saturday evening, Christmas Eve, we had roast goose and invited the friends in. We were there until 11:30 p. m., and when we closed up some one noticed a commotion at "The Old Fort" and suggested we go up and investigate. I think there were eight or 10 in the party. John Vanatta, a very large and powerful young man, then the general boss at the railroad work, was one of the party; John Carpenter, blacksmith, working for Isaac Delrell; Misner and myself, with others that I cannot name now, made up the investigating party. By the time we had arrived at the "Fort" the number had increased somewhat.

We found the room full of railroad workmen, well "tanked up." Some one called for drinks and it being about 12 o'clock Saturday night, and an ordinance against selling on Sunday being in force, the barman thought we were there to catch him and refused the customer, and so the row began. Our boys helped themselves to a keg of axe handles standing in a corner and in less than 10 minutes they cleaned out the shanty and began to investigate the back room, out of which were rolled 18 barrels of liquor, chiefly whiskey, with some brandy. When the barrels of liquor reached the pavement, they went down hill to the middle of the Square; there the heads were knocked in and the contents ran to the river. The boys tried to set it on fire, but it would not burn.

Some friends of the saloon men tried to set the building on fire about 3 o'clock, for the purpose of holding us for damages. The upper story was used for storage, and in it were two kegs of powder,—25 pounds each; near these a box of packing was placed and set on fire. John Carpenter, the blacksmith, who had eyes like an eagle, with no fear in his makeup, ran up the stairs where the kegs of powder were enveloped in the flames of the box and its contents, and kicked the box out of the front door. A guard was then placed over the premises until morning.

The square and the old building presented a sad sight when daylight came. On Monday, Charles N. Lamison, prosecuting attorney, had 22 persons arrested. The sheriff, Ridenour, had been very lately installed in office and was not "up to snuff" very extensively. The county judge lived four miles east, and to get us there Sheriff Ridenour procured a four-horse sleigh. We "loaded in" and John Vanatta, having had some experience in driving four horses, took the reins and gave us quite a ride about town; then it occurred to us that it was time for dinner, which we were not slow in demanding. Mr. Sheriff led us to the tavern, kept by one Captain Fisher. After dinner the sheriff was informed that if he wanted to present us to the judge he had better bring his Honor in. We went home.

The following morning the judge presented himself and the trial opened for "riot." Two days were consumed in getting a jury. Captain Fisher was foreman and John Haller, a young man living two miles west of town, school teacher and surveyor, was one of the jury. The trial was finished Saturday noon. The jury retired, occupying a room to the right of the judge's stand in the court room. They remained all night, all Sunday and Sunday evening. William Mitchell got a position over the jury room by climbing through the roof timbers and made a small hole through the plastering, sufficient to hear what transpired below. It seems that all were for "not guilty" except Haller. About 9 o'clock he announced his intention to go with the rest. Captain Fisher asked him to write the verdict, which he did and the Captain signed it as foreman and they adjourned.

The intelligence was too good to keep. Mitchell came down and told the decision, with the injunction that it should not be repeated. When morning came it was common talk and some of the friends of whiskey (county officers) then engaged the attention of this man John Haller, and when court was called and the jury were asked if they had a verdict the foreman answered, "yes," and presented it. After reading it, the prosecuting attorney asked that the jury be polled, which was done,—all the jury answering, "Yes, your Honor"





except the man Haller, who replied, "No, your Honor." The prosecuting attorney asked for a continuance, which was granted and the defendants were ordered to give bond; but the answer to this was, "We'll go to jail." The judge proceeded to order the sheriff to take us to jail.

Carpenters had been laying a floor in the debtors' room and had not finished, leaving some of the joists partly exposed. It was a short job to get one loose and use it for a battering-ram and bend the iron bars of the windows until they were pulled out of the wall. No one made any attempt to go out. About that time dinner was called and Mr. Sheriff was ordered to bring in tables and spread the "grub" upon them. The texture of the "grub" was such that it did not satisfy the fastidious taste of the guests. By mistake, or otherwise, the table went over and the "grub" was spilled on the floor. About that time some ladies appeared with a prepared dinner, which was dished out and enjoyed by the boys, after which a fiddler was introduced and some dancing enjoyed, when the ladies gathered up the fragments and retired.

The attorney employed to defend was from Bellefontaine. At that stage of the game, the attorney called on Judge Metcalf, who happened to be at home, and presented a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judge asked the sheriff by what authority he held the prisoners. The county judge had failed to issue and deliver a *mittimus* to the sheriff, hence the latter had no authority to hold his prisoners and the defendants were discharged by Judge Metcalf. Moreover, having been incarcerated without authority, they were not responsible for any damage accruing to the public property. The boys went home. The County Court convened the first Monday in each month, when the prosecuting attorney would ask for a continuance of the case, which was granted by the judge. The defendants presented themselves at each call of the court for four or five calls and then gave it no more heed.

A damage suit was instituted against the entire party for \$2,300 for goods destroyed at

the party on Christmas Eve. The citizens' committee paid the bill; I don't recollect just the amount paid.

About 30 days after this, some saloon man at Delphos, concluding to engage in the business at Lima, loaded three wagons with the necessary goods, drove to within two miles of town and camped until the proper time in the night, expecting to occupy "The Old Fort" before daylight, without the knowledge of those opposed to that style of business. The fact was learned and 10 o'clock found 40 persons gathered at the foundry, with captain chosen and everyone armed, four men with revolvers, four with crowbars and the remainder with axes and sledgehammers. All were disguised, mostly with coffee sacks, with eye and mouth holes, pulled over their heads. They were formed into line, counted, every man instructed as to his duty, marched in front of the "Fort," the men with revolvers taking stations as guards to admit no one. The crowbar men opened the doors and windows. I think it could not have exceeded 10 minutes until the building had neither plastering nor weatherboarding left on it from top to bottom. The men were then formed in line, were counted (no word spoken during the transaction) and were marched to the foundry. The wagons went on the back track with the "rotgut."

I have heard my father and others talk about a "graft" that was worked extensively by two parties. One gentleman occupied the Land Office and when parties would make application for entry of lands nothing but gold or silver would "go;" they were informed that a gentleman next door could probably furnish the necessary coin; 10 per cent, was the penalty. The coin would pass back ready for the next victim; a few hundred dollars did the work.

John Bashore kept tavern down Main street. General Blackburn, a very large man, lived just below. I think he was general in the War of 1812; he afterwards moved to Allentown, four miles west. I thought at that time that General Blackburn was the "only man," when general muster would occur, and he with his regimentals on was mounted on a dapple





gray horse weighing about 1,600 pounds, belonging to Colonel Riley, who was a prominent individual at that time.

Joseph H. Richardson was one of the first school teachers I remember, holding forth in the upper story of the old log Court House on Main street, just south of the Square.

James Satterthwaite, who did the boot and shoe act, was unusually small in stature. The boys said he was made that way to go down into the boots to cut the pegs out. Bart, his brother, was jeweler and the first postmaster I remember. Dan Blubaker was the mail carrier at one time, making his trips on horseback. John Hubbard "dished out" the groceries in a small building situated on the corner where the Lima House was erected later on.

Charles Fanrote turned out the spinning wheels on Market street, east of the Square, a near neighbor to Thomas Delrell, the blacksmith. Thomas K. Jacobs was county treasurer for many years. The Know Nothing party was organized on the quiet, and turned him down as well as some others—"Court House Rats," as they were called at that time.

John Cunningham's pottery at the foot of Main street was one of the ancient landmarks of Lima.

Mr. Chaffee was one of the first school teachers; he held forth in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, just over the alley from our house. Mr. Thomas, who "navigated" on crutches, taught school; his brother George was a shoemaker, known as "Dickey" Thomas; neither was ever married; they lived with their mother.

Abraham Bowers ran a cabinet shop and Samuel A. Baxter, a hat shop. These enterprises were conducted on the first cross street below the Square, and old lady Gibbler lived at the west end. "Nute" Hoover had the first drug-store in my recollection.

I remember my father and others went with wagons over the corduroy roads 60 miles to Dayton, Ohio, in 1840 to see Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was running for President. O. Curtis was one of the men. The boys called him "Bottle O." Curtis. The sign over his place of business was a bottle, filling

a glass with foaming beer, then "O. Curtis" (hence the name).

One year, I think it was 1856, a Fourth of July celebration was on. After a cannon, made for the occasion by Joseph Smith, the foundry man, had been fired by the members of the firing squad, they turned their attention to arranging a platform for the speakers. A young man, who was working in the pattern department of the foundry, thought he would fire the two or three charges left, and called on young Alexander, who was about 14 years old, without experience in that line, to thumb the cannon. When the second charge was being rammed in, a premature discharge followed, which blew the arms from the operator at the elbows. My wife and I were sitting in the second-story window of Saint's storehouse, looking directly at the operation. The young man recovered, minus his forearms.

The following winter there was formed a Thespian Club, which played several plays, one of which was "Black-Eyed Susan." A young lad, known as Samuel A. Baxter, Jr., whose stature and complexion were suited for the occasion, made a magnificent representation of "Black-Eyed Susan." I remember that about \$75 was turned over to the unfortunate young man, who suffered on the Fourth.

#### ROBB'S REVENGE.

A story related by Horace K. Knapp, respecting the court of Allen County in 1857, is valuable both on account of its personnel and incident. "In 1857," says Mr. Knapp, "a new sheriff was inducted into office in Allen County. He was much inclined to waggery, and plumed himself upon his success in the practical jokes he would get off on his friends. Judge Robb, who habitually takes everything in good humor, and had been in several instances his victim, devised the following retaliatory scheme: Seeking a conversation with the new officer, he informed him that it was the smallest number of sheriffs who understood the true form of opening court. 'Now,' said Robb, 'while our Democrats may not like the English government and people altogether, it must



nevertheless be admitted that we are indebted to them for the fundamental principles of our admirable system of jurisprudence. The more closely we adhere to their venerated forms, the more imposing and sublime appears the administration of justice.' The sheriff concurred in this view, and Judge Robb then proceeded to drill the officer in his method of opening court, and having learned to 'speak his piece,' Judge Metcalf, the bar and spectators were electrified the next morning to hear the new sheriff proclaim, in response to the order to open court,— 'Oh yes! oh yes! all manner of persons having anything to do with this court of *nisi prius*, held in this county of Allen, will draw near and give attention. God save the Queen!' This drew out a long-continued roar of laughter at the expense of the sheriff and the Queen and necessitated the reopening of the court in due form. Robb had his revenge."

#### THE FIRST ALLEN COUNTY FAIR.

(From the *Ada Record*, 1902.)

In a farmer's shop in Huron County the *Record* man recently espied an old book, minus a back and reposing in a nail-box. He dug it out and in leafing through it discovered it to be an Ohio Agricultural Report for 1852, just 50 years ago, and on page 217 is a report of the organization of the Allen County Agricultural Society, the first secretary being our venerable fellow-citizen, Hugh Dobbins, and Matthew Dobbins, the first president, was his father. The report is as follows:

#### *To the State Board of Agriculture:*

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting of citizens of Allen County was held at Lima on Saturday, the 11th of January, 1851, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society.

On motion, Samuel P. Tingle was called to the chair and Hugh Dobbins was chosen secretary *pro tem*. Whereupon a committee of five, consisting of Joseph Shotwell, William S. Rose, James Huston, James Mendenhall, and Matthew Dobbins, were appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the society, which was unanimously adopted and signed by over 30 members.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Matthew Dobbins, *president*; Joseph Shotwell, *vice-president*; Samuel P. Tingle, *treasurer*; James Huston,

James Mendenhall, George Rankins, Isaac Merchant, J. H. Richardson, *managers*.

A condensed report of the First Annual Fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society.—

This fair, held in this place on the 21st of October, 1851, was attended by a large number of the farmers and others of our county, and from the degree of interest which seems to be taken, we are quite sure that all take a deep interest in its welfare. For the first of the kind in our county, we think we may challenge comparison with any other county in Northwestern Ohio. The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its best friends, and the quality of the different kinds of stock was much better than could have been reasonably expected, and the quality of the fruit is not surpassed by any other in the State.

On the afternoon of the same day M. H. Nichols, Esq., of Lima, Ohio, delivered an address to the members of the society and others in attendance, after which the premiums awarded by the several committees were made known. HUGH DOBBINS, *Secy*.

Lima, Dec. 30, 1851.

The old sulphur spring referred to in the following poem was located on the Lamison farm, north of Lima. It has been destroyed by the railroads passing through the farm.

#### THE OLD SULPHUR SPRING.

The old sulphur spring, let's sing its chronicle in song,  
To the many boys and girls, who around it have thronged;  
In days of love and song, when the summer days were long,  
To the sparkling spring of water, there many have gone.

No architect of note, of his skill had need to boast,  
For a gum of ancient growth, of either sycamore or oak,  
Was the only thing that showed where the silver water glow'd,  
In its endless supply, while to the little river it flowed.

With love tales on their lips, in moments of bliss,  
There lovers have sipped, and occasionally kissed;  
And the plain and the proud have each stood around  
The old sulphur spring, as it flowed from the ground.

And residents old, its many virtues have told,  
How health was reclaimed and no medicine sold;  
And no microbes of malaria or other diseases have stayed  
Near the spot where the spring in its purity played.

That no evil could come from this old hollow gum;  
Its treasure was pure, and as true as the sun;  
And as free as the air its fragrance perfumed,  
To the many who sought and of its bounty consumed.

Like a martyr of old who has stood strong and bold,  
But has fallen at last, and has given his hold  
To a pitiless horde, who have no mission but gain,  
And care not for the wreck, or the endless stain.

Progress and greed for pelf have usurped for self,  
And Nature's design, with its store house of wealth,  
Will be only a dream to the hundreds who have seen  
The old sulphur spring, and have drank from its spring.

—C. W. Westbay.





## CHAPTER VII

### TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS OF ALLEN COUNTY

*Population of Ohio and Allen County—Amanda Township—Old Fort Amanda and the National Cemetery—Auglaize Township—Bath Township—German Township—Elida—Jackson Township—LaFayette—Marion Township—Delphos—Monroe Township—Ottawa Township—City Officials of Lima—Perry Township—Richland Township—Bluffton and Beaver Dam—Shawnee Township—Early Indian History—Pht's Cabin and the Council House—Spencer Township—Spencerville—Sugar Creek Township—History of the Welsh Settlement of Gomer.*

#### POPULATION OF OHIO AND ALLEN COUNTY.

The first census of that part of the United States which is now the State of Ohio was taken in 1800, under the government of the Northwest Territory. The population of Ohio in 1900 is more than 91 times as large as that given for 1800, the census taken something over two years before it became a State. The population of the state in 1900 was 4,157,545 as compared with 3,672,316 in 1890, representing an increase during the decade of 485,229, or 13.2 per cent. This rate of increase is slightly less than that for the decade immediately preceding, when it was 14.8 per cent, although the numerical increase is somewhat greater. During the earlier decades of the century, the State increased in population rapidly, but the greatest numerical increase (581,564) occurred in the decade from 1830 to 1840. Since 1850 the development of the State in population has been comparatively steady. The total land surface of Ohio being, approximately, 40,760 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile, on

the basis of the enumeration taken in the year 1900, is 102.

Allen County was erected by act of February 12, 1820, and was organized by act of February 9, 1831. The population in 1830 was 578; in 1840, it was 9,079; in 1850, it was 12,100; 1860, it was 19,185; 1870, it was 23,623; 1880, it was 31,314; 1890, it was 40,644; and in 1900, the last census, it was 47,976. The greatest increase occurred during the decade from 1880 to 1890, which was 9,330, or 29.7 per cent.

The population of the county is at the present time (1906) estimated at 50,000. This shows a very substantial growth from 1831. The marked increase in the decade preceding 1890 is accounted for by the discovery of oil in 1885. During this decade the city of Lima doubled her population. In 1880, the census showed 4 Indians still living in the county. The density of the population is 118 to the square mile.

Herewith are given tables showing the population of the county by townships in 1880 and 1900 and the population of the cities and villages in 1900:



TOWNSHIPS	1880	1900
Amanda .....	1,456	1,384
Auglaize .....	1,749	1,909
Bath .....	1,532	1,517
German .....	1,589	1,951
Jackson .....	1,893	1,931
Marion .....	4,488	4,573
Monroe .....	2,182	1,875
Ottawa (Coextensive with city of Lima).....	7,669	21,723
Perry .....	1,465	1,467
Richland .....	3,372	4,099
Shawnee .....	1,241	1,493
Spencer .....	1,646	3,016
Sugar Creek .....	1,032	1,038
Total population .....	31,314	47,976
CITIES AND VILLAGES		1900
Allentown .....		123
Beaver Dam .....		477
Bluffton .....		1,783
Delphos (2,289 in Allen County).....		4,517
Elida .....		440
Gomer .....		155
Harrod .....		370
LaFayette .....		316
Lima .....		21,723
Spencerville .....		1,874
West Cairo .....		338

### AMANDA TOWNSHIP

Was the first division of the county to fall into the possession of the American pioneer, and one of the first divisions of the entire Northwest to be occupied by United States troops. In the history of Fort Amanda, it is established that a fort was erected here in 1812 by the troops of Colonel Poague's command, who called the position "Fort Amanda," in honor of the Colonel's wife. In 1817 a few settlers arrived, who occupied the block-houses within the stockade around this fort. A full description of Fort Amanda will be found in Chapter IV, together with a picture of the fort.

Perhaps the most noted cemetery of the county is found in this township. It is the one at Fort Amanda, where the soldiers of the United States Army were buried in 1812-14; it was formerly cared for by the government as a national cemetery. It has some 75 graves and is still kept in order by the pioneers. Fort

Amanda was also the first postoffice in the county, and the first place at which religious meetings were held within the county.

In 1904 the assessed value of Amanda township was \$805,730, with a tax rate of 16.3 mills; of Amanda Special School District, \$36,163, with a tax rate of 15.6 mills.

When the township was organized, under authority granted by the commissioners of Mercer County in 1830, there were only 13 electors in the town, 12 of whom were present at organization. Samuel Baxter was chosen clerk, and Daniel Hoak, justice of the peace. William Stewart, Solomon Carr (commissioner of Mercer County), Samuel Washburn, A. Martin and others were also elected to fill town offices. Previous to organization, however, the Mercer County authorities interested themselves in the improvement of this portion of Allen County.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, now known as the Chicago & Erie, passes from east to west through this township, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway skirts along the western side, dividing it from Spencer.

The physical characteristics are marked by fertile soil, forests of heavy timber in an early day and a network of streams, which give a system of natural drainage. Although the township in point of settlement is one of the oldest in the county, the development of it has been slow. The building of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad and the tendency toward modern enterprise have given promise of the township rising to that place which its natural wealth of soil claims for it.

*Villages.*—The little town of Amanda was platted in 1832 by Samuel Washburn, who married the widow of Andrew Russell. It is located on the southwest bank of the Auglaize. The postoffice at Armstrong, in Amanda township, in 1884 was moved to Conant, a small village on the Chicago & Erie. Kemp is a small village in Amanda township.

*Pioneers.*—Samuel Baxter settled in Amanda township in 1828 with his sons, Curtis and Smith Baxter. The latter came with him when four years of age, and the former when six years old. He died in 1832 while his wife, Keziah (Creman) Baxter, survived him





over 20 years. James Baxter, familiarly known as "Uncle Jimmy" Baxter, a son of the pioneer, Samuel Baxter, was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 9, 1817, and came with the family to Amanda township in 1829. When the Baxters arrived, they found that the families of Solomon Carr, Ferdinand Miller, Jacob Harter, William Sunderland, Dye Sunderland, George Kephart, Henry Harris and Samuel Washburn had preceded them. The Shawnees and Wyandots were quite numerous, and often visited Mr. Baxter when in hunting companies along the river. The leading hunters were Pht, Little Fox (Pht's brother), Turkey Foot (whose cabin is still standing) and Quilna. Mr. Baxter married Melissa John, daughter of Griffith John, April 20, 1837. His family consists of six children,—three boys and three girls. "Uncle Jimmy" is still living, strong and active, though 88 years old.

Squire Mills was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 27, 1824. His parents were Nathan and Elizabeth (Overman) Mills, both natives of North Carolina. In 1835, with his parents, he first settled on the Auglaize in Marion township, but in December, 1846, he moved to Amanda township where about a mile and a half from Kemp on section 2 he entered land from the government; here he still lives, a splendid example of the pioneer of Allen County. There were no roads at that time, nothing but bridle-paths and Indian trails. Mr. Mills helped to make corduroy roads and ditch the land. The country was a wilderness and hardly a cabin was to be seen between the present site of the Amanda Baptist Church and Hog Creek. At that time all stock had to be penned up, for wolves were very numerous and sometimes bears were seen. There were no railroads and all supplies were taken across from Lima and Delphos, where the produce of the farms was also disposed of. In 1844-45, in Lima, where now stands the Metropolitan Block, Mr. Mills was employed by Dr. William McHenry to make rails and cut wood. He made 4,600 rails at 37½ cents a hundred and his board, and cut 63 cords of

wood at 31 cents a cord. On May 26, 1850, the subject of this sketch was married to Maria Jane Sutton, eldest daughter of Thomas and Susan (Kephart) Sutton. She was born January 6, 1834, and died January 5, 1895. Walter S. Mills, chief of police of Lima, is Squire Mills' youngest son. The family consisted of six children, one of whom is dead. Squire Mills, now in his 82nd year, is a very bright old gentleman, retaining all of his faculties, and is entertaining in conversation. He is one of the best known pioneers in the county. He has voted for more years than any other man in Amanda township.

The first taxpayers of Amanda township, in 1834, were: Thomas Adams, Thomas Berryman, William Berryman, Rachael Berryman, Eli Burnfield, James Crozier, Solomon Carr, Jacob Carr, Frederick Clawson, William Durnham, William Hurst, Martin Hire, Daniel Hoak, William Hoak, James Hoak, Jacob Harter, John Harter, George Kephart, Heland's heirs, William Johnson, William Moreman, Achilles Martin, Andrew Russell, Benjamin Russell, Dye Sunderland, William Sunderland, Thomas Sutton, Samuel Stewart, William Stewart, Benjamin W. Vance, Samuel Washburn, Simon Whetstone, William Winans, David Walter and William Woollery. Samuel Washburn was taxed for 91 lots in Amanda, of which the assessed value was \$227.50. The total tax levied was \$140.68.

*Schools.*—At an early period in the history of Amanda township a log schoolhouse stood on the Eli Barfried (G. W. Richardson) farm, in which one Benham and, subsequently, William Knittle, taught school. In 1829 Archelaus Martin presided over a school of about 15 pupils. In 1884 there were enrolled in the township 420 pupils and the school property was valued at \$8,500. Now the valuation of school property is \$11,000 and the total enrollment in the township is 373. Following is a list of the teachers in 1904-05: Henry Kies, William M. Carolus, Hubert Rice, Clyde Brewbaker, Emma Yoakum, S. E. Miller, S. E. Ely and R. C. Rigdon, also Oliver Kies in the Amanda Special School District (in Spencer and Amanda townships).





*Churches.*—There are four churches in Amanda township, as follows: Baptist Christian Brethren, United Brethren, Christian Union and Cristie Methodist Episcopal Chapel, which belongs to the Spencerville circuit and is in charge of Rev. W. S. Worthington.

#### AUGLAIZE TOWNSHIP,

Forming the southwest corner of the county, north of the line of Auglaize County, west of the line of Hardin County, and south and east of Jackson and Perry townships, was established by order of the commissioners of Allen County, March 5, 1832. In December of that year the township of Scioto was disestablished and attached to Auglaize township for judicial purposes. Until the establishment of Perry township in December, 1833, the 12 eastern sections of that township formed a portion of Auglaize township. Since that time what is known as original township 4 south, range 8 east, constitutes this division of the county, the villages known as Westminster, West Newton and Harrod belonging to Auglaize township.

The total valuation of property in Auglaize township in 1904 was \$552,624, with a tax rate of 21.4 mills; in Westminster Special School District, \$119,525, with a tax rate of 18.6 mills; in Harrod Special School District, \$87,359, with a tax rate of 21.6 mills; in Harrod corporation, \$65,185, with a tax rate of 33.4 mills.

*Villages.*—Westminster is a thriving village, platted by Alexander Creps in 1834, situated on the north bank of the Auglaize. In 1880 Mrs. Rebecca Creps, widow of Alexander Creps, erected the brick German Reformed Church as a memorial to her husband. It was dedicated to the use of all orthodox religions. In the cyclone of September, 1898, this memorial church was completely demolished. Mrs. Creps gave the site and the bricks of the old church to the members of the Christian Church, who later built there. There is only one other church in Westminster and that is the Methodist Episcopal. Rev. John Parlette

is the pastor of this church and also serves charges at Harrod and at West Newton.

West Newton was platted in 1850 by Daniel Shields.

Harrod is a thriving village on the Chicago & Erie Railroad, and is the only railway station in the township.

*Pioneers.*—The pioneers of Auglaize township were Francis Stevenson and John and Arabella Goode, who settled here in 1829. Mrs. Goode was the first white woman to appear in the role of housekeeper in the bounds of Auglaize township. John Goode, her husband, is credited with building the first cabin in the township. In March, 1830, the Stevenson family came to take possession of the home selected by the pioneer in 1829. Francis Stevenson died in 1847, and the year following his wife died. Folsom Ford, James Hamilton, Henry Weaver and Robert Underwood arrived in 1830, and the following year Isaac, John, Daniel and Samuel Shockey and David Serkes came in.

The first taxpayers of Auglaize township, in 1834, were: Joseph Asking, Alexander Creps, George Coon, Folsom Ford, Thomas Ford, Robert Grant, William Holt, Elijah Hardesty, Samuel Ice, Peter Jacobs, Nicholas D. Maus, William Patterson, David Perks, Abner Smith, Alex. F. Stedman, John Shockey, Jesse Stevenson, Francis Stevenson, William Stevenson, James Stevenson, Samuel Shockey, Israel Shockey, Henry Shellenberger, George Underwood, John Vermillion, Jacob Weaver and Jacob Yazell. Alexander Creps was assessed \$1.89 on 36 lots in the village of Westminster, on a valuation of \$172. The personal property valuation was \$2,192, on which a tax of \$24.11 was levied.

*Schools.*—During the winter of 1833-34, a subscription school was opened by John Shockey, son of Samuel Shockey, in a cabin built in section 26. A short time after this, the commissioners ordered that a district be organized. There are at present two special school districts in the township—Harrod and Westminster. The township, outside the special school districts, has school property valued





at \$14,000 and an enrollment of 291 pupils. There were 10 teachers in 1904-05, as follows: J. M. Hover, H. E. Stevenson, L. T. Hull, Lois L. Thomas, Wort Turner, W. C. Hughes, C. S. Smith, Jesse R. Harrod, Adda McKinney and B. F. Strahm.

Harrod Special School District has school property valued at \$5,000 and both elementary and high school. The former has enrolled 102 pupils; the latter 41, making a total of 143 in the village. This is the only high school in the township. The following were the teachers in the district in 1904-05: O. H. Adams, Kate Turner and Kathryn Wise.

Westminster Special School District has property valued at \$3,000 and an enrollment of 70. There were two teachers in 1904-05: D. J. Dunkleman and May Stevenson.

### BATH TOWNSHIP

Is full of well-cultivated farms and is as picturesque as any part of Allen County. Two streams, Hog Creek and Sugar Creek, pass through the township, and there are so many small tributaries to these streams that all parts of the township have an ample supply of water. Four railroads traverse Bath township, namely: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Lake Erie & Western and Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. The total valuation of property in the township in 1904 was \$1,277,076, with a tax rate of 18.4 mills.

Very early in the history of the township, its pioneer, Christopher Wood, saw in its southwestern section a beautiful site for a village and there in 1829 he located the seat of justice. In 1831 he was appointed commissioner for the sale of lots in the town of Lima, which belonged to Bath township until the establishment of Ottawa township. Bath township existed before the organization of Allen County, but neither the records of Allen nor of Mercer County show when it was organized. In 1831, however, it was a regularly organized township with the town of Lima as a center. On June 6, 1831, a petition for the organization of Jackson township was presented and granted. In December, 1834, the

people of Jackson township petitioned to have the present township (congressional) organized under its original name, which petition was granted and the two tiers of eastern sections of Bath, which belonged to Jackson up to this time, were detached and added to Bath.

In 1857 Bath was ordered to contribute portions of sections 29 and 32 and all of sections 30 and 31 to the new township of Ottawa. Up to the organization of Lima village in section 31, it formed a part of Bath, and its affairs were administered by the Town Board.

*Pioneers.*—Christopher Wood with his sons settled in Bath township in 1824. The story of their trip and settlement is told in the following extract from a biography of Christopher Wood. "From Logan County, on the Miami, where resided a man named Stewart, who had married an Indian wife, they left the borders of the white settlements, and cut a road a distance of 24 miles, camping at night in the woods until they reached the Indian town of Wapakoneta. In all this distance, except at Stewart's, they found not a trace of civilization. When they reached Shawneetown, now Hover's, in Shawnee township, where Pht the chief resided in a cabin and had about 20 acres of cleared land in good culture, they staid all night, and on leaving purchased corn and potatoes for seed. They cut a path and after two days' hard work reached their land on Sugar Creek, having been 16 days in the wilderness since quitting Logan County. They landed about the 16th of April, 1824. The parties at once commenced the work of erecting cabins, clearing land and planting crops, after which they returned to Champaign County and moved their families out in the fall. They were at once visited by Wyandots, who assisted them in the erection of their cabins. Captain Wood was appointed and commissioned a justice of the peace for Bath township, when it had civil jurisdiction over nearly all of Allen County. In 1829 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to locate the county seat of Allen County and upon the erection of the county, in 1831, was appointed one of the associate judges and when Lima was platted, the first city director





for the sale of lots. He removed to and resided in Lima until 1856 when, having served faithfully his day and generation, full of years he was gathered to his fathers, aged about 87 years."

Many of the pioneers are named in the history of Lima, given elsewhere.

The first taxpayers of Bath township, 1834, were: Anderson and Baker, James Anderson, Samuel Aldridge, Griffith Breese, Abraham Bowers, Calvin Bradley, John Bashore, David Bailey, Elijah Bates, William Bomen, Alexander Beatty, Samuel Black, William Chaffee, Joseph Crossley, Jesse Cullison, Abe Clark, Thomas Cochran, John F. Cole, Miles Cowan, Simon Cochran, Joseph Carpenter, Abram W. Cochran, Robert Casebolt, Handy Canon, Hugh Crawford, William Crawford, John Crawford, William Chenoweth, Henry M. Carnes, Joseph Carpenter, Squire Carlin, William Cunningham, Hamilton Davison, Moses M. Dixon, Abram Dever, Benjamin Dolph, Cyrus Davis, James S. Daniels, Matthew Dobbins, Nathan Daniels, Oliver Ellsworth, Isaac Erksine, Joseph Edwards, Ezra Edgecomb, William Fisher, Harvey Foster, Archie Fisher, John Franklin, Patrick G. Goode, Joel Gass, Manuel Hover, Joseph Hover, Ezekiel Hover, Benjamin Hanson, Samuel Homan, William L. Henderson, George M. Hoofer, Richard Huse, Jacob Hook, James Higgs, Edward Hartshorn, John Jackson, William Jones, Thomas Jackson, Samuel R. Jacobs, Elisha Jolly, Garrison Kennard, John Lowrie, Aaron Loomis, Joseph Lippincott, Morgan Lippincott, John Lippincott, Samuel Lippincott, Evan Morgan, Andrew McLain, James McDonald, Daniel Musser, John McKibbin, Henry Moyers, Isaac Moyers, Abram Miller, Benjamin Moore, John Mark, John P. Mitchell, Thurston Mosier, L. B. Maulby, Joshua Murray, James T. Miller, Daniel Musser, Jr., Jacob Nigh, Thomas Nichols, Abram Osman, Aaron Osman, Bargelia Osman and son, Daniel Purdy, John Purdy, William W. Rogers, Ezra Reed, Alfred Randall, Samuel Richards, M. I. Rose, Thomas Rhea, Michael Ridenour, John Rockhold, Roger Ryan, Stephen Roach, Philip Rumbaugh, Samuel

Sprague, George Shelden, John N. Slife, F. Shull, George Swigart, H. B. Stephens, Lewis Shroufe, W. Stewart, Hugh Stevenson, David Shaw, Elijah Standiford, Fred Schaefer, Tompkins and Clutter, Stephen Thomas, Peter Tunget, Enos Terry, George W. Tolman, Robert Terry, John Terry, Daniel D. Tompkins, William Taylor, Crane Valentine, Samuel Vanatta, James Vaughn, Alex. Vaughn, Richard Ward, Jacob Ward, Asa Wright, Christopher Wood, William G. Wood, William and John Ward, Albert G. Ward, Joseph T. Wood, John G. Wood, Harmon Wood, John Watt and William Watt.

*Schools.*—The pioneer school of Bath township was opened by Daniel Bradigan in the Crawford-Allison settlement on section 3, near where the Sugar Creek school building now stands. There is no special school district in the township. In 1884 the valuation of school property was \$9,100; in 1904, \$15,000. In 1884 the enrollment was 404; in 1904, 392. The township schools have township supervision in connection with Monroe township. F. R. Mason is the township superintendent. The following is the list of teachers in Bath township in 1904-05: Mittie Mack, I. W. Byerly, Nellie Michael, Lottie Roeder, Harry Mack, Viola Barton, Roy Bowersock, Lottie Bassett, C. E. Mason, Mamie Ludwig, L. W. Roberts, D. A. Wood, Mina Ross, J. L. Mumaugh and Ollie McCoy.

*Churches.*—There is a Methodist Episcopal Church in Bath township, called Zion Chapel, of which Rev. D. J. Kunkleman is the pastor. A German Baptist Church was organized in 1833 and a Disciples Church in 1834-1835. An Evangelical Lutheran and a Presbyterian Church were also organized at later dates.

### GERMAN TOWNSHIP

May be said to form the geographical center of the county. Its soil and surface are diversified and there are numerous streams. Ottawa River—the name of the lower course of Hog Creek—enters German township from Shawnee in section 33, pursues a northwesterly





course by the villages of Allentown and Elida and enters Sugar Creek township. The south-eastern quarter of the township forms a plateau which extends east to Elizabeth street in Lima. The river bottom is much lower than this plateau and generally from one-fourth of a mile to one mile in width.

The commissioners' act of December 6, 1831, establishing the township under the name of German, decreed that all the territory extending west from section 3, township 3, range 6, to the eastern boundary of the original town of Amanda, south to the county line, thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, township 6, range 6, thence north to section 3, township 3, range 6, should be organized as a separate township. In December, 1834, it was decreed that as much of original township 4 south, range 5 east, as previously belonged to German, should be attached to Amanda. At the same time, when the town lines of Bath and Jackson were altered, the two tiers of eastern sections of township 3, range 6, were added to German. In February, 1848, the northern tier of sections of German was attached to the south half of Sugar Creek township, leaving only 30 sections belonging to German. The area was further reduced in May, 1857, when 1,040 acres were attached to Ottawa township, still leaving German 18,160 acres.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway traverses German township and has a station in the township at Elida. This road is paralleled by the Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima traction line.

The total valuation of property in German township in 1904 was \$803,411, with a tax rate of 18.1 mills; in Elida corporation, \$139,469, with a tax rate of 24.4 mills; in Elida Special School District, \$176,756, with a tax rate of 18.1 mills.

*Villages.*—The village of Allentown was laid out by George Povenmire and William Myers in 1835. There was a grocery store, a blacksmith shop, a shoe shop and a grist-mill, besides a school and three churches. The town has never grown very rapidly, not being on any railroad. General Blackburn lived in Allentown, and his home was a pretentious one

for those days, built of solid black walnut. In 1904 it burned and for many miles the flames from that old house of seasoned wood could be seen. General Blackburn was a man of extremely fine proportions and dignified mien and a lover of military life.

Elida was platted in 1852 by Griffith John on the part of his farm used as a sugar camp. Daniel Myers is said to have erected the first building in Elida after it was laid out, except the Lutheran Church. The contract was let for \$90, to be completed from the stump at that. The siding is of the finest black walnut and is well preserved. The building was on Main street, but was moved back some years ago to make room for Moore's Hall. Mr. Moore occupied a part of the house as a dwelling and conducted the first grocery of the village in the other part. The village was incorporated in 1878.

*Pioneers.*—The township records do not show that there were any township officers elected until the spring of 1833, when William Bowman, John Brand and Samuel Richards were elected trustees; Griffith John, clerk, and John Ireland, justice of the peace. John Ireland resigned as justice in the spring of 1834 and was succeeded by Asa Wright, who served until the spring of 1837, when he was succeeded by Isaac Bowyer, during whose term of office the credit system must have prevailed to an alarming extent, as the index to his old civil docket shows that over 200 judgments had been rendered in the short period of five years. Mr. Bowyer died in the fall of 1842. Charles Crites was elected to the same office in the month of January following, and did, perhaps, more business during the six years he served than any justice before or since in the same length of time.

The first settlements in German township were made about 1830-31. The pioneer settlers were Peter and George Ridenour, William, George and Samuel Knittle and Thomas Cochran, followed by Isaac Bowyer, Griffith John, William Bryan, Smith Cremean, Jacob Cremean, Michael Noll, John Brand, William Myers, David Beiler, Samuel Miller, Henry Huffer, Philip and John Herring, John Ireland, Jacob Hartman, Samuel Richards, John





Summerset and George Povenmire, who came about 1832. In 1833 came J. S. Baker, Charles Ireland, James Holland, Joseph Leaser and Richard Hughes.

Other early settlers within the original boundary of German township were: Michael Bowers, Daniel Conrad, James Johnson, George Miller, James Peltier, John Pool, John Steamen, Jacob Sawmiller and Robert Tate. From 1835 to 1849 their numbers were increased by Thomas Greer, Wesley Cochran, Arthur Statts, John Stalter, Peter Verbrycke, Jacob Richardson, William Westbay, Thomas Edwards, Jacob Haller, Charles Crites, Christian Stalter, Alexander McBride, James Luttrell and others.

Jesse John states that his father, Griffith John, settled in German township in 1831 and died in 1856, leaving 12 children, four boys—Ethan, Jesse J., Abia and Jehu, who was killed in the War of the Rebellion June 19, 1864; and eight girls—Sallie (wife of Curtis Cremean), Melissa (wife of James Baxter), Emily (Mrs. Curtis Baxter), Vienna Tamsey (Mrs. S. D. Cremean), Martha (Mrs. D. L. Crites), Louisa (Mrs. Henry Roush), and Mrs. Jesse Carr. All of these children are dead except Mrs. D. L. Crites, whose biography will be found later on in this chapter. Griffith John at his death owned 1,640 acres of land in German, Amanda and Marion townships. The homestead was owned for years by Abia John, who died in 1903. Mr. John was born in Pennsylvania and came to German township in 1831. His ancestors came from Wales about the close of the American Revolution. He was a fine business man and comprehended the advantages of the building of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway through the township. The value of his property was greatly increased during his lifetime. The members of his family reside about Elida.

The Crites family, of whom there were four brothers—Charles, Cyrus, Jacob and Elias—settled in German township, and since the organization of the township the name of Crites has been a very familiar and honored one. Jacob Crites came to Allen County in

1842 and bought 10 acres of land west of Allentown. He married Mary J. Carman and in 1859 she died, leaving a family of seven children: Mary Adeline, Stephen, Emeline, Henrietta (deceased), Obed B., Cyrus D. and Daniel Hicks. Mr. Crites married a second time and one daughter (Mrs. S. A. Post) was born in 1863. Mr. Crites was a man of great industry and energy. He served two terms as county commissioner, one term of which was during the building of the new Court House, and by his wisdom the county was saved many dollars. He filled all the township offices and was a very public-spirited citizen. For more than 50 years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the administrator of more estates than any man in the surrounding county. He died March 13, 1904. Of his children, Stephen D. Crites is a banker and grain merchant of Elida, and has just closed two terms of successful work as State Senator for the 32nd District; and Cyrus D. Crites is a well-known financier, ex-county auditor, and at present cashier of the First National Bank of Lima.

Dr. Daniel L. Crites was the eldest son of Charles and Sophia (Ludwig) Crites and was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1833. He was six years of age when he came with his parents to German township. After going to the common or public schools, he studied medicine and for a time made that his profession. Soon after abandoning the practice he entered the service of his country in the War of the Rebellion and remained in the army almost three years. While in the service he contracted disease, which was the primary cause of his death in 1885. After the war he held numerous positions of public trust and was always loved and respected as a faithful public servant and enterprising citizen. Very few men of Allen County were better or more favorably known than he. Always generous and open handed, he was known far and near as the friend of the needy and unfortunate. It is related of Dr. Crites that while he was a candidate for public office 16 times he never suffered defeat. Whenever he employed carriages to take voters to the polls, he instructed





the drivers to make no difference in carrying those who were supporting him and those who were thought to be against him. This was characteristic of the generous nature and kindly disposition of the man. It has often been said of him by his old neighbors and friends that "he was generous to a fault."

Mrs. Martha Crites, widow of the late Dr. Daniel L. Crites, was born September 25, 1833, near the site of the village of Elida, to Griffith and Rachel John, and was the first white female child born in German township. "Aunt Martha," as she is almost universally known and spoken of by her many relatives and friends, has spent her long and eventful life in Allen County and, up to about 10 years ago, in German township. It was her lot to be reared under very different circumstances from what falls to the lot of most young ladies of to-day. She relates some very interesting incidents which occurred during her girlhood days. Each spring she assisted in gathering the sap in the sugar camp, which was located where the town of Elida now stands. With an ox hitched to a sled on which was a barrel, they went from tree to tree and gathered the sap and hauled it to the kettles and she and her brother, Abia John, who was next older, were work-mates in managing the ox and gathering the sap. In those early days the river was a much more formidable stream than it is to-day, and, with no bridge, it was the duty of the John family to see to carrying people across the river in a boat; many times when strangers came upon the opposite bank and hallooed, desiring to be taken across the stream, she was the one who pushed forth with the boat to meet them and bring them across the river. Their house was situated on the west bank of the stream and near the road, or Indian trail. Very frequently bands of Indians came along on hunting and trading excursions, often stopping at their house upon one pretext or another. While the nearest trading post was at Sandusky a hundred miles away, it was nothing unusual to see quite a band of "bucks" and squaws astride Indian ponies with children riding behind. She distinctly remembers that on one occasion quite

a company of them proceeded along the trail; some of the squaws in the party had papposes on their backs, but one strong-appearing squaw had a white boy seven or eight years of age tied on the pony behind her. This sight was such an object lesson to her that ever afterward she was afraid of the Indians, no matter where or when she saw them. She often ran and hid before they caught sight of her, fearing lest she too might be stolen and carried away. Her father's house was the place of holding meeting, as well as the stopping place, for the early circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Crites' father was a large landowner and laid out the town of Elida, naming it in honor of his brother, Elida John. When the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was constructed through German township, in 1854-55, he built the grade for one mile through his own land. In those days the construction of the railroad was as great an object of wonder as the building of the Panama Canal is to-day. They were a large family of themselves and besides they were scarcely ever without some strangers about their table, which was always spread with plenty of wholesome food. Mrs. Crites' girlhood days must have been very busy ones, for she helped raise the flax as well as other crops. Then they prepared the flax and wool for spinning and wove the same into cloth from which they made the clothing and bedding for the entire family.

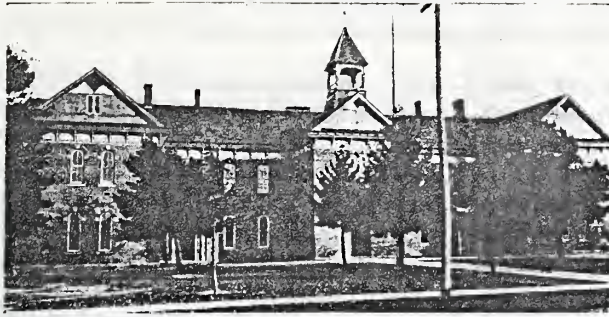
The first Sunday-school organized at Elida was a union of all the churches in the vicinity, and was held in the old Lutheran Church, which has long been replaced by a larger and more commodious brick one.

When Mrs. Crites became 22 years of age she was married. Two daughters blessed the union, namely: Mrs. Bertha W. Pfeifer, of Elida, and Mrs. Tirzah K. Sanford, of Lima. With the latter she has always made her home.

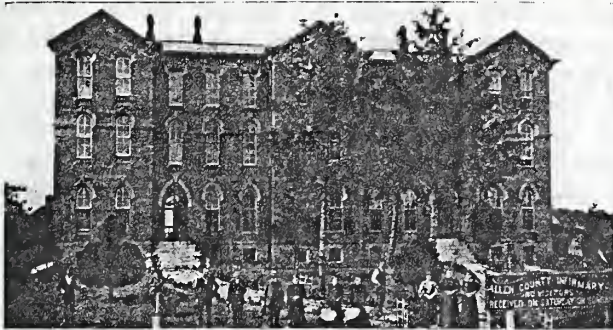
The first taxpayers of German township, in 1834, were: Casiah Baxter, John Brand, Isaac Bowyer, William Bryan, Michael Bowlers, George Coon, Jacob Cremean, S. and P. Carlin, Daniel Conrad, William Denniston,







PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, SPENCERVILLE



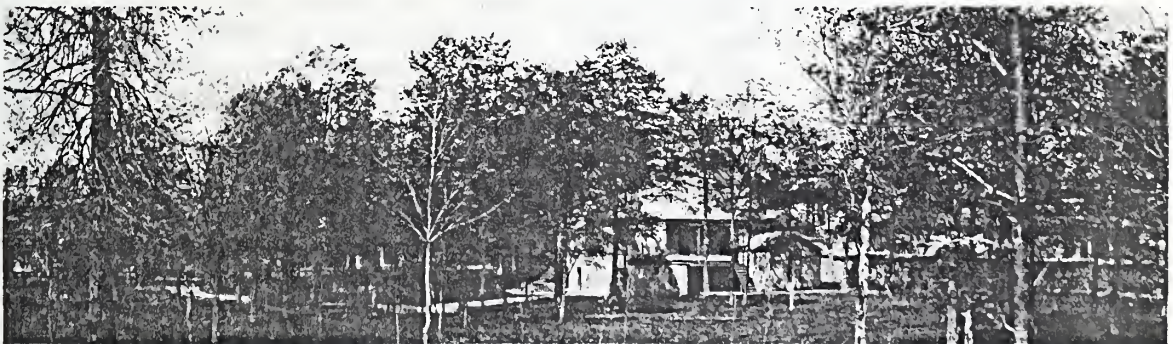
ALLEN COUNTY INFIRMARY, BATH TOWNSHIP



CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,  
DELPHOS



ALLEN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP



THE BRICE HOMESTEAD, LIMA





John East, Joseph Edwards, Samuel Fritz, John Harnig, Jacob Hartman, Henry Huffer, Andrew Hesler, John Ireland, Griffith John, James Johnson, William Knittle, Ferdinand Miller, George Miller, William Myers, Michael Noll, George Povenmire, James Pettin, John Pool, George Rideman, Benjamin Reed, John Summerset, John Steamen, Christian Stukey, Jacob Sawmiller and Robert Tate.

*Schools.*—It is said that David Ridenour was the pioneer school teacher of German township in 1833. In 1834-35 a schoolhouse was erected on the Thomas Cochran farm in which Asa Wright taught school. There is a question whether John Summerset preceded or followed Wright in this school. In 1837 John Bowman presided over a school in Section 16 and in 1838 John Custer taught in Allentown. In Elida Special School District in 1884 there were enrolled 143; in 1904, 163. In German township in 1884 there were enrolled 281; in 1904, 276. The valuation of school property in 1904 in Elida was \$5,000; in German township, \$12,000. Following is a list of the teachers of Elida village for the year 1904-05: Bert Highlands, superintendent; Leah Pearl Ludwig, Mina Bechtol and Rhoda Brown. The teachers of German township for the same period were: R. R. Brenneman, J. H. Baker, Charles V. Kilgore, Guy LaRue, Louie Oen, Fay Bolender and Nora Bowersock.

## ELIDA.

BY HON. S. D. CRITES.

The village of Elida was laid out and platted by Griffith John, its founder, in 1852. It is situated on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway and the Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima traction line. It is also situated in the heart of a prolific oil field and in the midst of a fertile agricultural district. During the year 1905, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company handled at this station 484 car-loads of freight, principally of grain and live-stock. The village has a population of about 500.

Its business houses and plants consist of four general stores, one meat market, one hard-

ware store, one restaurant, one confectionery, two implement stores, two blacksmith shops, one sawmill, one grain elevator and one bank.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1831 by Revs. Joseph Hill and Jesse Pryer. The members of this society were visited at irregular intervals by circuit preachers until 1853, when Revs. Harrison, Maltbie and N. B. C. Love reorganized the society in the house of James Kennedy situated on the identical spot now occupied by the residence of S. D. Crites. The members of this society were: James Kennedy, Malinda Kennedy, James Peltier, Jane Peltier, Henry Herring, Smith Baxter, Mary Baxter, Ethan John, Lucy John, Griffith John, Rachel John, Margaret Cremean, Jesse J. John, Elizabeth Bowyer, Fleet Clark, Mary Clark, Elizabeth Priddy and Catherine Evans. Of this number, Smith Baxter is the only survivor. Although 80 years old Mr. Baxter is still an active member of this society. In 1855 the society erected a substantial frame church sided with black walnut lumber. In this church they worshiped until the year 1890, when at a cost of \$7,500 they erected a handsome brick structure with a seating capacity of 500. The old frame church is now used by Crites & Crites as one of their warehouses. The society now has a membership of 180. It maintains a live Sunday-school and a large and active Epworth League.

The United Brethren (Liberals).—From the best information obtained by the writer, Rev. John L. Luttrell organized this society in 1867. The first members were: John L. Luttrell, Lockey Luttrell, B. F. Sherrick and wife, Anna Sherrick, Franklin Furry, Joseph M. Blackely and wife, James G. Wisher and wife, G. W. Quick and wife and Margaret Morris. The society had no permanent place in which to worship until 1870, when they came into possession of the old frame schoolhouse. In this house they worshiped until 1875, when they erected a substantial frame building. This building was used until 1905, when it was enlarged and veneered with concrete blocks and modernized so that the society now has one of the most artistic and convenient churches in



the county. Including the gallery, it has a seating capacity of about 400.

United Brethren (Radicals).—This society seceded from the main church in 1886 on account of the action of the general conference, in changing the discipline so as to admit members who belonged to fraternal societies. They have in which to worship a good substantial frame building. Some of the best citizens of the township are members of this society.

Trinity German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The following history is taken from a copy of a sketch deposited in the corner-stone of the new church in 1876: The congregation was organized by Rev. Abraham Doner in 1837 and continued until 1852. During his ministry the old frame church building, which gave place to the present church building in 1876, was erected. Mr. Doner died in 1857. After a vacancy of two years Rev. P. J. Stirewalt was appointed pastor, and served four years, when he returned to Virginia. He was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Stirewalt, who served two years. After a vacancy of one year, Rev. T. W. Corbett became pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Nunemacher. At this time the membership was 38, being 13 less than at a former period. In October, 1865, Rev. A. S. Bartholomew became pastor; the building was remodeled and meetings held every Sunday. In 1876 the congregation numbered 217. On August 19, 1876, the corner-stone of the new church was placed by Rev. A. S. Bartholomew. The tower is 115 feet high. Previous to this time the Reformed German Lutheran and Evangelical Lutherans worshiped together until the reorganization, when the form of worship of the German Evangelical faith was adopted. The church building cost about \$8,000.

The Elida Village School District was first organized as a separate school district in 1868. This district now maintains a High School of the second grade. Since 1870 the following named gentlemen served as principals of the school: S. D. Crites, 1870-82; J. V. Stewart, 1882-83; John Davidson, 1883-90; H. W. Bowersmith, 1890-91; E. C. Akerman,

1891-96; William McGirr, 1896-1901; J. L. Fortney, 1901-03; and Bert Highlands, 1903—.

### JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized by the commissioners' board June 6, 1831. It is a large tract of very valuable land—one of the richest in Allen County. The first survey was somewhat larger than the present township. Originally it included all of township 3 south, range 8 east, the eastern half of township 3 south, range 7 east, and the northern tier of sections of township 4 south, range 8 east, and continuation of that line in range 7. But in December, 1833, Auglaize and Perry townships claimed their sections, and the next year, December, 1834, Bath claimed her eastern sections, and the township was then organized as a congressional township under her original name, Jackson.

The soil is a rich variety, from light sand and gravel to heavy clay. The township has a large number of beautiful creeks and small streams, all flowing into the Ottawa River. The soil is under excellent cultivation and the farmers are progressive and highly educated in the arts of agriculture. In their midst is a thriving grange, the largest in the county, with a commodious hall and all the conveniences for entertaining large gatherings. A first-class lecture course is maintained here each year, during the winter months.

The roads are all graveled, and carefully repaired as needed. In fact the roads of this township are noted throughout the county. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway passes through the township, and furnishes ample shipping and transportation facilities. In a very short time the township will have an excellent electric line. For many years the stone quarries have been extensively worked and many thousands of dollars added to the general wealth of the township.

In 1840 the population of the township was 1,176; in 1880, it was 1,893, and to-day about 2,000. This is about 55 to the square mile.

In 1834 the assessed value of the township





was \$472, a steam-mill valued at \$160 and personal property, \$3,800. The total tax levied was \$57.53. In 1904, just 70 years later, the assessed value of Jackson township was \$979,466 and the total tax levied, at the rate of 19.8 mills, was \$19,393.42.

*Pioneers.*—The pioneers of this township were very early upon the ground. We find that Jacob Hawk in 1827 purchased the first parcel of land within the present limits of the township, and began life in the wilderness. Along with him as pioneers came the following sturdy sons of toil and hewers of fortune, whose names are found on the list of taxpayers in this township in 1834 (which was the first assessment roll): Alex. Allison, Matthew Allison, Jacob Bresler, George Balsinger, George Barber, Hector Carlisle, John Claybaugh, James Carter, Chauncey Curtiss, Jacob Elder, Eyre Edgecomb, Ulrich Edgecomb, Jeremiah Evans, Jethro Fisher, Silas Faurot, Jacob Hawk, John Hall, Anthony Hall, Richard Hall, Joseph Hall, James Hall, James W. Hall, John Jamieson, Samuel Jamieson, Elijah Jones, Samuel McCafferty, Benjamin Meek, Joseph Mash, Samuel McClure, Moses McClure, George May, William Neeley, Elizabeth Neeley, Thomas Nash, Silas Osman, Enos Paulin, Samuel Patterson, James Prosser, John Robinson, William Rumbaugh, David Rumbaugh, William Reese, William Roberts, J. Rumbaugh, James Rumbaugh, William Rains, John Staley, Jacob Staley, Peter Staley, Jr., Melchoir Staley, Peter Staley, Robert Snodgrass, David Sasseton, Lemuel Tucker, William Watt, James Watt, Adam White, Tobias Wood, Samuel Watt, Joseph G. Walton, Daniel Woollett, Abram Ward, William Ward, John B. Walton, Joseph Ward, Philip Woollett and George White.

*Schools.*—For the honor of being the first school teacher of Jackson township there are two claimants. The first of these, Thomas Hull, is said to have taught in a schoolhouse erected in section 24 in 1833.

Opposed to this is the statement of Mrs. Nancy Ann (Vincent) Cunningham, that she presided over the first school (District No. 6) in 1838 and in 1839 taught school in a de-

serted cabin east of the present village of LaFayette. She further states that her father's (William Vincent) house was generally used for religious meetings, there being neither school nor church buildings in the township in 1837 nor even for some years later.

In 1905 the school enrollment of the township was 508; valuation of school property, \$19,000; school tax, 7 mills (LaFayette village 2.8 mills). The teachers of Jackson township in 1904-05 were: La Fayette village schools—P. E. Kilgore, W. E. Binkley, Blanche Kinsey and Gertrude Eversole; district schools—Goldie Kidd, C. H. Shull, Lona Markel, E. H. Elmore, A. E. Hedges, F. B. Cotner, E. E. Long, S. V. Fisher, B. B. Brown, William Yant and J. T. Hubbell. Jackson township has its schools well organized, with A. E. Hedges as township superintendent. C. A. Graham was the first township superintendent, and he has the honor of thus organizing the schools.

#### THEN AND NOW—A HISTORY OF LAFAYETTE AND COMMUNITY.

BY MRS. MARY E. MEHAFFEY.

Dr. N. Sager was among the early settlers of LaFayette, and practiced medicine for many years, and until his son, Dr. Newton Sager, Jr., succeeded him. In the early days he was considered a fine physician, and had an extensive practice for miles around, traveling through dense forests and over rough roads. He was a man of few words, kind, gentle and refined in every movement, and no gossip, in the sick room or out of it, ever escaped his lips.

The Doctor owned a large general store, and the patronage was from far and near. This general store was carried on by worthy young men of the community, who afterward were prominent in business circles for their industry, integrity and moral worth. Outside of the general store, Dr. Sager carried on an ashery, where the early settlers found a ready market for the ashes gathered from the log heaps of oak, walnut and other valuable timbers. The field ashes brought two cents a bushel in trade, and the house ashes brought three cents a





bushel. From these ashes large quantities of black salts, pearl ash and soda were manufactured by leaching, burning, grinding, mixing and the application of a process known only to the employees in the factory. The products above-named were sent to market in New York City, and were started on their way by being hauled to Forest, Ohio, to be shipped from there on the Mad River Railroad to Sandusky City, and thence, on Lake Erie, to their destination. Dr. Sager took the same route to the city to lay in his spring and winter goods. Robert Mehaffey, a young man not yet out of his teens, from County Tyrone, Ireland, had charge of the ashery, and was one of the general-utility men working in the interests of Dr. Sager's affairs. In after years, by economy, industry and good habits, he established for himself quite a name in the affairs of home, county and State. Also at this date a young man, Jacob Grubb, utilized some of the forces that ran the ashery, and managed a carding machine, which brought forth, from the wool of the black and white sheep, black and white rolls, which the mothers and wives spun and wove into blankets and clothing for the household.

Mary E. Richardson, in June, 1851, taught school in District No. 5, one and one-half miles from the "cross-roads" village of LaFayette. Forty-two pupils were enrolled, of whom 21 were Halls. There being so many of the same name, they had, for convenience' sake, to be designated as "William," "Devil Bill" and "Little Bill;" "Big Joe," "Little Joe" and "Monkey Joe." The Akermans came next in point of numbers. Henry Akerman, one of the pupils, was the father of Prof. E. C. Akerman, who is now superintendent of the Bluffton schools, and who was recently elected to the auditorship of Allen County.

The boys of the school were fond of athletic sports, such as climbing the tallest forest trees and indulging in other harmless amusements, which were beneficial to their physical and mental development. The schoolhouse that Miss Richardson occupied was built of logs, and the article of agreement with the Board of Education at the time it was built was, that it

be "chinked" and "daubed." When Miss Richardson was employed to teach the school, she had to sign an article of agreement as follows:

Article of agreement made & entered into this 23rd day of May, 1851, by & between Miss Mary E. Richardson, School Teacher, and we the undersigned householders of School District No. five Jackson Township, the Said Miss Richardson Doth hereby agree to teach School in said district for the term of three months for the sum of twenty dollars & boarding to take up school at nine o'clock A. M. & dismiss at four o'clock P. M., allowing reasonable time for exercise term to commence on Monday the 2nd June next, and the undersigned agree to furnish said teacher a house wherein to teach & fuel, board her and pay her at the expiration of said term the said twenty dollars; we further agree to pay in proportion to the number of scholars by us subscribed and sent to said school Respectively & further we hereby authorize constitute & appoint Thomas H. Young, Peter Staley & Wm. Akerman to collect & pay over to said Teacher her hire as aforesaid:

MARY E. RICHARDSON, *teacher.*

#### Pupils

WM. AKERMAN	2
JOHN GREENAWALT	1
J. W. HALL	2
CYRUS H. HALL	1
ABRAM H. HALL	1
PETER STALEY	1
JOSEPH HALL	1/2
WM. SUDDUTH	1
THOMAS H. YOUNG	2
JAMES F. HALL	1 1/2
WM. M. HALL	1

The most difficult task at that time was going about among the patrons of the school, as the teacher had to "board around." The latch-string was always out and the teacher received the kindest treatment, but the difficulty was in going through the dense forests, with only a little, narrow, marked-out path, with snakes frequently crossing it and all kinds of insects flying about; yet by the wayside were flowers which brought one in touch with Nature, and God's handiwork so Divine, that difficulties were lost sight of.

Now when we survey the years that have intervened, over a half century, and see, instead of corduroy roads and bridges, fine pub-





lic highways, with just enough of the old landmarks still remaining to make things beautiful and picturesque, some of the old spots of beauty that time has not effaced; when we note our railroad, and soon-to-be traction line paralleling it and all other facilities of travel through the village of LaFayette, and our public improvements, such as commodious schoolhouses and churches, beautiful homes on the old hunting grounds of the Indians, we are led to exclaim what great things have come to pass, through human energy and industry, in our village and community!

Rev. Corbet, whose parents were natives of England, came to our village in 1860 to accept a call to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in the vicinity of LaFayette. He was a graduate of Wittenberg College, Pennsylvania, and has also taken a course in the theological seminary at Wittenberg. Mr. Corbett was pastor of the church for 20 years. He was also a member of the School Board for an equal number of years and was well fitted for the prominent positions he held.

In March, 1868, the village of LaFayette was incorporated, with M. C. Mumaugh as mayor. Afterward Mr. Mumaugh was nominated by the Republican party in his Congressional district for Congress. LaFayette Rosecrans, a member of the first Council, was a nephew of General Rosecrans, and often talked with his most intimate friends concerning the leading characteristics of his uncle, in his home, civil and military life. A prominent family, by the name of Lybrand, lived on a farm near the village of LaFayette, and were known far and wide in intelligent social and religious circles. They had one beautiful daughter, and several interesting sons. Samuel Lybrand, the eldest son, was also a member of the first Council, and was a fine business man and a Christian gentleman. The Lybrands later on moved to Delaware, Ohio, to educate their daughter and their younger sons in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Archibald Lybrand, one of the older sons, was elected to Congress from that congressional district.

Over a half century ago a Mr. and Mrs. Fulton lived in our village. Both were earnest Christian people, proving later on that "the

lives of the great are the heritage of the ages." In 1850 they moved to Lima. In 1853 Robert Mehaffey attended school in Lima, and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Fulton. In the spring of that year the Fultons concluded to move to Iowa. Mr. Fulton went on ahead, to arrange for the family's coming, and as Robert Mehaffey was going to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he accompanied Mrs. Fulton and the children, by way of Toledo, to Chicago, where he carried across the city to the Rock Island Depot the little son Charles, who wore a little brown cloak, fastened with a button under the chin. After their departure, Robert Mehaffey left on the Burlington Railroad for Mt. Pleasant. Later on the Fultons moved to Oregon, and their son Charles, who wore the brown cloak, was elected United States Senator. The Senator has three brothers—two lawyers and one physician—and a sister who married a banker.

The history of LaFayette and vicinity would not be complete unless mention was made of Prof. Simon D. Fess, who in his boyhood days worked for his board and clothes at the home of Joseph Fisher, and attended the winter school in the Fisher district, near the village. Professor Fess made his way through the Ohio Normal University at Ada with honors, and was for many years a professor in the same institution. While in the university, he was identified with church work, and with every good movement to raise the standard of right living. During these years he was establishing for himself a great name in the educational, literary and religious world.

Professor Fess has, many times, delivered addresses in LaFayette, on various topics, but never did he appear before an audience here, that he did not attribute his great success in life to the fatherly care of the late Joseph Fisher. He is now editor of "*World's Events*" magazine.

It is said by our railroad agent that there is more travel to and from LaFayette, than from any town of its size *en route* from Pittsburgh to Chicago. The postmaster and the postal service men say that there is more reading matter taken at LaFayette, than at any other town of its size on the railroad route mentioned above, and it is said that the school library con-





tains a larger number of up-to-date books, for the enumeration, than any other school library in the county.

LaFayette and community contributed many men to the military service of Ohio, and we now have, on one of our village avenues, a fine monument to our heroic dead who served in the War of the Rebellion.

Our benevolent organizations—the Masons, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows, and Rebekahs—have each a very large membership, with fine headquarters of their own, and their works of benevolence are worthy of commendation.

In the early history of the churches, the circuit rider had large parishes. He was a welcome guest in the log-cabin homes and in the log schoolhouses, where he preached the Gospel to the people who came from miles around to hear him. Now, the same Gospel is preached in beautiful, commodious and modern churches. Credit should be given to the ladies' aid societies, through whose untiring energy and zeal means have been secured to repair, refurnish, and beautify the interiors of our churches. This coming summer, the Lutherans are contemplating building a church on a lot centrally located, and the Ladies' Aid Society of that church will contribute many dollars toward the church and its furnishing.

Next summer a new High School Building will be erected on the site of the present building, and, from the plans specified, it is apparent that it will add greatly to the attractiveness of LaFayette, and will be a credit to the special school district.

Forty-five years ago a society of the Sons of Temperance was organized in our village, and during its stay it greatly educated public sentiment against the liquor traffic. It was succeeded by the Murphy movement, and later on by the Good Templars. Each organization strengthened and expanded the gospel of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. Then came the "Temperance Crusade" in Ohio, begun on December 23, 1873, in Hillsboro, with a power of baptism from on high, that brought into existence, from the burning timbers of the crusade, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, proclaiming, with its banners unfurled

to the breeze, that the saloon was doomed. In February, 1874, the Christian women of LaFayette caught the crusade spirit; the pastors of the churches and the Christian laymen stood with and back of them in their Christian endeavor, and helped them to make arrangement for the holy warfare. Each day for weeks they met at the churches for a prayer service, and from there went by twos to visit the saloons and the tavern where spirituous liquors were kept. They knelt around the curbstones, on the pavement and on the doorsills; and on one of those cold wintry days, after a season of prayer and song, the keeper of the tavern invited the Crusaders in; weeping like a child, he asked forgiveness for his discourteous treatment of them, and helped the beloved women of God to pour out into the street kegs of brandy, whiskey, and wine. The next day the regular saloon-keepers surrendered. The days before their surrender there were solemn processions, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note;" but after the surrender all was joyous in the streets, in the homes and in the churches; bells were rung, drums were beaten, and the voices of the people sang aloud the praises of Him through whom the victory was gained. In a few days it will be 32 years since the saloons of LaFayette surrendered, and they were the first in the county. To keep this crusade spirit intact, the first Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in the county, and to-day the "White Ribboners" of LaFayette are in touch with the county, State, national, and world work, which has led on, not to triumphs, but to sacrifices from which they "shrink not, neither do they falter." The old Crusaders are the women who taught their sons and daughters the truths of total abstinence; to reverence truth and virtue in manhood and womanhood. Happy indeed is the village where there are still remaining some of the old crusade mothers, such as Mrs. Bethia Sager and Mrs. Caroline Crane, aged respectively 86 and 83 years, who can be counted in the civic make-up as being interested in the purity of the homes and Christian citizenship, together with all other members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has





so definitely divided the people into ranks, either for or against the liquor traffic. The W. C. T. U. of LaFayette belongs to that great army that

Has invaded far distant lands  
And established its schools and its missions  
And its Christian temperance bands.

### MARION TOWNSHIP,

Forming the northwestern division of the county, is bounded on the north by Putnam and on the west by Van Wert County. It has an area of 42 square miles.

The Auglaize River enters the township in its southwest quarter, flows north and leaves the county in section 21, town 2 south, range 5 east. The river at this point is an important stream, running between steep banks in some places and through broad bottom lands in other places. In the valley of the Auglaize the surface is much broken, yet exceedingly fertile.

The lands of the township are admirably adapted to agriculture. For many years the early settlers were content with their small clearings. At present many large farms mark the progress of this district.

The township of Marion, as originally constituted, was set off from the north end of Amanda township in December, 1833, by the commissioners of Allen County acting on a petition presented to them that year by the settlers in township 3 south, range 5 east. When the counties of this district were redistricted in 1848, the south half of the original township of Marion was added to the north half of Amanda under the name "Amanda," while the south half of township 2 south, range 5 east, was taken from Jennings township in Putnam County, added to the north half of original township 3 south, range 5 east, and set off under the name "Marion." At the same time six sections were taken from the northeast part of the original town of Jennings, in Van Wert County (township 3 south, range 4 east), and added to the reorganized town of Marion, giving this township an area of 42 square miles, and making it coextensive in area with the

township of Richland, in the northeastern part of the county.

*Pioneers.*—The following is a list of the first taxpayers of Marion township, in 1834: Barnabus Coon, Benjamin Cochran, William Cochran, Daniel Knoop, Isaac Knoop, Samuel Moore, Samuel Miller, Jacob Miller, Jesse Miller, Samuel Mannion, Sylvester Woollery, Norman Washburn and John Waggoner. Lands were valued at \$220 and personal property at \$672, yielding a tax of \$9.81. In 1843 butter was 43 cts. per pound; wheat 40 cts. per bushel; corn, 12 cts. per bushel; cows \$8.00 per head; horses \$40. Wages for men 25 cts. per day, except during the harvest when they received 50 cts. Corn bread was baked on a board before a fire made of logs and was the principal article of food. The year 1843 was the coldest ever experienced in this country. Henry Moennig came to Delphos in 1848 and built himself a log cabin on what is now the Methodist Church property. He selected a spot where stood a large stump, which he could use as a table, and built his cabin around it.

*Schools.*—There were 13 teachers in Marion township in 1904-05, outside of the two special districts, Delphos and Landeck, as follows: James I. Peltier, Cora Burkholder, S. S. Stalter, H. M. Peltier, A. F. Baumgardner, T. J. Ludwig, C. C. Ludwig, Iva Lutz, L. Earl Ludwig, C. A. Morris, Dwight Judkins, E. E. Zuercher and Clara Landisk. The valuation of the school property of the country schools is \$6,000; of Delphos, \$80,000; and of Landeck, \$4,500. The enrollment of pupils in Marion township is 488; in Delphos, 765; in Landeck, 155, making a total attendance in the township of 1,408.

*Village of Landeck.*—This is a small village located on sections 3 and 10, township 3 south, range 4 east. It is a local center of trade. The Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, which is the chief point of interest of the town, is one of the finest in the county. The movement to organize a church at Landeck was begun in 1866, the father of the movement being Peter Gengler, a zealous member of the





Catholic Church. He soon interested others, and a frame building was erected on a lot donated by Sebastian Ley, under the direction of Rev. F. Westerholt, who came to Landeck at stated seasons from Delphos. At that time Landeck had about 40 Catholic residents. Father Maesfranc was appointed pastor in 1868. In the following year Rev. C. Seltzer became the regular pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. F. Brem and he in turn by Rev. J. B. Heiland. Rev. Dominic Zinsmayer, the present incumbent, was the next regular pastor of the church after Father Heiland. Father Zinsmayer, who assumed charge of the church on September 15, 1894, at once set about the erection of a new church, which has cost nearly \$40,000. It is constructed of brick with stone trimmings in the Gothic style of the 13th century. The steeple is 150 feet high. The interior of the church, a view of which is shown on another page of this work, is architecturally beautiful and is adorned with rare works of art of Scriptural design. The church has a seating capacity of 750. It has been conceded that this church and its very fine furnishings has not an equal outside of the large cities. The windows in particular, gifts from different members of the congregation, are most beautiful. The present church edifice was dedicated July 31, 1904, by Bishop Hartsman, of Cleveland. The corner-stone was laid in 1902. In 1877 the parochial residence was built, replacing the former one destroyed by fire. A new brick schoolhouse has recently been built to accommodate 52 pupils—this is but one of the four schools that the parish supports. The congregation includes 115 families at present.

The teachers in the public schools of Landeck in 1904-05 were: Joseph M. Hall, Lawrence Koester and Rose Kindly.

#### DELPHOS.

The city of Delphos or "Section Ten," as it was formerly called, is located in the counties of Allen and Van Wert, the Miami and Erie Canal forming the dividing line. In 1828 the United States government gave to the State of Ohio, on condition that it would build a canal

from Dayton to Defiance on the Auglaize River, all the even-numbered sections of land along the proposed route. Under the direction of Samuel Forver, three different routes were surveyed, one along the Auglaize, the one adopted, and one three miles west of the one adopted. The present location was agreed upon after some difficulty and immediately there was a rush for lands. Some of the early pioneers were Josiah Clawson, Judge Cochran, William Scott, John McGill and Benjamin Cochran. From the German settlement near old Fort Jennings came Ferdinand Bredeick who purchased land for himself and also for his brother, John Otto Bredeick, who was yet in the fatherland. Theodore Wrocklage, Bernard Esch, Conrad Loudeck, Casper Geise, Mathias Schroeder, George Wilte, Conrad Wellman, Henry Lanse, Henry Schroeder, Caspar Mesker, Caspar Luesmann, C. D. Geise, M. Hemker, F. Reinemeyer, John Grothaus, D. Kariman, H. Linderman and Mrs. Osenbach were early settlers in the northwest part of Marion township.

The first road through Delphos was opened by William Scott and William Brady and passed through the "Ten Mile Woods" as it was then called. Between Scott's farm and Van Wert there was not then a single dwelling.

Ferdinand Bredeick laid out the portion of the town which was known as "West Bredeick;" in 1845, and in the same year his brother, Rev. John Otto Bredeick, platted East Bredeick. Following these, plats belonging to Hollister and Samuel Forver were surveyed and the former given the name "Section Ten," and the latter the name "Howard." The first meeting to consider the advisability of consolidating the villages into one, and giving it a name was in 1850, at which time the contention for naming the town ensued, the owner of each tract wanting it to bear the name of his division. It was finally agreed to adopt the name "Delphos," which was proposed by Father Bredeick in remembrance of Delphos in Greece, which he had visited during his travels in that country.

Father Bredeick played an important part in the early history of the town. He came





direct from the Kingdom of Hanover and upon his arrival here his first care was the spiritual welfare of his flock. In 1844 he erected at his own expense a one-and-a-half story log house, which served as a chapel and also as a residence for himself. Later, in 1846, the log chapel was enlarged and used temporarily for a church, also serving as the first school house, a Mr. Minkhouse being the teacher. He gave newcomers every possible encouragement, selling land very low and giving purchasers their own time to pay for it. Before his death he donated much land to different persons for city use, giving with the rest a number of lots for a park site and to the Presbyterians a lot on Jefferson street, which was afterwards exchanged for the lot on which the Presbyterian Church now stands, allowing the Protestants still to retain the original lot for the schoolhouse. At his death he willed lot No. 74 and 10 acres in section 30 to the Sisters of Charity, and bequeathing the remainder of his estate to the Catholic Church.

The growth of Delphos was very rapid until the year 1854, when it was visited by the cholera which very nearly depopulated it. When the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway was built in 1854, the town gradually resumed its former enterprise and prosperity.

The first house built in Section Ten stood on the canal bank just south of Second street in Van Wert County. In this house the first Catholic religious services were held and in it the first white child of the town, Amelia Bredeick (now Mrs. George F. Lang) was born. The altar used for church purposes was an old bureau, which is a valued possession of Mrs. Lang and which was exhibited at the Catholic Church Jubilee, the 50th anniversary, which was celebrated September 12, 1894.

The first election for Delphos took place March 3, 1851, with the following election of officers: Lester Bliss, mayor; Smith Talbot, recorder; N. White, J. P. Cowan, J. P. Murphy and T. Wrocklage, councilmen.

When it is considered that the town was located in the midst of such a dense forest, and that communication east and west was over

roads where the timber had been scarcely cut, its growth from 1845 to 1854 seems remarkable. At this early date all the provisions and merchandise were brought from Piqua. Some of the settlers would start from Delphos on Sunday evening to purchase supplies and would occupy a week in making the trip of 85 miles. In 1846 F. J. Lye and family came here from Tiffin in a wagon as far as the Auglaize, where they were rowed across the river with their household goods, continuing their journey to Delphos over what was known as the corduroy road. They drove to within a few feet of Main street where the wagon became fast in the mud and the family were carried one by one to a little hut directly back of where the City Building now stands. A family by the name of Daub was in possession of it, but all lived together until a dwelling place was built for the Lyes. In 1843 the contract was let for digging the Miami and Erie Canal. The place was completely covered with woods, the only places of shelter being the canal shanties. The first canal-boat to pass through Delphos was the "Marshall," owned by Kirk, Lawton & Company, of Piqua, and was freighted with peltries and hides for Toledo. This was on the 4th of July, 1845. The first passenger packet arrived here from Toledo in 1846, bringing Governor-elect Bebb this far on his trip east. The people turned out to meet him *en masse*, going as far as the stone lock, one mile north of town, and taking a number of extra horses with them to attach to the boat in order that they might bring this their first passenger packet into town in good style, as well as show attention and honor to their prospective Governor.

It has been stated that Delphos could not have been settled without the aid of whiskey and quinine. The air was so poisoned with malarial effluvia from the swamps and marshes, that not only the pioneers but the dogs of the settlement suffered intensely with fever and ague. Quinine was in general use up to the period when the location lost its name of "Section Ten."

In 1845 Father Bredeick opened up the





first general store, which was followed in the same year by the firm of Gilmore & Scott. Esch & Wrocklage and White & Newton.

Bope & Ley started a store in 1846, corner of Main and Second streets. In the same year Hollister & Bliss opened up a large establishment in a building on the lot now occupied by Kundert Brothers' livery barn and there the boats stopped to load and unload, that of course being the central point of interest at that time.

*Churches.*—The Church of St. John the Evangelist, generally known as St. John's Catholic Church, had its beginning, in 1844, through the self-sacrifice and pious zeal of Rev. John Otto Bredeick. The one-and-a-half story log house he built at his own expense in this year served at first as a chapel and also as a residence for himself. Two years later the chapel was enlarged and was used temporarily as a church, serving also as the town's first schoolhouse. This building, which stood on the site of Roth's meat market on Main street, was destroyed in 1872 by the conflagration of that year, which swept away so many old landmarks in Delphos.

From 1844 to 1855 Father Bredeick served the congregation absolutely without salary, and from the latter year to his lamented death, which occurred in August, 1858, took only \$150 a year.

In December, 1845, a meeting of the male members of the Catholic congregation was held and a constitution of 10 articles was drawn up by which every Catholic inhabitant of Section Ten was bound to work 25 days each year on the new church or contribute \$8 annually until the completion of the building. This church was finished far enough to admit of holding services in it in 1854 and the first regular sermon preached there was on All Saints' Day, November 1st of that year.

In 1858 Rev. F. Westerholt succeeded Father Bredeick. He was later called to Cleveland and until the appointment of Rev. Aloysius I. Hoeffel, Father Maesfranc of Landeck officiated, Father Hoeffel taking charge February 2, 1868.

In 1867-68 a residence for the Sisters of St. Francis was built at a cost of \$7,000. Be-

tween 1869 and 1872 a new residence for the Sisters and a three-story brick school were built. The church and these barely escaped destruction in the conflagration of 1872.

In the year 1878 the project of building a new Catholic Church took shape and an edifice which ranks with the greatest church buildings in the Union was the result. On June 15, 1879, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Gilmore, assisted by Revs. A. I. Hoeffel, J. F. Lang and other ecclesiastics. The building was completed in 1880 and dedicated January 16, 1881, at a cost of \$60,000 and the gratuitous labor and material, which amounted to something like \$40,000. The length of the structure is 192 feet; width of nave, 78 feet; width of transept, 100 feet; height to apex of roof, 84 feet; height of tower, 222 feet; height of middle arch, 58 feet. The roof is divided into over 100 arches, after the pure Gothic style. The seating capacity is 1,600. The tower clock cost about \$2,000.

In 1894 the three bells now in use were presented to the church by Father Hoeffel. These bells bear the names of the three priests who have given earnest service to this church—Fathers Breideick, Westerholt and Hoeffel.

In 1889 a new Sisters' school was built at a cost of \$11,000. The church, which has now a membership of 400 families, continues to be in charge of Father Hoeffel, under whose guidance for the past 37 years its material and spiritual growth has been remarkable.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in May, 1851, by Rev. Graham. The meeting was held in a building that fronted on the canal just south of the middle bridge, where the Commercial Bank now stands. They organized at the same time a Union Sunday-school. One year later Rev. Elcock was sent here to preach, and was paid partly by the presbytery and partly by the congregation. The places of worship in early days were various. There are some who can remember going to school and attending church in a small one-story brick building on the lot now owned and occupied by Dr. Mauk as a residence. The upper story of the old woolen mill just west of the *Courant* office was used for the same purpose.





Prayer meetings were held at the residence of different members. Mr. Forver, the surveyor of the canal, presented the Presbyterian congregation with the lot now occupied by the Redisbo family, directly west of Dr. Mauk's residence on Fourth street; this lot with the original one donated by Father Bredeick was sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the present lot. The Presbyterian Church was dedicated February 8, 1869. Rev. A. O. Raber is the present pastor.

Methodist Episcopal services were held first in the cabin of R. M. Pitticord on the west side of the canal. There were present five members, the minister officiating was Rev. Graham. A Sunday-school was organized and John Miller elected superintendent. This was in 1846. The services were continued from time to time at the home of John Miller, corner of Main and Third streets, and later at a cooper shop owned by Amos Metcalf, and located on the rear part of the lot now known as the Deubler property, on East Third street. In 1848 E. N. Martin moved to Section Ten from Piqua. He was an ordained minister, and this with his means and liberality gave the organization the position of a church. Steps were soon taken to build a church, and until this was accomplished, services were held in the upper room of a building erected by Mr. Martin as a woolen mill. In 1848 Rev. Har-mount was sent as preacher in charge of the circuit. In 1850 the foundation was laid for a church on a lot donated by Samuel Pettit, of Piqua, and completed in 1851. The present church was commenced in August, 1879, and completed in 1880. The present membership of this church is 400. The congregation is united and prosperous, owing largely to the untiring efforts of their talented young pastor, Rev. Ascham, who was given leave of absence in September, 1905, to pursue his studies at Harvard. Rev. J. B. Gottschall was appointed to fill Rev. Ascham's pulpit.

The United Brethren Church has Rev. W. H. Kindel as pastor; the German Reformed Church, Rev. J. J. Neiss.

*Railroads.*—In 1854 the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, now called the Pittsburg, Fort

Wayne & Chicago, was opened from Crestline to Fort Wayne. The first railroad engine used on this line was named "Lima" and was brought from Toledo to Delphos on a canal-boat by Casper Smith and put on the track here for construction work. Woolson & McCune took the contract for bringing the iron to Delphos. Captain Fisher, Sr., bought a boat in Toledo named "Seneca Chief" and McClure owned a boat named "Damsel," and these two boats brought the iron to Delphos. Captain Fisher took the contract to build a basin just west of Mills' elevator for the purpose of anchoring these boats while they unloaded the railroad supplies. On July 4, 1875, the formal opening of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington took place. In 1876 was the big excursion to Dupont, and in 1878 the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway was completed. The Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis (now the Northern Ohio) was built in 1881.

*The Press.*—The first newspaper was issued in 1849 by the late Judge Ben Metcalf and called the Section Ten *Budget*. It existed about one year. This was followed by the Delphos *Oracle* edited by Noah Huber, who was succeeded by O. H. Perry, then by Bell, who published it until 1854, when it expired. In the same year came the *Northwestern Republican*, S. E. Brown, editor. This lived a little more than a year. From this date until 1869 there was no paper. Then the *Herald* made its appearance with D. H. Tolan as editor and later with his son, C. M. Tolan. At present Gasson & Sevitz are publishing the paper with a circulation of 800 copies. The *Courant* was established in 1877 with E. B. Walkup as editor and is still owned and published by him with a circulation of 1,400 a week.

The *Kleeblatt*, published by C. Jettinghoff, the only German newspaper published in Delphos, was established in December, 1889, and has a circulation of more than 1,000 copies.

*Schools.*—The Delphos schools up to 1859 had been kept up in each county divided by the canal, and separate schools were sustained and examinations given on the same principle as all country schools. On January 29th. after



legal notice. the voters of these two districts met at the little old frame schoolhouse on the Allen County side and voted to organize the Delphos Union School District, under the general law governing village districts, the first Board of Education under the law consisting of Charles C. Marshall, F. J. Lye, H. Weible, Lester Bliss, M. Brickner and S. F. Conklin. Charles C. Marshall was the first president of the board. At the time of this organization of the Delphos Union School District, C. P. Washburn was teaching the highest grade of the public schools. On April 8, 1868, the district voted to levy a tax and issue bonds for the erection of a new schoolhouse. The schools remained in this scattered condition until August 5, 1869, when W. H. Wolfe was elected superintendent and schools were organized and graded in the new building. In 1870 J. F. Jones was elected to the superintendency and in 1871 W. H. Wolfe was reelected. In 1873 E. W. Hastings was employed and held the position for 25 years, until 1898, when he resigned on account of ill health and died the following year. In 1877 C. P. Washburn was elected clerk of the Board of Education and held the position for 22 years.

Mr. Hastings was loved and revered by the entire population. He was succeeded by G. W. Lewis, who after two years' work was followed by T. W. Shimp.

The teachers in the Delphos Union School District (Allen and Van Wert counties) in 1904-05 were: T. W. Shimp, superintendent; J. E. Fast, J. T. Omlor, J. I. Miller, Anna Welsh, Ella Peltier, Carrie Anderson, Mary Walkup, Rose T. Lindemann, Callie Huysman, Bertha Weiss, Mellie McMahon, Margie McMahon, Ethel Hart, Lulu Walkup, Wilma Clay, Grace Boardman, Ameda Davis, Doris Eysenbach, Amedius Laudick and Inez Bladwin.

*Hotels.*—The first hotel called "Traveler's Rest" was opened in 1845 and was kept by a man named Savage. It stood on the corner of Canal and Second streets where the Opera House now stands. Joseph Ostendorf came to Delphos in April, 1847, coming by boat from Minster and

landing here about 3 o'clock in the morning. After the boat moved out, he looked around him for some place to lodge. The weather was cold and it was intensely dark, so dark that he was afraid to step off the platform for fear of getting lost in the mud. Not being able to see a ray of light in any direction, he concluded to walk the platform until daybreak. At dawn he saw a high bridge on the south and started for it, keeping to the heel-path. After crossing the bridge, the "Traveler's Rest" came into view, and here just half a century ago he took his first breakfast in Section Ten.

The second hotel was built in 1845 and was called the "Ohio House." In 1846 the American House was built on the corner of Main and Fourth where the Shaffer Block now stands. The Union or Hecker House, as it was called later, was built in 1848. The Commercial House was built in 1847 and kept by C. Ross and later by W. D. Jones, who is now running the New Aveline in Fort Wayne. The Burnett was built in 1855 by Henry Brown, familiarly called "Uncle Henry" Brown. The first proprietor was Col. Amos Evans, who was succeeded by Oliver P. Brown. Brown sold out to T. Webb, who was succeeded by John Roby, who had charge of it until 1880 when he went into the Phelan House. The Phelan House is now the best hotel in Delphos.

*Postoffice.*—In 1847 the first postoffice in Section Ten was established in a small room built on the platform of the lock, between the gates, on the Van Wert County side, with Mr. Clutter as postmaster. At that time there were no postage stamps, the postage being paid either by the sender and the letter marked "Paid," or the letter was marked "Due" and the receiver paid the postage. In 1849 Lynn succeeded Clutter, holding the office for three years, and then began a postoffice war and in May, 1853, Winchton Risley was appointed postmaster. He held the office (removing it to Allen County) until his death in September, 1854, after which Mrs. Mary Risley was appointed and held the office for 25 consecutive years. Then followed Cowdin, Sherk, Baxter, Washburn and Weger, the present incumbent.

*The pioneer physicians* were Osborne, Met-





calf, Conklin, Butler, Pennington and H. P. Wagner, who came in 1847; and C. A. Evans, Davenport, Burkholder and Ruel, who came in 1850. Joseph Hunt was for a number of years called "Doctor" Hunt. He was a leading chemist and druggist and also a prominent citizen. In 1855 when business was suffering from stagnation, Mr. Hunt conceived the idea that he might aid the pioneers of the wilderness and add to his own trade by offering to purchase the bark from slippery elm trees which were abundant in the swamps. The supply soon reached hundreds of cords of cured bark and brought him quite a revenue.

*Early Industries.*—The ashery was another branch of industry, established in 1849, extensively carried on in the early days. Wrocklage & Esch were the first proprietors, and later Wrocklage & Stallkamp. Every particle of ashes was carefully hoarded by the settlers and sold for 10 cents a bushel to the ashery, where it was converted into pearl ash and shipped to all parts of the country. It was sold in a crude state to be used in the manufacture of baking soda.

Delphos was the possessor of a dry dock in 1846, built by Father Bredeick. It was handled by John Daub and B. Nate. They built the boat "M. King," but found it too heavy for the canal and converted it into a barge to be used on the Ohio River.

*The First Undertaker.*—David Minnig, the first undertaker, came to Delphos in 1851, started the business in partnership with Mr. Garfield in 1852 in the old Lytle warehouse, corner Main and Third streets, where the Commercial Bank now stands. Garfield died in 1854 and Minnig carried on the business until 1866. The first hearse was a common spring wagon with curtains hung on the sides. The first regular hearse was built in 1854. In 1866 this was put away and a more modern conveyance presented to the people of Delphos. Mrs. Thomas Chambers made the majority of shrouds for the dead for at least 10 years. Not only making them, indeed, but dressing and laying out the persons for whom they were made.

*Industries.*—Delphos is splendidly located

industrially. It is on four lines of steam railways—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City and Northern Ohio, besides being on one of the best traction lines in the country.—The Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima. The most important industrial plant in Delphos is the Delphos Can Company, manufacturing the non-overflow pump can which is sold all over the United States, Canada and South America. This company was organized with Delphos capital in 1898 but, owing to infringements of patents of other manufacturing concerns, business was at a standstill till H. L. Leilich became manager. At a cost of \$14,000 he prosecuted infringements of patents in the United States courts and gained favorable decisions. Under the same management, the plant has since expanded, now employing 125 hands and having a monthly output valued at \$22,000. A large addition is contemplated as the supply has never equaled the demand. The George F. Lang Milling Company, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day, and the Delphos Roller Mills, owned by Dalby & Morton, with a capacity of 100 barrels, are giving employment to a large number of men. The latter mill was established in 1846, the first mill in this section of Ohio and was the market for wheat from a section of country extending to Findlay and St. Marys. The following are some of the industries contributing to the wealth of Delphos: Delphos Paper Mill, the furniture manufactory of Ricker & Sons, Gun Novelty Company, Felix Steinle Brewing Company, the cement block works of Eger & Enslen and of A. L. Fisher and the lumber-yards of Ricker & Sons and J. F. Horine & Sons.

The stores are especially good for a town of its size. The drug-store of King Brothers is one of the finest drug-stores in the State of Ohio. F. H. King is a member of the Ohio State Pharmacy Board. Among the new projects is the Delphos Foundry Company, which has erected an immense building and fitted it with new machinery for the manufacture of furnaces, stoves and registers.

*Physicians, Dentists and Attorneys.*—The



town has 13 physicians. The oldest doctor in Delphos in point of continued service is Dr. Charles C. Bliss, who graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1874. He practiced medicine in Delphos until two years ago when he gave up his practice for the office of mayor to which he was elected. Dr. H. C. Bradshaw has practiced in Delphos about four years. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Chicago in 1895. Dr. E. N. Brundage graduated from the Fort Wayne Medical College in 1892 and has been located in Delphos ever since. Dr. E. R. Burnett took his medical degree at the Ohio Medical University in 1893 and has practiced in Delphos about four years. Dr. E. Edwards has practiced in Delphos since 1894, in which year he graduated from Jefferson Medical College. Dr. L. J. Eger graduated from Starling Medical College in 1893 and has been located in Delphos for seven years past, making a specialty of the eye, ear and throat. He has been to New York six different times and taken post-graduate courses. Dr. John B. Egts has been long established in Delphos. He graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic College in 1885 and has since practiced here. Dr. H. M. Hixson, who graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1876, has been at Delphos about four years; he was formerly at Continental and Dupont. Dr. L. P. Jackson, who graduated from Starling Medical College in 1898, has practiced in Delphos nearly three years. Dr. E. B. Mauk, who graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in 1881, has been located in Delphos about 14 years. He came here from Malinta, Ohio, where he practiced subsequent to taking his degree. Dr. H. G. Steman graduated from the Fort Wayne Medical College in 1878. He has practiced in several different places and returned to Delphos five months ago. Dr. George S. Weger has been located in Delphos since 1898 in which year he took his medical degree at the Baltimore Medical College. Dr. L. C. Tillitson graduated from the medical department of the State University of Ohio in 1904 and has been located at Delphos about one year. All the above mentioned doctors are regular practi-

tioners with the exception of Dr. Egts, who is a homeopath and Dr. Bradshaw, who is an eclectic.

Dr. G. G. McCoy, a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1891, and Dr. M. H. Viel, a graduate of the same institution, class of 1898, are the dental practitioners of Delphos.

The attorneys in Delphos include John F. Lindeman, George Leasure and J. B. Brotherton.

### MONROE TOWNSHIP

Was organized in Putnam County in 1835 and not until 1848 was this township added to Allen County. The first township officers were: John Peters, Peter Harpster and Anthony Early, trustees; Benjamin Parker, clerk, and Luke Tipton, justice of the peace. N. G. Kidd served as township clerk for many years.

A large number of streams rise in Monroe township and numerous springs are found. The soil varies in different parts of the township from light sand and gravel to heavy clay. The streams furnish good natural drainage. The farms are good and well tilled. On Sugar Creek, in an early day, there was a horse-mill owned by Luke Tipton. Some families did their milling at Wapakoneta, some at St. Marys and some went as far as Sidney. The first justice of the peace, after the township had been added to Allen County, was Hugh VanMeter.

Monroe township in 1904 had a property valuation of \$843,940, with a tax rate of 20.6 mills. Cairo Special School District in 1904 had a property valuation of \$92,069, with a tax rate of 20.1 mills. Cairo corporation in 1904 had a property valuation of \$77,900 with a tax rate of 34 mills.

*Villages.*—West Cairo was laid out by Jacob Miller in 1848. The original town lies mainly west of the Perrysburg road at the intersection of the Bucyrus road. Cairo village was organized April 12, 1875, on petition of the following named persons: George Harpster, W. W. Reeder, E. Lawrence, A. B. Harpster, John A. Brogan, D. Hartzog, E. G. Waltz, C. Shock,





D. W. Trice, Peter Coleman, Michael Sluce, P. C. Rathbun, P. A. Lawrence, Lewis Lawrence, John Knott, S. Lawrence, Amos Rathbun, J. Warren, Benjamin Parker, L. M. Hickerson, J. Sherer, J. S. Clippenger and A. Hickerson. The Methodist Episcopal Church at West Cairo has Rev. M. C. Wisely as pastor; he is also in charge of the Bethel Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of Monroe township.

Rockport is a small village in the northeastern part of Monroe township near Richland township line. The postoffice is known as Cranberry. It is in section 13 and was platted in 1836 by Samuel Rockhill. The Presbyterian Church at Rockport was organized in 1850 and belongs to the Bluffton charge. The only other church is a Methodist Episcopal Church, which belongs to the Beaver Dam circuit and has for its pastor Rev. Harley Hodge.

*Pioneers.*—The early settlers in Monroe township were: James Adams, Jacob Alstaetter, Peter Alstaetter, Alexander Allison, Jeremiah Ayres, C. H. Bliss, O. Beardsley, Peter Broughton, Jacob Broughton, Enos Beamer, Isaac Beamer, Ellis Bowers, M. Beasel, James Beatty, J. M. Beamer, A. Buckmaster, Isaac Buckmaster, J. M. Berryhill, Samuel Berryhill, S. W. Bentley, Adam Borlander, John Bowsher, M. Bonham, Daniel Braddigan, W. T. Blackburn, Frederick Beitler, Charles Burnett, Stephen Cook, J. Crain, John Cupp, John Close, Johnston Crawford, James Cunningham, J. Cook, Daniel Custard, J. C. Curtis, Leonard Curtis, J. Craig, George Craig, H. Downing, Elias Decker, Elijah Drew, R. C. Doman, Sam Daniels, Robert Downing, Isaac Downing, G. L. Dennis, Abe Everett, Jacob Everett, J. D. Everett, Robert Edgecomb, William Fleming, Timothy Fidler and A. Fensler.

*Schools.*—The first school of Monroe township was opened in 1833 by N. G. Kidd and the old schoolhouse in section 14 was built in 1834, round logs being used in its construction. At present the school property of the township outside of West Cairo is valued at \$15,000, and in West Cairo it is valued at \$2,500. In the township there are 364 pupils enrolled and in the special district there are 114. The schools of the township are under

township supervision, F. R. Mason superintending the schools of Monroe township in connection with those of Bath. The teachers in West Cairo village in 1904-05 were: Charles W. Westbay, superintendent; James F. Snodgrass, Nora Kidd and Bertha Stotts (1906). The teachers in Monroe township in 1904-05 were: Mary E. Pittenger, Frank Beery, Clara M. Greding, F. R. Mason, L. L. Weaver, F. B. Stockler, Mabel Cotner, J. F. Snodgrass, Maggie Campbell, J. T. Cotner and Clarice Ulery.

### OTTAWA TOWNSHIP

Was formed from Bath, German, Shawnee and Perry in May, 1857, and was organized on May 27th that year, with Thomas K. Jacobs, Thomas Clayton and Slemans Lisle, trustees. It has an area of 3,360 acres, of which 1,600 acres belonged originally to Bath; 1,040 acres to German; 560 acres to Perry and 160 acres to Shawnee. Ottawa township is not recognized officially save by the justices of the peace, the constables and the Infirmary Board. The justices of the peace at the present time are John W. Mowen and Edmund G. Dempster; the constables, Daniel Miller and Frank Daltzell. The area of Ottawa township is coextensive with the city of Lima, hence the city of Lima takes the place of the township of Ottawa. In 1834 the tax duplicate of Lima was \$6,108; in 1904, \$10,085,889 with a tax rate of 36.8 mills.

*List of Original Entries.*—The following names and dates refer to the original entries in that part of Ottawa township originally included in Bath, comprising parts of sections 29 and 32 and all of sections 30 and 31:

Section 29.—Edward Rigdon, 1829; Elijah Bates, 1830; Abraham Clark and John Woodruff, 1831; Rudolph Boose, 1832.

Section 30.—David N. Saxton, 1830; John Woodruff, 1831; Laussen B. Maulsby, 1832; Henry R. Moore, 1833; Richard Grimes, 1838.

Section 31.—James S. Daniels, 1828; Henry Lippincott, Samuel B. Lippincott, Joseph Edwards, John P. Mitchell, Thomas B. Van Horn and Thomas E. English, 1832.





(The northwest quarter of section 31 was sold to the county by the State for \$200, and selected as the site for the county seat.)

Section 32.—Henry Lippincott and Elijah Standiford, 1830; John Woodruff, Richard Shaw, Sarah Crosby and Hulda Crosby, 1831; John Lippincott, 1833.

Before the formation of Ottawa township in 1857, the following named persons entered land in that part of German township that is now included in Ottawa, comprising portions of sections 25 and 35 and all of section 36.

Section 25.—John P. Mitchell, 1831; Morgan Hatfield, John Hatfield, Adriel Hursey, Evan Jenkins and James Vaughn, 1832; J. H. James and John H. Kennedy, 1833.

Section 35.—Enos Terry, 1832; John Seaman, Otho Evans, John N. C. Schenck and John Keve, 1833.

Section 36.—James McDonell, 1828; John Terry and James S. Daniels, 1829; John F. Cole, 1831; Absalom Brown and Alfred Hatfield, 1832.

The following are the original entries in that portion of Perry township that was made a part of Ottawa in 1857, comprising a portion of section 5 and the north half of section 6:

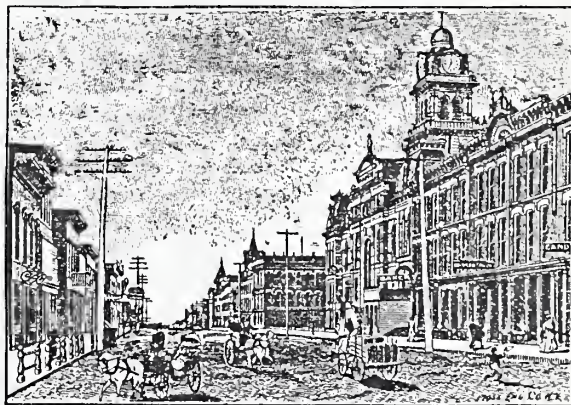
Section 5.—Joseph Lippincott, 1830; George Hawthorn, Thomas Hawthorn and John Ridenour, 1831; George Dugan and George Swinehart, 1832; William Lippincott, James H. Daniels, James Chenoweth and Matthew Dobbins, 1833.

Section 6.—Abraham Bowers and Thomas Franklin, 1831; Jacob Rudy and Joseph Hover, 1832; John Carlisle and James Franklin, 1833; Charles H. Adgate, 1834.

The entries in section 1, Shawnee township, the northeast quarter of which section now belongs to Ottawa, were: William Chaffee, John Campbell, Joseph Hover and John H. Porter, all in 1832.

John F. Cole, who purchased his farm in section 36, German, in 1831; John P. Mitchell, who located lands in section 25, German, and section 26, Bath, in 1831-32; Henry Lippincott, who located his farm in section 32, Bath, in 1830; James S. Daniels and John Terry, who entered their lands in section 36, German,

in 1829; Joseph Lippincott, in section 5, Perry, in 1830; John Mark, a temporary resident, Dr. William Cunningham and John Bashore, who were here in 1831, may be classed as making up the vanguard of the pioneers of this district. In the Cole reminiscences, it is stated that John F. Cole in 1831 moved with his wife and four children and settled on an uncleared tract of land near Lima, which he had previously entered. The country around the town was in its primitive wildness, and very little timber removed. After the erection of a cabin Mr. Cole commenced to clear his land, and by the following spring had about four acres cleared and ready for planting corn. Such was the scarcity of hardware that he could not even obtain a pair of hinges or nails to make and



MAIN STREET, LIMA, IN 1887.

Looking South from Wayne Street.

*From Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."*

hang a door to guard his cabin during the cold, as well as to protect it against the visits of intrusive persons. He was, therefore, compelled to make and hang a door by the use of an auger and an axe, using wooden pins in lieu of nails and hinges.

As one of the first three trustees of Ottawa township and as one who was intimately connected with the growth of Lima through his large real estate operations, a sketch of the late Hon. Thomas K. Jacobs may appropriately be given here.

Mr. Jacobs was born January 31, 1812, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and was the





second son of William and Sarah (Williams) Jacobs, who were early settlers in Pennsylvania. He was educated in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and early in life learned the tailor's trade which he followed for a period of 10 years. He began his business career at Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and in 1832 moved to Ashland, Ohio. After a two years' residence there, he came to Lima, where for many years thereafter he continued active in real estate dealings, developing different parts of the city. He laid out and platted a large part of the land now included in the corporation limits of Lima, and continued until his death to be interested in the city's affairs. He also held considerable farm property and engaged in farming for a time.

Mr. Jacobs was married September 25, 1834, to Anna Elder, a daughter of David Elder, of Mifflin, Pennsylvania, and they reared four children of a family of nine born to them, namely: W. C., a practicing physician of Akron, Ohio; Thomas K., Jr., a physician of Lima, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Editha, wife of H. A. Moore; and Clara, wife of J. F. Brotherton, of Lima. Mrs. Jacobs died January 6, 1880, and in May, 1881, he formed a second union, with Mrs. Mary C. Jacobs.

In October, 1841, Mr. Jacobs was elected treasurer of Allen County, and served nearly years continuously except for the short time the office was filled by Alexander Beatty, upon whose death Mr. Jacobs was appointed to fill the unexpired term. He was thereafter very prominent in public affairs until he retired from active life a few years prior to his death. He was serving in the State Legislature of Ohio at the time Fort Sumter was fired upon, and was one of the first to vote for Ohio being placed on a war footing, the measure being carried after considerable delay and a hard fight. He served two years and then returned to Lima where he was appointed quartermaster of the 99th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he served until he was discharged on account of disability, in March, 1865. Fraternally, our subject was prominent in Masonry and was a Knight Templar.

In the death of Mr. Jacobs, which occurred November 12, 1884, Allen County lost one of her most substantial and respected citizens and expressions of deep regret were heard on every hand. A broad-minded man, progressive and public-spirited, his influence was always on the side of right, and we can safely say that no man of his period did more toward the development of Lima than he.

The history of this township has been quite fully treated under the history of Lima, hence only a brief statement as to city officials is needed here.

#### MAYORS OF LIMA.

H. D. V. Williams, April, 1842, to April, 1844.  
 H. F. Hubbard, April, 1844, to April, 1845.  
 John P. Fay, April, 1845, to April, 1846.  
 Thomas Dalzell, April, 1846, to April, 1847.  
 A. N. Smith, April, 1847, to April, 1848.  
 James Cunningham, April, 1848, to April, 1849.  
 Thomas Dalzell, April, 1849, to April, 1850.  
 Thomas Milligan, April, 1850, to April, 1851.  
 Samuel A. Baxter, Sr., April, 1851, to April, 1853.  
 Thomas Milligan, April, 1853, to January 3, 1854.  
 James E. Harriott, Jan. 3, 1854, to April, 1856.  
 John Melhorn, April 1856, to April, 1857.  
 James A. Newell, April, 1858, to April, 1859.  
 John L. Hughes, April, 1859, to April, 1860.  
 E. G. Hamilton, April, 1860, to April, 1861.  
 John R. Hughes, April, 1861, to April, 1864.  
 Isaac T. Hickman, April, 1864, to April, 1865.  
 John Collett, April, 1865, to April, 1868.  
 Thomas M. Robb, April, 1868, to Sept. 15, 1869.  
 G. W. Overmyer, Sept. 15, 1869, to April, 1870.  
 Richard Metheany, April, 1870, to April, 1874.  
 John C. Dunlevy, April, 1874, to April, 1876.  
 James B. Townsend, April, 1876, to April, 1880.  
 Frank E. Mead, April, 1880, to April, 1882.  
 H. S. Prophet, April, 1882, to April, 1884.  
 William McComb, Jr., April, 1884, to April, 1890.  
 Ira Longworth, April, 1890, to April, 1892.  
 William McComb, Jr., April, 1892, to April, 1894.  
 James V. Smiley, April, 1894, to April, 1896.  
 Dr. Samuel A. Baxter, April, 1896, to April, 1898.  
 H. S. Prophet, April, 1898, to April, 1900.  
 William McComb, Jr., April, 1900, to April, 1902.  
 L. H. Rogers, April, 1902, to April, 1904.  
 Theo. D. Robb, April, 1904—.

#### CITY SOLICITORS OF LIMA.

J. E. Richie, April, 1870, to April, 1872.  
 James Irvine, April, 1872, to April, 1874.



H. S. Prophet, April, 1874, to April, 1878.  
 J. N. Hutchinson, April, 1878, to April, 1880.  
 John F. Brotherton, April, 1880 to April, 1882.  
 D. J. Cable, April, 1882, to April, 1884.  
 William L. Mackenzie, April, 1884, to April, 1888.  
 James O. Ohler, April, 1888, to April, 1890.  
 James W. Halfhill, April, 1890, to April, 1894.  
 Charles B. Adgate, April, 1894, to April, 1898.  
 Don C. Henderson, April, 1898, to April, 1902.  
 H. O. Bentley, April, 1902, to January, 1906.\*  
 R. C. Eastman, January, 1906.

Following is a list of the officials of the city of Lima for 1906-07:

Mayor—Theodore D. Robb; clerk, Fred Armstrong.

City auditor—Fred C. Beam.

City treasurer—Clem S. Baxter.

Deputy auditor and treasurer—Orah A. Hamer.

City solicitor—R. C. Eastman; clerk, Anna Buchanan.

Public Service Department—Board of Public Works: Wilbur Fisk (president), Lewis Koch (vice-president) and William Wilson; clerk, L. L. Crumrine; Engineering Department: J. K. Brice (chief engineer), H. G. Shenk (sewer inspector) and W. E. Grubb (sidewalk inspector); street superintendents: D. W. Linson and T. O'Brien; City Infirmary Directors: George P. McGuire (president) and John H. Anderson (secretary); market master, A. Harrod; Water-Works Department: O. W. Regan (secretary), H. E. Botkins (assistant secretary), Richard Stone (superintendent) and Ed. King (chief engineer).

Public Safety Department—Board of Public Safety: S. M. Fletcher (president) and J. W. Shannahan; clerk, E. R. Foster; chief of Fire Department, Bert Coates; chief of Police Department, Walter S. Mills.

Public Health Department—Board of Health: Theo. D. Robb (president *ex officio*), Z. A. Crosson (vice-president), J. F. Hauenstein, C. F. Stolzenbach, F. C. Smith and E. W. Mosier; clerk, O. J. Rose; health officer, Dr. A. L. Jones; sanitary police: G. R. Potter and Harry Frye.

\*By the new Ohio Municipal Code spring elections are abolished; all elections are held in November annually.

Public Indebtedness Department—Sinking Fund Trustees: E. A. Dean, W. L. Mackenzie, Dr. T. K. Jacobs and Gus Kalb; secretary, Fred C. Beam.

City Council—Officers of Council: D. Cramer (president), Dr. M. S. Bowser (president *pro tem*) and O. J. Rose (clerk); members at large: O. H. Odell, Thomas Greenland and W. B. Craig; members from wards: S. R. Larimer (First), T. A. Collins (Second), Dr. M. S. Bowser (Third) and Charles Davison (Fourth).

## PERRY TOWNSHIP

Was established by the Board of County Commissioners in December, 1833, and was organized at the house of Joseph Crossley in April, 1834. Hugh Skilling, Sr., John Ridenour and Joseph Crossley were elected trustees; Moses McDonald, justice of the peace, and James Chenoweth, clerk. At this time the northeastern sections of Jackson township as originally set off from congressional township 4 south, range 7 east, were detached and added to Perry, giving the new township her full area of 36 square miles.

The centers of settlement are Amherst, Warsaw and South Warsaw, all in the southern part of the township. There is no postoffice in the township now, though formerly there was one at South Warsaw. There is rural free delivery of mail throughout the township. There is no railway station in the township, though the Chicago & Erie and Detroit, Toledo & Ironton roads traverse the township. The proposed southern extension of the Columbus & Lake Michigan will pass through Perry.

The land of Perry township is quite level and originally was very wet. Having been well drained, the soil is rich and very productive; in the production of corn and grass it is not surpassed by any township in the county. The roads are well piked and this is a great advantage for the farmers do all their shopping at Lima. One of Perry township's most enterprising citizens is T. A. Crabb. Mr. Crabb is a large stock-raiser dairyman and market gardener. He is interested in education and





agriculture having been a director of the Allen County Agricultural Society for many years.

The oil industry is quite promising about Yoder a little town near the center of the township which sprang up after the discovery of oil and was named for the family of Congressman S. S. Yoder. At one time there was a promising grange in the township which met at Yoder in a hall specially built for that purpose but at present the grange has been discontinued.

The property valuation in 1904 of Perry township outside of Perry Special School District was \$836,189, with a tax rate of 17.9 mills; that of Perry Special School District in the same year was \$265,177, with a tax rate of 14.9 mills.

*Pioneers.*—The early settlers of the township were Samuel Bowman, Andrew Budd, Joseph Crossley, Augustus Curtis, Thomas Crooks, Nicholas Faze, Samuel Funk, Martin Funk, John Logan, Joseph Lippincott, Andrew Moore, George Moss, James McPheron, John McPheron, William McPheron, James F. Miller, John Ridenour, Jacob Ridenour, Hugh B. Stevenson, Hugh Skilling, George Severs, Daniel Schuler, J. L. Stevenson, John Stevenson, Samuel D. Voorhis, Cornelius Voorhis, James H. Daniels, Jacob Ice, George Hawthorne and Thomas Franklin. The settlement of Perry may be said to date from 1830. When John Ridenour arrived in Perry township in 1830, he found the county almost a wilderness, occupied largely by the Shawnees along Hog Creek and in the village in Shawnee township, with here and there a white family. He succeeded in erecting a cabin after traveling many miles to gather a few hands to assist at the raising. The Shawnee hunters often visited him and Chief Quilna was a frequent guest at his cabin. Pht and other friendly Indians paid him frequent visits. When the Shawnees left in 1832, Mr. Ridenour obtained a pony formerly owned by the family of Pht, which had been given Andrew Russell for paling in the grave of the Chief, and which lived to be 28 years old. Mr. Ridenour had a family of three sons and four daughters.

In 1840 the township presented a very

primitive appearance. Nearly all of the lands were taken up, but the township was very heavily timbered and improvements were slow in being made. In 1840 James C. Hullinger built a cabin in Perry township, and at that time his nearest neighbors were a mile and a half distant. The first mill patronized by the early settlers was in Auglaize township, two and a half miles away—and for grinding the pioneers usually went to Cherokee. Dr. William Cunningham of Lima, and Dr. Knox, of Westminster, administered to the sick in this part of the county.

The taxpayers of Perry township, in 1834, were: James H. Daniels, Augustus Curtin, Thomas Crooks, Thomas Franklin, Jacob Ice, Samuel B. Lippincott, John C. Luce, John Logan, Elya Maus, George Severs, John Stevenson, Daniel Schuler and James McPheron. The value of the horses and cattle was estimated at \$872, yielding a tax of \$9.59.

*Schools.*—The first school in Perry township was taught by Leonard Skilling in 1835. In 1844 John Terry was employed to teach in a schoolhouse built in section 25. In 1884 the number of pupils enrolled was 363; in 1904, 280. In Perry Special School District the enrollment in 1884 was 96; in 1904, 59. The school buildings in the township in 1884 were valued at \$2,800; in 1904, at \$13,000. In Perry Special School District in 1884 the school buildings were valued at \$2,600; in 1904, at \$3,000.

The teachers in the schools of Perry township in 1904-05 were as follows: Ida L. Diehl, Grace Hover, William Rines, O. M. Thomas, Robert Shade, A. M. Wonnell, J. F. Underwood and Elsie Chapman. The teachers in Perry Special School District for the same period were as follows: Nelle G. Michael, Addie McKinney, Orie McCoy and Viola Barton.

*Churches.*—The churches in the township are quite numerous and well attended: The Cherry Grove Church of Christ with Rev. McCloud as pastor; the Fletcher, Olive and Perry Chapel Methodist Episcopal churches, all on a circuit with Rev. Parlette as pastor; and the Garfield Church of Christ.



## RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

Was organized in 1835 under authority granted by the commissioners of Putnam County on the petition of David Miller and others. In February, 1848, on the organization of Auglaize, the southern tier of sections in township 1, range 8, was taken from Riley township, Putnam County, and attached to Richland, thus giving it an area of 42 square miles. The first justices of the peace elected in the township were Henry Shank and Daniel Goble. The election was held at the cabin of Henry Carter in 1836.

The head waters of Sugar Creek are found in this township, and here the streams known as Riley and Little Riley have their sources. There are remains of beaver dams found here and there. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to all kinds of crops.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad and the Lima & Findlay traction line pass through Richland township in a southwesterly direction and the Ohio Northern cuts across the extreme northeast corner of the township.

*Stone Quarries.*—The stone quarries in the neighborhood of Bluffton are both numerous and valuable. The Bluffton Stone Company, which has important quarries where employment is given to from 20 to 30 men, had its origin in the firm of Amstutz & Son, composed of John Amstutz and his son, Wilhelm Albert Amstutz. Some three years ago the firm purchased four and a quarter acres of land, began to clear the property of underbrush and other obstructions and also to remove the subsoil overlying what is expected to be one of the finest beds of blue limestone to be found in this section of Ohio. The blue limestone found in the quarries thus opened up by Amstutz & Son contains more iron and cement than any other kind of stone in the State; the stone is also of a much better quality and the strata have a total depth of over 400 feet. Thus it may be readily seen that it is practically inexhaustible, and is as hard as any limestone rock found anywhere. It will withstand a crushing strain of about 8,200 pounds per cubic inch. Mr. Amstutz' knowledge of the nature of the stone and its

resisting qualities for concrete and highway purposes, acquired while acting as township and county road commissioner, were of great benefit to him in selecting the location of these blue limestone quarries. In July, 1905, Wilhelm A. Amstutz and his associates purchased John Amstutz' interests in the quarries and the Bluffton Stone Company, a stock concern, was organized, which is now operating the quarries.

John Amstutz, an extended sketch of whom appears in the biographical department of this work, is one of Richland township's best known citizens. He lives on his farm located about a mile west of Bluton. He has held many important offices of trust.

His father, also named John, was born in Alsace, France, now in Germany, in 1811 and came to Allen County in 1835, purchasing a tract of 10 acres, where he built what is said to have been the first wagon-shop in this section of Ohio. It is also related that he made the first school globe ever constructed in the State. He was a well-read man and accumulated a very large private library for his time. He assisted in the organization of Richland township and was the first school director, there being only one district in the township at that time. His character was unimpeachable. He served as township treasurer some 20 years and administered the law as a justice of the peace for 27 years. He died at the age of 80 years and 11 months. On his 80th birthday, without the aid of glasses, he wrote the whole of the Lord's Prayer on a bit of paper that a silver dime would cover.

The Mennonites are quite numerous in Richland township, having come from Holmes County in 1848. John Thut was unanimously elected to the office of bishop of Richland township, October 6, 1857.

*Pioneers.*—The early pioneers were: John Arnstott, Abraham Augsberger, Peter Bechtel, Daniel Berry, J. S. Clarke, Peter Bixter, Orange Burtley, Peter Bixell, James Brannan, U. Basinger, George Basinger, Michael Bagley, O. H. Bliss, L. L. Barnum, Peter Bucher, Peter Cribley, George Craig, J. A. Combs, Joseph Cunningham, D. Clark, Michael Close, J. Carnahan, Henry Carter, Joseph Cope, J. E.





Creighton, John Charlton, John Cox, A. Campbell, W. G. Combs, Peter Close, Joseph DeFord, Caleb, Josiah and Samuel Gaskel, Charles Dally, H. V. Dally, D. Harn, Archibald Donald, Jacob Depler, Ephraim Davis, Peter Davault, Andrew Everhard, John Everhard, John Elliott, Elias Everett, Benjamin Freet, David Freet, Abraham Feitner, William Forgy, Daniel Goble, John Goble, Ebenezer Goble, G. W. Goble, Frederick Gratz, George Galloway, John Gringer, B. Gaskell, C. M. Godfrey, Peter Geiger, Adam Goil, George Hays, Frederick Hauenstein, Lewis Hoffman, William Huder, William Hidge, Samuel Hostetter, J. F. Huber, Peter Hilty, George Hughes, Peter Hilty, Sr., Thomas Henderson, John Hand, Augustus Hoffman, Charles Huber, Christian Hilty, John Higerly, Peter Hartman, Abijah Ives, John James, C. Johnston, John Koebler, John Karns, Jacob Lyons, C. Lugibihl, John Lugibihl, John Luke, Moses Lee, Robert Meeks, Samuel Mattis, Jacob Moser, Robert Machan, J. H. Marshall, Warren Moser, John Musser, John Milligan, John McHenry, Green McHenry, Isaac McHenry, Joseph Meyers, Thomas Murray, M. Meek, Jacob Musser, Jacob Neff, Michael Neiswander, Ulrich Neiswander, Isaac Neiswander, Christian Neiswander, James Owens, Abraham Overholt, W. B. Penge, Peter Palmer, James Pier, T. Rearman, B. Reed, William Roof, William Roberts, Theophilus Richards, F. H. Rothman, Christian Steller, John Shefferly, Henry Shank, J. Shull, C. Smetz, John Sawhill, Christian Shumaker, John Shinaberry, George Shipley, Daniel Strow, Frederick Shull, Adam Thompson, Elias Templeton, James Taylor, John Umphrey, M. Vannansinger, P. Welty, John Watson, John Waggoner, M. Waggoner, William Young, Jacob Young and David Zercher.

The early settlers of Richland township came from a region cleared by their fathers so that they were little accustomed to the use of the ax. A tree was not then as now a mine of wealth but a nuisance to be rid of and these sturdy pioneers, with a will, set about their task of clearing the forest. David Miller, a shoemaker and a useful man, was very enthusiastic for the organization of the new town-

ship, and through his zeal the township was named for his former county—Richland.

It was but a few years, till many of the comforts of civilized life rewarded these earnest workers.

*Schools.*—The first schoolhouse was erected on Little Riley Creek. It was a log cabin and it is generally believed that the first teacher was Franklin Smith. At present the valuation of school property in Richland township outside of the villages is \$15,000; in the village of Beaver Dam, \$4,500; and in Bluffton, \$30,000, making a total of \$49,500. Richland township has a township superintendent of schools, F. S. Beard, who is assisted by the following corps of teachers: C. B. Lugibihl, E. M. Hochstetler, H. E. Huber, W. H. P. Huber, Bessie B. Begg, E. O. Lugibihl, D. J. Basinger, Katie Hager, W. E. Steiner, John Thut and Jacob Amstutz. This township is to be congratulated that its progressive spirit has enabled it to be one of the three townships in the county having an organized system of schools in the country with a township superintendent.

#### BEAVER DAM

Was laid out in 1853 by Frederick Shull. According to Daniel Millikin, an old resident, the legend connected with the village is, that "originally the beavers that were found there by the Indians had built two dams, one east and the other west of the present site of the town, so as to cause the waters to become accumulated to enable them to use the flood for a sort of dam." The town is located between the ancient dams. The Lake Erie & Western Railroad and the Lima & Findlay traction line pass through the village.

There are four teachers in the Beaver Dam schools, viz.: J. L. Steiner, superintendent and principal of the High School; E. A. Miller, in charge of the grammar department; Erna E. Conrad, in charge of the intermediate department; and Helen Huber, in charge of the primary department. The schools have an enrollment of 181 pupils. C. Frank Troxel is president, and J. W. Manges is clerk of the Board of Education.



The village has two physicians: Drs. J. B. Haines and T. H. Goodwin, both of the regular school, the former locating here in January, 1896, and succeeding Dr. Jesse G. Honnell, deceased, and the latter taking up his practice here about 12 years ago. The village has three lodges, namely: I. O. O. F., organized in 1879; Daughters of Rebekah, organized in 1903; and Modern Woodmen of America, organized in the fall of 1896. All are prosperous.

Beaver Dam has two churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which has a membership of 138, was organized over 40 years ago. The present brick church edifice was erected in the years 1869 and 1870. The church was in the Bluffton charge until September 29, 1905, when it was made into a separate charge with the Rockport congregation. The church now has a resident pastor, Rev. H. W. Hodge, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The Church of Christ has a membership of about 100. There has been no resident pastor during the past year; Rev. Frank Custer, of Lima, has had charge of the congregation. Both churches are active and progressive in their religious work and prosperous in their financial matters.

The Bell Telephone Company has recently erected a substantial brick building for their exchange, Beaver Dam being the crossing of all the main telephone lines east and west and north and south, in that part of the county.

The Farmers' & Merchants' Bank is taking care of the finances of the town; of this institution Allen Phillips is cashier.

#### BLUFFTON

Is and always has been the home of a class of people who feel proud of the town in which they reside and have never had reason to feel otherwise. Situated in the northeast corner of Allen County, in Richland township, and adjoining Hancock County, on the east half a mile to the nearest county line and one and one half miles to the county line of Putnam County on the north, it is what might be called a tri-county village. Situated between Riley and Little Riley creeks, Nature has gifted it with

as fine a location as could be wished for. Its industrial and commercial advantages are excellent, its railway facilities are good, having a junction of two roads—the Lake Erie & Western and the Northern Ohio railways.

Bluffton is situated on what might almost be called an island. Riley Creek, which waters the northwestern corner of the county, has its main source on the north border of Hog Creek marsh, with tributary feeders between Beaver Dam and Bluffton, emptying into the Blanchard River. Riley Creek, like a silver thread woven into a fabric of green, evolved from summer's sun and dews, winds its way among fertile valleys, reflecting in its pellucid bosom the comfortable homes of a happy and contented people.

The name "Bluffton" was first suggested by Jacob Mosier and others, who had moved here from Bluffton, Indiana. The postoffice was first called "Croghan," in honor of Col. George Croghan, who so ably and heroically defended Fort Stephenson, July 31, 1813, when he was yet in the 21st year of his age. The village was first called "Shannon" after Wilson Shannon, who was afterward Governor of Ohio, from 1842 to 1844.

The first settler was Joseph Deford, who built a log cabin here in 1833. He also built a log grist-mill on Riley Creek about the same date. On July 4th, of the same year, Joseph Jones purchased a tract of land from the government, a part of which is now the High School ground. The first merchant and postmaster of the place was D. L. Goble, who sold goods in a room in his dwelling located where the house of Mrs. J. H. Eaton now stands. It is said that the turn in the road by the cemetery was made in this early day for the purpose of leading directly to his store.

The town when first platted, in 1838, had 19 lots, and was laid out by Joseph Deford. At that time the place was named "Shannon." Maj. Edson Goit was the second merchant of the place. In 1841 he located in what is now the northeastern end of the town, on Main street. In 1850 Shannon was composed of 12 families. There being another place called "Shannon" in the State, the citizens decided by





ballot, on August 17, 1861, to incorporate the place and call it "Bluffton." J. S. Powell was elected first mayor, and E. H. Edsal, the first clerk. In 1872 the Lake Erie & Louisville (now the Lake Erie & Western) was completed through the town, connecting it with the outside world by rail, and built a station on Cherry street. Before this railroad was built to Bluffton, the exports and imports of the place had to be carted by wagon to and from neighboring towns. This new impetus to the already thriving little village gave the citizens renewed energy.

In 1873 A. G. Kibler, Steiner Brothers, Lambert & Vernon and J. H. Eaton built the Commercial Block, which still stands. This movement marked the beginning of the change of business location from the lower end of the town to its present position.

Industries began to turn their attention to the southern end of Main street, where soon thereafter many of the present handsome business houses were built, notably the drug-store building of Andrew Hauenstein, the E. Jones furniture store block, built by E. Garau in 1878, and the Centennial Block, erected in 1876.

Realizing that another railroad, leading east and west, would be to the advantage of the town, the citizens very liberally contributed, and by so doing were enabled to secure in 1883 the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railway (now known as the Northern Ohio). An electric railway passes directly through Main street, starting from Toledo and ending in Cincinnati, thus making Bluffton a railroad center.

The census of the village in 1880 showed Bluffton to be a place of 1,290 inhabitants, while that of 1890 gave it 1,500 and in 1900 it was over 1,800. The town now claims a population of about 2,500 inhabitants.

*The Press.*—The Bluffton Times was the first newspaper, making its appearance in July, 1872, with P. R. Bailey as its editor and proprietor. It did not continue long under this management, and in 1873 was published by Clark & Davis. Later Mr. Davis became sole owner and changed the name to Bluffton

*Standard.* The plant soon moved away, and Bluffton was six months without a paper, when N. W. Cunningham (now cashier of the Commercial Bank) came here from Lima, and established the Bluffton News, which is still published under the same name. In 1900 B. F. Biery, the present proprietor, purchased the plant. The Bluffton News was always for Bluffton, first, last and at all times, and is an organ of which the town, whose interest it has done much to advance, is justly proud. In 1898 the Bluffton Leader was established by C. D. Amstutz, and is at present owned and edited by E. B. Betzner, who issues a very creditable and newsy paper.

*Churches.*—In religious sects, Bluffton might be termed a village of churches. It has, in all, eight church organizations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership of 180; Rev. R. J. Beard is the pastor. He has also a charge at Pleasant Hill, Richland township.

The German Reformed Church, of which Rev. F. Goetsch is pastor, has a membership of 150.

The Church of Christ, with a membership of 113, is served by Rev. Frank Custer, of Lima.

The Presbyterian Church, with a membership of 58, has as its pastor, Rev. John Todd.

St. Mary's Catholic Church has a membership of 50; Rev. H. Doerner, of Findlay, serves this charge.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church has 45 members. The pulpit is vacant at the present time.

The Mennonite Church of Bluffton is now without a pastor; the membership is 31.

The Swiss Mennonite Church, embracing St. John's and Ebenezer congregations as well as the one of Bluffton, has a total membership of 640; Rev. J. B. Baer is pastor. These latter congregations were presided over until very recently by the aged and highly respected Bishop John Moser.

Church work in the different churches is actively and zealously carried on in the various departments. More especially is this true as it relates to woman's work. The mission-



ary societies of the different church organizations are unceasing in their efforts to promote the spread of the Gospel, while the efforts being made in other branches of Christian work are especially sincere. The Young People's societies of Bluffton are strong numerically, and exert a wholesome influence in the community.

*Banks.*—Bluffton has two good banks which furnish banking facilities of the very highest character. The older of the two, the Commercial & Savings Company, was founded in the year 1887 as a private bank by Frank Scott. In 1893 N. W. Cunningham purchased a half interest and the name, Commercial Bank, was continued until June 3, 1902, when the bank was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. It commenced business under its present name as a State bank on July 1, 1902, Mr. Scott at that time being president and Mr. Cunningham, cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$60,000, of which \$30,000 has been paid. There are over 40 stockholders, all living in or near Bluffton.

The First National Bank was incorporated as a national bank in November, 1900, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The bank does a general business covering all branches pertaining to banking industry. It has a savings department in which there are over 500 depositors. The Braceline Block was recently purchased and remodeled and equipped for banking purposes. It is a handsome two-story brick structure on Main street. Simon Herr is president, L. S. Dukes, vice-president and John Bixel, cashier. A great deal of the Bank's business is drawn from Putman and Hancock counties as well as Allen.

*Public Improvements.*—Perhaps the best feature of the town of Bluffton is its substantial public improvements, such as excellent drainage, and sanitary conditions, good macadamized streets and stone sidewalks. It has a splendid system of water-works, and an electric light plant, which are fully equal to the demand.

*Secret Societies.*—There are quite a few secret and fraternal societies represented in Bluffton, of which the oldest established are:

Bluffton Lodge, No. 432, F. & A. M., and Bluffton Lodge, No. 371, I. O. O. F. The former lodge was chartered October 20, 1869, with the following members: E. W. Greene, S. S. Yoder, John Goble, John Meyer, Jacob Moser, J. J. Ferrall, Jesse G. Honnell, John Eaton and James J. Crawford. The first officers were: E. W. Greene, W. M.; S. S. Yoder, S. W.; and John Goble, J. W. The officers for 1906 are as follows: H. O. Frederick, W. M.; J. L. Doty, S. W.; and C. G. Coburn, J. W. The number of members in 1884 was 35; now (1906) there are about 50 members. The lodge has an excellent lodge room. Bluffton Lodge, No. 371, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 18, 1863, the charter members being J. S. Powell, A. J. Conrad, Jacob Moser, R. H. Cox and Joseph B. Hall. The officers for 1906 are as follows: Sheldon Dearth, N. G.; C. R. Swank, V. G.; Gid. Schaenblin, secretary; A. Hauenstein, financial secretary; and Noah Basinger, treasurer. The lodge has had a steady growth. In 1884 there were about 28 members, now there are 124. In addition to the Masons and Odd Fellows there are also the following lodges; Modern Woodmen of America, A. L. Baumgartner, secretary; Knights of Pythias, W. H. Fuller, secretary; Knights of the Maccabees, L. J. Miller, secretary; Ladies of the Maccabees, Mrs. Biery, secretary; Bluffton Lodge No. 193, Royal Arcanum, Noah Basinger, secretary; Tribe of Ben Hur, Otis Goble, secretary; Protected Home Circle, Dr. Hughson, secretary; and Robert Hamilton Post, No. 262, G. A. R.

*Business Interests.*—In the line of manufactures, the town is favored with a diversified and substantial line of industry, which is both permanent and substantial. Their promoters are public-spirited and valuable citizens. Bluffton may also claim the proud distinction of being the original home of the cream separator business of the United States, as the original patents were secured here. There are three companies in Bluffton engaged in the manufacture of cream separators, namely: the Sanitary, the Bluffton and the Arras cream separator companies. Another large





industry is that of the Bluffton Turned Goods Company, which produces hardwood handles for all kinds of tools. There are 2 machine shops, 2 planing mills, 1 flouring mill, one fork company, two stone companies (the Buckeye and the Bluffton stone companies), the Triplett Meter Company and the Bluffton Cement Block Company. These are the leading manufacturing establishments of the place. There are also 1 monument concern, 4 wagon and blacksmiths and 1 plumbing and steam-fitting establishment. In addition to the two hotels, Hotel Russell and the American House, the town also has three restaurants. There are three dry goods stores, 2 clothing, boot and shoe stores, 2 notion stores, 1 ladies' furnishings establishment, 3 millinery establishments, 5 groceries, 2 bakeries, 2 meat markets, 2 drug-stores, 2 furniture stores, 2 hardware stores, 2 dealers in harness and buggies, 3 livery stables, 1 feed barn, 2 hay dealers, 2 horse dealers, 2 live-stock dealers, 2 poultry dealers, 2 grain dealers, 4 coal dealers, 1 automobile dealer and 1 undertaker. The town has 2 telephone companies—the Bluffton Telephone Company and the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company.

*Schools.*—Prior to 1844 the children of Shannon went to school in a round-log schoolhouse situated a short distance east of the arch bridge on the cemetery road. The building was burned to the ground in this same year. Soon after, a hewed-log schoolhouse was built upon the old site and stood there until 1852 when it also was destroyed by fire. Samuel Thompson and Dr. Silas Ewing, who still reside at Bluffton, were teachers in this school.

The district known as Richland Township Sub-Division No. 1 was now divided by vote of the people. The north half, Bluffton, erected a frame building at the intersection of what is now Riley street and Lawn avenue. It is believed that the first teacher of this school was Eleanor Young. She was followed by Mary Ann Young, Daniel Beardsley, Henry Shank, Abel F. Jennings and William Anderson. For a period of nine or ten years school

was conducted in this building until the growth and enterprise of the village made a change necessary, not only for the accommodation of pupils, but in the character of the school to be maintained.

In 1861, or the year following, the Township Board of Education, under the Akron school law, struck off Bluffton and its immediate vicinity into the "Bluffton Special School District." That ample opportunity might be given to the youth of the community to obtain an education, a two-story frame building now occupied as a business room on Main street, was erected in front of the present Jackson Street School. Among the teachers in this building were: Edward Ballard, Burr Shafer, Samuel Gaskell, J. D. Flenner, a Mr. Hogle and A. J. Owens, the last named still a resident of Bluffton.

In 1875 the qualified electors almost unanimously bonded the district for \$10,000, the result of which was the erection, but not the entire completion, of the Jackson Street School, at a cost of \$10,225. No records of the Bluffton public schools prior to this year are in existence and, therefore, the facts that have already been set down in this article are the personal recollections of some of the longest established citizens of the place. In October, 1877, a high school grade, consisting of three years, was established. To this course was added Latin in 1879. In 1898 it again became necessary to provide for the increased number of pupils and the Lawn Avenue School was erected at a cost of about \$6,000. The high school course of study has been modified and strengthened from time to time; on April 7, 1904, the present course of four years was adopted.

"Bluffton Special School District," established more than 40 years ago, is no longer such in name. the legislative enactment of 1904 having changed it to "Bluffton Village School District."

The president of the Board of Education is John W. Mitchell, who has held the position since 1903. The superintendents since 1875 have been the following: E. L. E.



Mumma, J. M. Staley, John P. Bailey, S. C. Patterson, W. V. Hutchins, H. M. Shappell, B. F. Biery and Edwin C. Akerman.

Edwin Clyde Akerman was born June 2, 1864, on a farm in Allen County, near Lafayette, his parents being William Henry and Mary Jane (Ransbottom) Akerman. He began to teach in his 17th year and in 1887 became principal of the Bluffton High School, resigning four years later to complete a college course at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he was graduated with honors in 1892. The same year he received a high school life certificate and was elected to the superintendency of the Elida public schools. In 1897 he once more took charge of the Bluffton High School. Three years later he was elected superintendent of the Bluffton schools. On November 8, 1905, he was elected county auditor on the Democratic ticket. He will perform the duties of this office with marked distinction. In the biographical department of this book is given a fuller account of the life of Mr. Akerman than space allows here.

The number of pupils enrolled in the Bluffton Special School District in 1884 was 402; in 1904, 510. In 1884 seven teachers were employed; in 1904-05, 13 teachers constituted the teaching force, as follows: Edwin C. Akerman, superintendent; F. S. Beard, Genevieve Hanna, Metta Kohli, Irma Gobei, Lulu Steiner, James Allison, Clyde Waltz, Ida Basinger, Edith McPeak, Zoe Bentley, Mary Owens and Sibyl Cluse. F. S. Beard was elected township superintendent for the school year of 1905-06.

*Central Mennonite College.*—The Mennonites have established in Bluffton a college which is an ornament to the town as well as being an institution of unusual advantage to the citizens. It was founded by the Middle District Conference of the Mennonites of North America. The corner-stone of the college was laid June 19, 1900, and the building was dedicated in the following October. The school was formally opened in November of that year with an enrollment of 20 students. The management of the college is vested in a

board of nine trustees who are elected by the conference at its annual session for a period of three years, three being elected each year.

The college building, a view of which appears elsewhere in this work, is situated on a 10-acre tract of land, located in a natural grove on the west side of the village near Blanchard avenue. The grounds are located on the highest point of land within the corporation. The structure is 97 by 71 feet in ground dimensions and consists of two stories and a basement.

The departments of work are: An academy, a junior college (consisting of the first two years of college work), a Bible school, a commercial school and a school of music. The present faculty consists of Noah Calvin Hirschy, A. B., D. B., president of the college and instructor in Greek and Biblical languages and literatures; Daniel F. Jantzen, instructor in German and English; Edmund J. Hirschler, A. B., instructor in mathematics and physics; Eva M. Hinman, A. B., instructor in Latin and history; Guy C. Latchaw, Ph. B., M. B., instructor in piano, voice and harmony; Isaiah B. Beeshy, M. C. S., business manager and principal of the commercial school; and Adolph E. Mehl, teacher of commercial branches.

### SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

The commissioners, in session December 1, 1834, granted the petition of the people of Shawnee to set off township 4, range 6, as a separate township from the Hog Creek Reservation, under the name "Shawnee"—the name of the tribe of Indians who lived in this locality on the advent of the whites.

The first meeting was held December 13, 1834, in the log house of Ezekiel Hover, when Griffith Breese, Joseph Hover and Benjamin Reed were elected trustees and Ezekiel Hover, clerk. The list of voters contained 12 names.

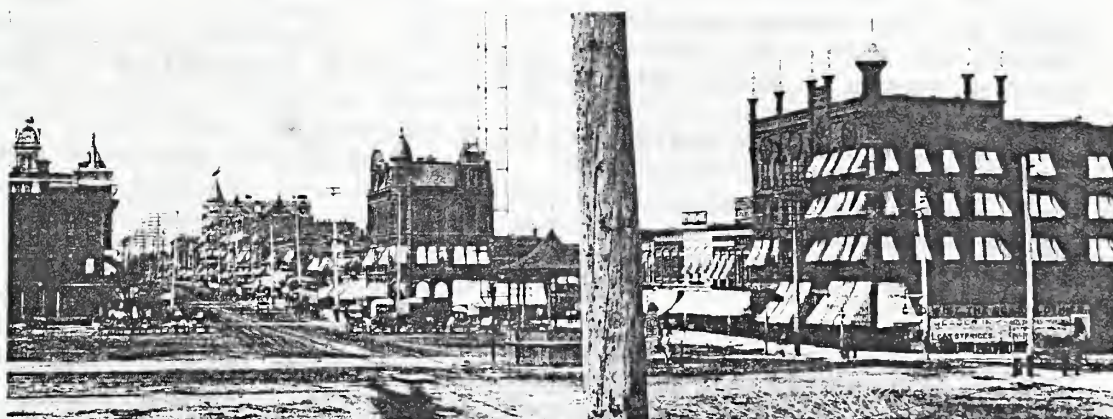
In 1848 the southern tier of sections was attached to Auglaize County and in May, 1857, the northeast quarter of section 1 was attached to the new township of Ottawa. Almost the entire territory now embraced in







McCULLOUGH LAKE, McCULLOUGH PARK, LIMA



NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, LIMA, SHOWING NORTH MAIN STREET  
(The building to the right is the Lima House)



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LIMA, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE COURT HOUSE





Shawnee township (excepting a half-mile strip of the western sections and a quarter-mile strip of the eastern sections) was included in the Indian reservation of 25 square miles named in the treaty of September 29, 1817, and was organized under Chief Pht or Fallen Timber and Onowaskemo or Resolute Man.

The following are the names of the Shawnees to whom the Hog Creek Reservation was assigned, many of whom resided at the village where the Council House was built, afterwards the Ezekiel Hover farm. Each Indian owned about 500 acres of land. Pe-aitch-ta (Pht), Orero-i-mo or Little Fox, On-a-was-kine, Pama-thaw-wah or George Williams, Wapes-ke-ka-ho-thew, Pa-haw-e-ou, Shin-agaw-ma-she, Ne-quakka-buch-ka, Pe-lis-ka, Ketu-che-pa, La-wet-che-to, E-paun-nee, Ka-nak-hih, Joso or Joseph Parks, Law-noe-tu-chu or Billy Parks, Shaw-na-ha, Way-ma-tal-ha-way, Ke-to-aw-sa, She-she-co-pea, Le-cu-seh, Quilna and Quedas-ka. These were the males residing on Hog Creek in 1817 and numbered about 21 at the time of their removal in 1832.

There is only one village in the township—Hume, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district and splendid oil territory. The value of the oil production has raised the tax duplicate very materially. In 1904 the property valuation of Shawnee township was \$2,778,705, with a tax rate of 14.9 mills. The rate of taxation is the lowest of any township in the county. This township has the finest roads in the county and as good as any in Ohio.

*Pioneers.*—The first settlers on the Indian reservation of Hog Creek were: Griffith Breese, who settled on section 10 in November, 1832, with his family and resided there until his death in 1848; George Coon, Sr., who settled on section 11 in 1832 and died in 1877; William Denniston, who settled on section 11 in 1832, and Thomas Flynn, who settled on section 12 the same year. John Dowling, Joseph Hover, Ezekiel Hover and Emanuel Hover came in 1833. Joseph Hover settled on section 1. Ezekiel Hover took possession of the Indian farm and completed, for the

use of his family, the Council House on the plan which Fallen Timber had adopted in 1831 when the building was commenced. Charles Adgate Hover, great-grandson of Ezekiel Hover, was born in the old Council House. He is living on his farm in this township.

Ezekiel Hover's farm was often the headquarters of the warriors during the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. Here Blue Jacket and other chiefs often met Blackhoof in consultation. Many French met here during the campaign of General Wayne. The Indians planted an orchard about the village and the trees grew to remarkable size. One which was three feet in diameter and 10 feet in circumference was standing until very recently on the property upon which the Children's Home is now located. For years the Council House and the apple trees were the only relics of the Shawnees and now they are gone.

Benjamin Reed, Samuel Sprague, the De-corseys, Edwardses, Fritzes, Adgates, Roses, Hales, Daniels, Lowries and Boyers may also be named among the pioneers of Shawnee township.

One of the most distinguished families of the township is that of the Ruslers. Hon. William Rusler, who so ably represented Allen County in the State Legislature, 1894-96, still resides on the old farm in Shawnee township. Many of the pioneers have passed away. Elihu Reed, who recently died (1906), was a son of Benjamin Reed, who came to this county in 1831.

*Schools.*—During the winter of 1834-35 the first school of Shawnee township, a subscription school, was taught by Maria Hover in a cabin formerly the home of Pht just northwest of the Shawnee Council House. In 1837 a schoolhouse was erected on section 11 and school was taught by Constant Southworth. In 1884 there was school property valued at \$11,000 and 478 pupils enrolled. In 1904 the school property was worth \$20,000 and there was an enrollment of 362. There is no special school district in the township. The teachers of the Shawnee township schools in 1904-05 were: S. R. Miller, Hazel Kephart, A. D. Staup, C. A. Rusler, Ethel Zurmehly, C. C.





Hefner, Alma Madden, M. L. Mayer, B. J. Carleton, Cloyd Strawbridge, Frank Smith and Orpha Howard.

*Churches.*—There are two Methodist Episcopal churches in Shawnee township: One, Shawnee Chapel, part of the Cridersville circuit, with Rev. W. R. Burton as pastor; and one at Hume in the Allentown circuit with Rev. H. E. Elliott as pastor. There is a Lutheran Church called St. Matthew's in Shawnee township where Rev. C. H. Eckhardt, of Lima, has been pastor for 27 years.

*Removal of the Indians to Kansas.*—As the time for the removal of the tribe to Kansas came nearer and nearer, the Shawnees were observed to grow more dull and listless. With the arrival of David Robb and D. M. Workman among them, they realized truly that they must leave their old hunting-grounds forever, and with this realization each lodge entered on a special method of making the occasion memorable. Many surrendered themselves to despair, and plunged into a course of dissipation; others, with more regard to the legends of the tribe, collected their trophies, articles of the chase, domestic utensils, and even leveled the mounds of the burial grounds of the tribe. This accomplished, the sub-agents, Robb and Workman, gave the order to proceed on that long Western journey, and 700 members of the Shawnee family, with half that number of Senecas, moved toward the West in September, 1832, and traveled until Christmas of that year, when they camped on their Kansas reservation. In 1833, 50 left for Kansas. A large number of the Indians visited among other tribes until 1833 and 1834, revisited their old home on the Auglaize and next followed the Western trail.

John McIlvain and James B. Gardner went with the Indians as far as the Mississippi, the former accompanying those of Lewistown and the latter those of Wapakoneta. The route was by way of Greenville, Richmond and Indianapolis. The Indians commenced to assemble in September, 1832, and mounted their horses, and such as had wagons seated themselves, while the government teams hauled their provisions and clothing. Many of them

bid a sad adieu to the hunting-grounds and graves of their fathers. All things being ready, their high priest, bearing a large gourd and the bones of a deer's leg attached to his neck, led the advance. At the moment of starting on this journey, the high priest sounded the trumpet three times, repeated the signal when halting at night and followed this course until the tribe settled on their Kansas reservation.

When the Indians arrived at Greenville, they encamped at Tecumseh's Point and remained a day or two to take a final farewell of that place, so dear to their memories as the home of their fathers and the scene of so many Indian assemblies and heroic exploits. They had before them a journey of over 800 miles across the open prairie, in an uninhabited country.

About one-fifth of the tribe remained at Wapakoneta and among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky until the spring of 1833. The Indians arrived at their new home about Christmas, 1832. Gardner accompanied them to the Mississippi and turned back, when Joseph Parks, a half-blood Quaker, who had the job of removing them, conducted them safely to their new home. They at once proceeded to raise cabins, split rails and make fences, but were very short of provisions, and had to depend largely upon such game as they could find.

Col. George C. Johnson, of Piqua, writing in 1874, relates the following story of the burial of Blackhoof: "The Shawnees never bury their dead until the sun is in the tree-tops, late in the afternoon. On such occasions they generally select six pall-bearers, who carry the corpse to the grave and place it therein, the grave being two and a half or three feet deep. When the Chief Blackhoof was buried in 1831, it was in the Indian manner; the corpse was wrapped in a clean, new Indian blanket, and a large quantity of new fine goods, consisting of calico, belts and ribbons, was placed about the deceased, who was laid upon a new, clean slab, prepared for the purpose. His gun, tomahawk, knife and pipe were by his side. All the Indians present were in deep distress,



having their clothes hanging loosely about them, their hair down on their shoulders, and were painted after the ancient manner. The chiefs sat about smoking, looking in solemn silence upon the remains of the great chief who had led the tribe for nearly 100 years, had been their faithful counselor in peace and war, had been present at Braddock's defeat, 76 years before, and for nearly a century had been in all the expeditions against the 'Long Knives.' "

For some months before their final departure, the young men of the Shawnees, and the middle-aged, who had not abandoned their old customs, were engaged in a round of dissipation brought on by the mean tricks of wicked traders to cheat the Indians out of every dollar of property they could obtain. Whiskey, that bane of the Indians, was largely distributed among them by traders; in fact, all decency was violated by the wretches who dealt in fire-water. The better portion of the Shawnees were engaged for weeks in religious ceremonies, dances and amusements preparatory to their departure. They carefully leveled the graves of their dead, and removed all traces of the same.

*Personal Reminiscences.* — William D. Breese was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 30, 1823, came to Shawnee township with his father, Griffith Breese, in November, 1832, and settled on section 10, part of an old Indian farm, where he found two orchards containing about 40 apple trees each. There were at that time about seven Indian cabins scattered over the land, which had evidently been the site of a Shawnee village. His father purchased about 240 acres at about \$4 per acre. The Indians had generally gone West some months before his father located on section 10.

The following pioneers, according to Mr. Breese's account, came to the township at an early day: Ezekiel Hover, Joseph Hover, Charles Rose, Benjamin Reed, Benjamin Davison and Mr. Sprague. At that time the people were occasionally visited by preachers, mostly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preaching was generally in the pioneer cabins. Rev. James B. Finley was one of the first

preachers, and is well remembered by many of the old people. The first church built in the township was by the Lutherans, on section 27, on the banks of Little Hog Creek. Griffith Breese, the father of William D. Breese, died in 1848, aged about 50 years, and his wife Mary died in 1852, aged about 62 years.

William U. Hover, son of Joseph Hover, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 20th day of June, 1825, and came with his father's family and settled on section 1, Shawnee township, in the spring of 1833. The trip was made with ox teams and consumed 17 days. The Shawnees had removed from that region about one year before his arrival, and before Mr. Hover had located his farm. There were, however, a few Indians who remained and hunted with the Wyandots until their removal in 1843. Many of the Shawnees came back in 1834 and visited the graves of their ancestors in and about the old village on section 11, before their final departure to the West. Many years after they came back and dug in many places for hidden relics and the bones of their people. They seemed to regret their removal to the West, and often viewed the localities most dear to their younger days, finally bidding adieu to the Indian hunting-grounds. Joseph Hover, father of William U. Hover, died in 1844, aged about 54 years. He left four sons—Joshua, Cyrus, William U. and James A.—and a daughter, deceased.

The early settlers found it very difficult to obtain grinding, owing to the scarcity of and great distance to the mills. Their people were often compelled to go, on such occasions, to Sidney, a distance of about 32 miles. Daniel Hindel and Abel Tompkins owned the first mill on the north borders of the township. It was built in 1834-35. It was a great accommodation to the sparse settlers, and was resorted to by many of the pioneers.

Of the three Hover brothers—Ezekiel, Joseph and Emanuel, who settled in Shawnee township—none survives. Descendants of Ezekiel Hover reside on the farm included in the old Indian village, where the remains of the chief Pht were buried, and where the old Council House stood until recently. The Hov-





ers originally all came from Washington County, Pennsylvania.

James A. Hover was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1828, and came to this county with his father, Joseph Hover, in 1833. When they arrived, they stopped a short time in a cabin near the Council House. His father soon put up a cabin of his own and moved into it, afterwards building the first frame house on the river in Shawnee township. After the father's death the old homestead was divided between James A. and William U. Hover, both of whom are now deceased. James A. Hover was married April 6, 1852, to Isabel Ferguson, who died May 1, 1862. Three children were born to them—Cyrus Adgate, Ida May and Alma A. In March, 1865, Mr. Hover married Nancy Dobbins. They had one child—Clinton A.

George Coon, Sr., who was born in Pennsylvania, came to Shawnee township from Belmont County, Ohio, in 1832, and located on section 11. He was among the earliest settlers, and found a large number of Shawnee Indians still in the country. He came from Bellefontaine by the way of what is now Westminster and Lima, to section 11 in Shawnee township. It was all in woods at that time, and there were no roads except Indian trails. When he came, his neighbors—Isaac Boyer, Samuel Sprague and Dye Sunderland—were very much scattered. He was soon joined by William Denniston and family on the same section; and, soon after, by Thomas Flynn, an Irishman, who settled near him on section 12. The first cabin had been occupied by a Shawnee Indian family. The forests seemed to have been often burned over by the Indians, and the young trees to have grown within the last 50 years. The first preachers spoke in the cabins of the settlers. The usual place for speaking was at the house of Mr. Coon. The earliest preacher remembered was Thomas Hicknell, a Winebrennerian. A congregation was formed and a church built about 1840, in Allentown. Mr. Coon and many of the early settlers were compelled to attend the mills of Piqua and Cherokee to obtain grinding, over mere paths in the forests.

He often went to the government mill built by the Quakers at Wapakoneta, and sometimes changed to St. Marys, and finally to Lima. He died in 1877, aged about 93 years. His children were: Betsy, Wesley, George, Abigail, Margaret, Amy, Isaac and Tobias.

#### SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

This township is the smallest township in Allen County, containing only about 23 square miles. It is fractional, having been taken from Mercer and Van Wert counties. It is about 14 miles from the great reservoir in Mercer County which contains 25,000 acres of land. The Miami and Erie Canal forms the eastern boundary of the township.

Jennings Creek is the principal stream and it enters Marion township in section 12, township 3, range 4. In the northern part of the township the rocky conformation furnishes good stone for burning, so the manufacture of lime has become an important industry. There are a few stone quarries. The principal occupation is farming and the production of oil. Spencer township in 1905 led the townships of Allen County in oil production. It was the scene of the early production and the last few years have seen renewed operations.

Under the organic act of 1848 the northeastern quarter of Salem township in Mercer County and the eastern half of Jennings township in Van Wert County were added to Allen County under the name of Spencer township. Sections 7 and 18 of Amanda were added to the new township.

Jennings township as originally laid off June 2, 1834, comprised township 3, range 3, and township 3, range 4 east. Salem township was established in December, 1836, and organized in January, 1837. The survey was made in 1819 by Captain Beardsley, government surveyor, and its settlement was begun in 1825. The new township was named "Spencer" after Col. William Spencer, of Newark, Ohio, who was a member of the State Board of Public Works in 1848 and who was an ardent supporter of canal building. Charles C. Marshall was justice of the



peace at its organization, Abram Huff was clerk, and Solomon Wyatt, M. D., acted as treasurer.

In 1904 the total valuation of property in Spencer township was \$369,601, with a tax rate of 19.9 mills.

*Pioneers.*—Previous to 1833 there were no permanent settlements in this part of the county. In 1834 the first land buyers came in. The first village was Hartford, but this place ceased to exist when Spencerville was founded. The two Fultons practiced medicine in Hartford as early as 1836. Drs. Price, Gray and Wyatt preceded Dr. Campbell at Spencerville. In 1856 Dr. Harbison arrived, but instead of practicing medicine he became one of the pioneer merchants.

The late Charles C. Marshall, having located in Salem township upon the erection of Spencer township, continued to reside there until 1846, and in 1847 was elected justice of the peace, his time of service extending until 1853, having filled the office two terms. In 1857 he was elected Representative from Allen County to the Ohio Legislature, and having served two years declined a second nomination by his party. In 1861 he was nominated and elected to the State Senate, and again having served two years declined a re-nomination. After the expiration of his term as Senator, he removed to the growing town of Delphos, where in 1865 he was elected justice of the peace; thenceforward until his death he continued to serve, being reelected every three years. In the early history of this section of Ohio, his father, Samuel Marshall, and himself were the mail carriers between Piqua and Defiance. Letters for the first settlers were brought to Fort Amanda by them, and left there for distribution.

The first settlers in the township, as shown by the original entries of land from 1834 to 1850, were as follows: 1834—Jacob Peterbaugh, T. B. Van Horn, Benjamin P. Southworth, George Young, Joseph Brown, Solomon K. Brown, James Mark and Samuel Forver; 1835—Henry S. Wykoff, Frederick Marquand, Dennis Davenport, Simon Perkins and Isaac N. Skillman; 1836—E. W.

Schon; 1843—William Tyler; 1845—John Hockenberry, Guilford D. Coleman and Jacob Hittell; 1846—Casper Smith and John Mitgen; 1847—Lewen Davis, Andrew Coil and Peter Kephart; 1848—Joseph Osborne, Thomas Lockhead, James W. Jones, Alexander Counts, William H. Webb, John Dehart, Daniel Smith, Merritt Harvey and George W. Reese; 1849—Daniel W. Hall, David B. Mercer, Oswald Sheeter, James Oard, Joseph Walters, Henry Barnes, Samuel Purdy, James May, James May, Jr., Samuel L. Sweeney, David Carey, Jr., Conrad Norbeck, Samuel D. Bush, William Bice, Philip Place, David C. Brown, Anthony Santo, Jesse Coil, William McCollister, Jacob Geckel, Joseph Moorehead, James Delaney, Martin Post, Jesse Bowers, Christian Brecht, Royal D. Hooker, Samuel Youkey, Edward Purdy, Robert Maxwell, Ozias W. Purdy, Ellis J. Bayman, John G. Vaughn, William Jones, Elizabeth Suman, Evan B. Jones, Thomas T. Jones, Madison L. Boyer, Philip Herring, Thomas Farmer, John Coil, Daniel O. Evans, John Pritchard, Berry Smith, John H. Duffey, Thomas J. Fair, Samuel Cook, Bowen Dunham, Calvin L. Starr, Peter Field, Frederick Gonkle, David Archer, Margaret Rench, Elias Harter, William Hummell, John McMullen, Martin Bope, Francis J. Lye, Charles C. Marshall, Robert D. Hood, Robert Adams, Thomas McKenna, Timothy Shaffer, Rachel Archer, David Sheets, George Sheets, John Price, Sarah Brown, Phebe Smith, Elinor Peterson, Ezekiel Clark.

*Churches.*—In Spencer township there is one Methodist Episcopal Church in the Spencerville circuit—Olive Chapel, with Rev. W. S. Worthington as pastor—and Zion Chapel in the Elida circuit.

*Schools.*—The schools of Spencer township were slow in being organized. At an early day there were schools along the borders of the township, both subscription and common schools. The pupils enrolled in 1884 were 212; in 1904, 164. Following were the teachers in 1904-05: C. Z. Morey, Elmer Wilkins, M. V. Purdy, C. M. Moorman, Katie Cremean and Florence Thew.





## SPENCERVILLE

Was platted in 1845-46 by Conover, McConnell & Tyler, of Dayton, who bought a tract of 350 acres of land and built their first mill at the lower lock. In 1880 the population was 532, and in 1884, 800; in 1890, 1100 and in 1905 more than 2,000, so the growth has been steady and substantial. In the last 15 years the oil industry has been constantly growing.

The act of incorporation was passed in 1867 and the first election was held that year, at which J. C. Campbell was elected mayor; Merritt Harvey, recorder; Jacob Dehart, treasurer; W. H. Orcutt, marshal; William Moorman, Henry Staub, W. P. Dehart, J. M. Watts and A. C. Harter, councilmen.

The Miami and Erie Canal was the first means of communication Spencerville had with the surrounding country. In 1878 the narrow gauge Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was built and in 1882 the Chicago & Erie, a trunk line, and now the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, from Dayton to Delphos, runs through Spencerville.

The first brick block erected in Spencerville was the Town Hall, and the second the dry goods store of Lambert Y. Cochran.

In 1881-82, J. H. Dunathan, ex-commissioner of Auglaize County, moved his general store from Deep Cut to the present site of Tracy & Wolford's store opposite the Keeth House. John H. Taft, a leading merchant, bought Dunathan out and he now has the largest store in Spencerville with branches at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, all of them the outgrowth of the Dunathan store.

Spencerville has long had excellent schools. The buildings are well kept, and the people are much interested in the advancement of education. At commencement time the entire town is alive with enthusiasm, and every one seems ready to lend a helping hand to the cause.

In 1884 the valuation of school property in Spencerville was \$8,000; in 1904, \$30,000.

There were 289 pupils enrolled in 1884; in 1904 there were 501.

Following is a list of the teachers and the superintendent for 1904-05: C. A. Graham, superintendent; Thomas J. Class, G. C. Scheetz, Dora B. Hover, Minona McDermott, Ella Williams, Flora Berryman, Mae Hover, Minnie Henderson, Bertha Carolus, Grace Schemp, Ella Bolton and Clara Nocka. Thomas J. Class became superintendent in 1905.

## SPENCERVILLE AND ITS VARIED INTERESTS.

By Dr. William Roush.

Spencerville is a thriving town of over 2,000 inhabitants, located in the southwestern part of Allen County in Spencer township on the Miami and Erie Canal. A trading post was first established here at the time the canal was being built (1843). It kept up a slow and steady growth with the establishment of schools and churches and other business enterprises, such as the needs of the community demanded, until about 1890 when the population had reached about 1,100. At about this time natural gas and oil were found in paying quantities and with the development of the oil field, which has been one of the best in Allen, or any adjoining county, the town has doubled in population and in business interests.

Educational interests have been well looked after by those who have had the management of the schools in charge. The school building (a view of which appears elsewhere in this work) is a large 14-room brick building in which was installed recently a modern hot-water heating apparatus and much valuable scientific equipment for up-to-date teaching. The following is a list of the superintendents since 1876, viz.: E. D. Haines, Gideon Ditto, H. F. Hooper, N. Coghlan, C. Z. Morey, Israel Williams, C. R. Carlo, D. C. Henderson, N. H. Stull, I. M. Cochran, C. J. Foster, C. A. Graham, and at the present time (1906) Thomas J. Class, with the following corps of assistants, viz.: E. S. Holton, G. C.



Sheetz, William Carolus; Charles Henderson, Ella Bolton, Minnie Henderson, Mae Hover, Bertha Carolus, Ida Diehl, Hazel Kephart, Grace Schemp and Jeannette Cochrun. A four-year course of study for the High School was adopted beginning with this year, also a nine-month term.

The following is a list of the churches with their present pastors, viz.: Methodist



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SPENCER-VILLE.

Episcopal Church, Rev. C. B. Cramer; Christian Church, Rev. C. C. Ryan; Baptist Church, Rev. W. H. Gallant; German Reformed Church, Rev. Philip Steinhage; German Methodist Church, Rev. Ernest Werner; St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Rev. J. J. Beucler, of Van Wert; and one mission, with J. Thomas, as pastor.

The business interests of the town at present are represented and conducted by the following people:—

The financial concerns are the Citizens' Bank and the Farmers' Bank. Both are co-partnership concerns with a combined wealth back of each of at least \$300,000. The Citizens' Bank is capitalized at \$12,000 with deposits of \$200,000. The stockholders are I. B. Post, president; H. S. Smith, Dr. J. R. Welch, J. R. Cochrun, George Becker, Silas

Jacobs, W. A. Reynolds, Martin Monfort and Ira B. Post, cashier. The Farmers' Bank is capitalized at \$10,000 with deposits of \$140,000. The stockholders are John N. Bailey, president and cashier; A. N. Bailey, assistant cashier; Michael Dietsch, A. D. Akin, John Lauer and William Bailey.

The dry goods merchants are Lambert Y. Cochrun, John H. Taft & Brother, and Tracy & Wolford. The clothiers are Philip Goldberg and Carr Brothers, both of whom carry an exclusive line of up-to-date gents' furnishing goods.

There are seven groceries in all, owned and conducted by A. L. Gamble, E. L. Halter, P. F. Neidhart, Harter Brothers, John Whyman & Son, F. E. Dixon and Tracy & Wolford, who carry a line in connection with their dry goods department. In the hardware line the town has two of the finest and most complete stores in Northwestern Ohio, owned and run by Wolford & Berry and Hart & Henry. Charles Pohlman conducts a large tin-shop and carries a large stock of stoves. Theo. Eysenbach & Son carry a large stock of furniture, stoves, tinware and musical instruments of all kinds. The grain dealers are Robert Kolter, who runs a grist-mill and sells his product in all the adjoining towns and counties; and Clutter, Long & Wetherill, who have a grain elevator at the junction of the C. & E. and the C., H. & D. railroads, which is conducted by J. F. Wetherill, a member of the firm.

S. W. Kemp, the hay merchant, has large sheds here with a capacity of at least 200 carloads and this only represents a small part of the business which is carried on in about 16 counties in Northwestern Ohio. He devotes his entire attention to the work and is the largest buyer and shipper direct from the farmer to be found in the State. We have two excellent boot and shoe stores that carry large and exclusive stocks. They are owned and run by Louth & Sisler and Wein & Wetherill. J. M. Beard and H. C. Richardson each conduct fine drug-stores with extensive stocks of goods, including wall paper, books, etc. W. A. Reynolds, the lumber merchant, runs





a sawmill and has one of the largest and most extensive lumber sheds and yards in this section of the State. Messrs. J. F. Hosler and Sheets have recently located a sawmill here and are doing a large business in buying timber and shipping lumber. They have already purchased timber enough for two years regular work. James Cochrun and J. E. Wilson each handles coal, fuel, cement, etc. The Oil Well Supply Company and the National Supply Company both have good stores at this place. The combined sales of the two stores during the past year amounted to about \$100,000.

F. C. Snow is the owner and editor of the *Journal-News*, a weekly newspaper of large circulation. He is also engaged in job printing.

In addition to the above we have two good hotels, three restaurants, four barber shops, two millinery stores, two good livery barns, one machine shop, three blacksmith's shops, two bicycle repair shops, two jewelry stores, two attorneys, J. N. Bailey and R. R. Kennedy; four doctors, J. R. Welch, William Roush, L. R. Pence and I. C. Stayner; and, last but not least, C. B. Miller, the undertaker, who has an excellent business.

I might add, as a matter of general interest to our town, that the tax duplicate of our corporation is about \$325,000; that our total indebtedness is about \$8,000, which is on bonds sold for school and electric light purposes. The town owns its own electric light plant and it is giving service equal to any other in the State, and at the lowest rate of any city or village in Ohio, so far as we know.

#### SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This division of the county takes its name from the number and productiveness of the sugar-maple groves of early days. Here the Indians of Charloe and of Shawnee made their spring encampments, and from this district they obtained their year's supply of maple syrup and sugar.

The area of the township is 24 square miles.

The Ottawa River flows north through the western sections of the township. Sugar Creek waters the eastern part of the township, while the streams known as Pike Run, Rabbit Run, Taway Run, Beaver Run, Dog Run, Toad Run, and Honey Run afford water to all parts of the township.

The township was set off in 1831 as a division of Putnam County. At that time it was known as congressional township 2 south, range 6 east. James Porter, Daniel Gray and William Turner were the first trustees; Abram Sarber, clerk; Benjamin Clevenger, treasurer, and Obéd Martin, justice of the peace. Under the reorganization of 1848, the north tier of sections belonging to original township 3 south, range 6 east, or German, were added to the south half of township 2 south, range 6 east, or Sugar Creek, and organized under the name "Sugar Creek."

Sections 1 to 18 inclusive, which formed the north half of the original township of Sugar Creek, still belong to the township of that name in Putnam County.

There was a little mill built on Sugar Creek by Benjamin Clevenger about 1832, the second by Peter Rhodes on Hog Creek in 1837. Some of the early settlers went to Cherokee, some to Piqua and some to Wapakoneta for their milling. The first carding was done at the machine of John East, in German township. For leather and salt they went to Lower Sandusky or Fremont.

Until within a very few years there was no railroad in the township; now the Columbus & Lake Michigan Railroad, the road built by B. C. Faurot, traverses the township and there is a railway station at Gomer. There is a postoffice there, though the rural route from Lima delivers mail to most parts of the township.

The valuation of the property in Sugar Creek township in 1904 was \$644,397, with a tax rate of 20.6 mills.

The Gomer Methodist Episcopal Church belongs to the West Cairo circuit and Rev. M. C. Wisely is the pastor.

*Schools.*—As early as 1833 a subscription school was opened by William Ramsey and



attended by 15 pupils. In 1884 the school property was valued at \$4,000; in 1904, at \$11,000. In 1884 there were enrolled 343 pupils; in 1904, 233. The following is the list of teachers for the township for 1904-05: Oscar Holtzapple, Thomas G. Humphreys, Effie Sidner, Homer Nihiser, Roy Wilkerson, Clyde Ludwig, Adam Brenneman and George W. Craig.

#### HISTORY OF THE WELSH SETTLEMENT OF GOMER, SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

(For this article we are indebted to J. R. Jones, who has translated the history of the settlement, dating from 1832 to 1867, which was written in Welsh by the late Josiah Jones, and has added a history of the settlement from 1867 to January, 1906.)

It is very important for the first settlers and pioneers of all townships and churches to keep a chronological account of all things that transpired in the early days of the old pioneers of every settlement in the county, as well as the history of the churches in the early days.

The first settlers of Gomer were Thomas Watkins, James Nicholas and David Roberts, who came here in the fall of the year 1833. They came in wagons from Paddy's Run (now called Shandon), Butler County, Ohio, and settled near where the village of Gomer now stands. They built themselves log cabins and like all pioneers suffered much hardship and privation. There was no road at that time, only the trails of the Indian running zigzag through the woods. Their chief paths were where they crossed the Ottawa where Pike Run enters the river. Their camp was close to where the residence of Joseph Watkins now stands. There was no canal, or railroad, in the country. Delphos was not in existence and there were but a few small houses in Lima.

In the year 1834 and the following year, John Watkins, Evan Jones, John R. Jones and their families came here and there soon followed Joseph Griffiths, Thomas G. Jones, John D. Jones, David Evans, Rowland Jones, David Morgans, John Evans and John Stephens and their families.

In the year 1835 the first public religious services were held in the neighborhood in the Welsh language and the number attending was only seven. In this meeting it was resolved to meet and hold prayer, meetings in Thomas Watkins' log house and Sunday-school in Rowland Jones' log house—prayer meeting in the morning and Sunday-school in the afternoon. Meetings were held regularly this way for four years. Beginning in the year 1839, John Thomas, of Lima, formerly of Llanidloes, North Wales, would occasionally preach for the Welsh church at Gomer.

Mr. Thomas was for many years a school teacher at Lima and served two terms as auditor of Allen County. His preaching and services were considered very valuable to the few members that were here at that time and his memory is very dear to the old pioneers that are living, as Mr. Thomas was the first preacher of the Welsh settlement.

The first log church was built in the year 1839. Joseph Griffiths, his wife, his son Thomas, his two daughters—Mrs. Thomas G. Jones and Mrs. John Watkins—and Mrs. Thomas Watkins and Mrs. John Stephens were very faithful in starting religious services at that time.

Joseph Griffiths, Sr., and John Stephens were chosen deacons or elders of the church. In a short time Mr. Stephens left for Pittsburgh and Thomas Griffiths, who was an excellent young man full of religious zeal, was appointed to fill his place. He loved the Lord and the church, but when everything looked prosperous for the little church, he was found dead in the woods under a tree that he had been cutting down.

Soon after this Rev. B. W. Chidlaw came to the neighborhood. The greater part of Mr. Chidlaw's life was spent in organizing Sunday-schools in Ohio and other States of the Union. He traveled thousands of miles on horseback through the wilderness of Ohio. Mr. Chidlaw preached in Thomas Watkins' barn. The few old settlers that are now living remember with pleasure that time and the sermons that were preached in the barn. His





visit to Gomer was a great blessing. Mr. Chidlaw was an excellent preacher in Welsh and English, and was one of the most faithful and powerful Sunday-school organizers in the United States.

In the year 1839, the two brothers, Revs. John and Rees Powell, visited the neighborhood and also Rev. Morris M. Jones, of Radnor, Delaware County, Ohio, come to Gomer and held services. Mr. Jones' visit proved to be of great benefit to the church. His preaching revived it and put more life into its members. The church at this time gave a call to Rev. John Powell and he consented to become their pastor but he was taken very sick at this time and was unable to accept the call.

In the year 1841 a log church was built in Gomer. The land was given by James Nicholas on very liberal terms and the old pioneers worked faithfully to complete the log church and it was considered a well-finished building at that time.

The members of the church were increasing by this time, newcomers arriving from Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Wales. William and Thomas Roberts, John D. Jones and their families, came at this time, making 15 members in the church and about 30 in the Sunday-school.

In the year 1844 Rev. D. W. Jones was installed as minister of the church. Mr. Jones had to labor under a good many disadvantages. The church was small, with not many members and they had to work hard to clear their lands and to pay for their holdings. They had to live very savingly but through all disadvantages Mr. Jones was very faithful and diligent. The church prospered under his ministry. It suffered a great loss in the year 1844 by the death of Mrs. Joseph Griffiths (mother of Thomas Griffiths, who was mentioned before). It could be said of her that the success of the church was her greatest delight. She prayed much for the success of the church in the village and the pouring of the Holy Spirit on the Gomer church. She was a great help to her husband, who was one of the deacons of the church. The following

lines are a faithful tribute to this good woman:

*Yn Y Deml 'r oedd ei thrigfa  
Negis Anna deca ei dawn;  
Os gallai, byth ni chollai oedfa  
Na boreuddydd na phrydnawn.*

Mr. Jones' ministry was successful and the membership increased in 1845 to 51.

In the year 1848, William Jones (father of Dr. R. E. Jones) and his family from Tawelfan, North Wales, and Richard Breese and his family from North Wales, came to the neighborhood and bought farms. The following year Robert Griffiths came, and these families were faithful, diligent workers in the Lord's vineyard. The addresses and prayers of these newcomers were very affective. Before this time they had classes in the study of the English Bible, but after these families came the children studied the Word of God in the Welsh language.

At this time, Rees Griffiths, of Delphos, assisted in the religious services on Sundays, and his labor and faithfulness proved a blessing to the church, especially in the service of song and in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Griffiths died at Spencerville, Ohio, about the year 1850.

About the middle of the year 1850, Rev. D. W. Jones gave up charge of this church and left the neighborhood, leaving the church in a better condition than it was when he took charge of it.

The church was without a pastor for two years and during this time several new settlers came into the neighborhood and amongst them came in October, 1850, Josiah Jones (Josiah Brynmair) and his family from North Wales, father of Thomas Henry Jones (the present treasurer of the county) and Llewellyn and Martha Jones, of Gomer. Mr. Jones was a man of many talents and a good Welsh scholar. He was a literary man and a fine poet. Many of his poems and hymns are found in the Welsh hymn books and are sung in the Welsh churches everywhere at the present time. It was as natural for him to compose a hymn as it is for water to run down hill. His fervent addresses and prayers proved



to be a great help in different ways to the church of Gomer. He was the secretary of the church for many years and his careful records of the church preserve the history for future time. He was the author of a very complete "History of the Welsh Church and Settlement" (written in the Welsh language) from the first settlers down to the time of his death in the year 1887 and it is from his history that the facts and dates contained in this sketch have been copied. He also was deacon in the church.

In 1850 Rev. M. M. Jones, of Radnor, Delaware County, Ohio, came to preach one Sunday and 14 were admitted to the church that day.

During the years 1850 and 1851 the church increased in numbers rapidly so that at the end of the latter year there were 130 members. In this year the church appointed Josiah Jones, Joseph Griffiths and Richard Tudor, deacons as the other two deacons, William Jones and Joseph Griffiths, Sr., were getting along in years.

In the year 1852 the church gave a call to Rev. James Davies, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be their pastor and he began his ministry in June, 1852. He labored faithfully and diligently for eight years and in his time a brick church was built—in 1854. During his ministry 50 new members were added to the church by confession and 84 by letter.

In this year (1852) a Sunday-school was started in Leatherwood about three and a half miles west of Gomer, a branch of the Gomer church. This was kept in Samuel Roberts' residence till a new school was built and the trustees of the township gave them permission to hold their meetings in it.

In the year 1854 Joseph Griffith, Sr., one of the old deacons and a strong pillar of the church, died; his good and religious wife having died 10 years prior. He had done much service for his church and the Redeemer.

*Bendithied Duw ci hil ai had  
A rhan yn ngwlad gogoniant.*

In the year 1856 Thomas G. Jones and

Richard Breese were appointed deacons, and in the year 1857 Gwyllim Williams and his family came here from North Wales. Very soon after he settled in Gomer, he was appointed deacon, as one of the old deacons, William Jones, was getting along in years. Mr. Williams was an able and very religious man, being very faithful to his church and taking part in all religious meetings.

In the year 1860 Rev. James Davies surrendered the church and in 1861 the church gave a call to Rev. John Parry, of Big Rock, Illinois, and he accepted. In this year a new frame church was built at Leatherwood.

Mr. Parry was very successful in his two years' ministry and well thought of throughout the community. The church increased in numbers; in two years 42 new members, seven "backsliders" and 18 by letter were added. But Mr. Parry was cut down in the prime of his life, after a few days' sickness, by lockjaw caused by stepping on a rusty nail. It was a great shock to the church and the community to lose him so suddenly.

In April, 1862, Samuel Roberts, of Leatherwood, was appointed a deacon, as the cares of the deacons were increasing. After Rev. John Parry's death, the church had supplies for about two years and in 1865 the church gave a call to Rev. John M. Thomas, of Paddy's Run, Ohio, and Mr. Thomas accepted, commencing his ministry in April, 1865. Mr. Thomas' ministry brought increased life to the church. Two new Sunday-schools were organized during the first year of his ministry—one in the eastern part of the settlement and one north of Gomer—and 90 members were added to the church. The church had 300 members in 1868.

Ebenezer Davis' services were very valuable to the church and his earnest and enthusiastic addresses at church service and prayer meetings were always greatly appreciated, especially in the service of song. He was often called on to officiate on funeral occasions, but his part in the service of song was pre-eminent. He was a fine leader and an able composer. The young people of the church, through his efforts and instructions,





became fine singers and the vocal singing in the Gomer church became noted.

His sons—Dr. John Davis, of Gomer and E. F. Davis, of Lima—inherited the musical talent of their father. Dr. John Davis (deceased) was a man of fine musical talent. He was leader of the Gomer church choir for many years and was considered among the best conductors of choral singing in the country. The Gomer choir under his leadership captured the first prizes at the Welsh Eisteddfods for many years. Dr. Davis was a faithful worker and supporter of the Welsh church. He was a master in the musical profession as well as in the medical.

A good many others could be named as useful men in the church and community, such as Thomas Owens, John Evans, Thomas Roberts, David Thomas, Ellis Francis and many others. W. W. Williams was a very useful man to the church in many ways and was very liberal of his means in supporting it and many other good institutions. There are hundreds of good men and women of the Welsh Congregational Church of Gomer resting from their labors in Tawelfan Cemetery—men that were useful to society, church and all good causes. "May they rest in peace."

The Welsh Congregational Church of Gomer has had many eminent and noted men since it was organized. Rev. John Jones, of Shrewsbury, England, minister for about two years. Rev. David Jones, D. D., was at the head of the church for about eight years. During his ministry (in 1873) a large new edifice of stone and brick was built, with a large lecture room where the Sunday-school and the weekly meetings are held. This edifice cost over \$15,000, and it was at a time when material and wages were low. Our next minister was Rev. Mawddwy Jones, from North Wales. He served for about seven years and the next minister was Rev. William Meirion Davies, of Caermarthen, South Wales. After Mr. Davies' ministry of nearly eight years Rev. R. Lloyd Roberts, D. D., became pastor and served for about three years. During the ministry of Mr. Roberts (in 1902), the Gomer church was remodeled,

the floor elevated and the seats arranged in circular form. The church is lighted with acetylene gas and heated with hot-air furnace. The improvement cost over \$4,000. In 1904 a new church was built in Leatherwood (a branch of the Gomer church), which is modern in all respects. This church is lighted with acetylene gas and heated with hot-air furnace and cost \$8,000, all paid for at the time of dedication.

The present minister is Rev. William Surdival, who is an excellent preacher and a fine scholar. He is a hard worker in the Lord's vineyard and very proficient in Welsh as well as in English. The services Sunday mornings are in Welsh; for the sake of the young people of the church the services on Sunday evenings are in English, as many of the young people cannot take part in the Christian Endeavor Society and the Y. M. C. A. in the Welsh language. By all appearances, when the old Welsh pioneers are gone to their rest, the services of the church will be all in English. The land in Sugar Creek township is so valuable that the Welsh immigrants cannot purchase improved farms, and the tide of the Welsh immigration must go West where, in the future, they can buy homes for less money.

In one way it is a sorrowful thought that the pure Welsh language has to die in this country. It is a fine, original, poetic language, as old as Gomer of the Old Testament; every word has its own meaning and there is no need of hunting lexicons for words as one has to do with the English language and I am glad that the colleges and universities of Wales are studying the old, pure, sweet language. Far be the day when the old Welsh language will be forgotten!

There are a good many other persons that were faithful through their life to the Welsh Congregational Church that died during the last five or ten years or more, such as Cadwalder Jones, William J. Jones, Richard W. Jones, Richard Price, Edward Peate, Sr., Joseph Watkins, Edward Jones, Richard J. Morgans, John P. Morgans, Evan Williams, Zachariah Evans, Daniel Evans, Evan J.



Davis, William J. Williams, Humphrey Tudor, John Bebb, Rowland Whittington, Thomas R. Jones, John E. Jones, Evan W. Jones, Israel Jones and many others who were valuable members of the church and liberal with their means in supporting and in building the new church and parsonage.

Also in the Leatherwood church have been such useful men as Evan Humphreys, Sr., Evan P. Humphreys, Jr., John B. Davies, David Evans and his sons, John and William Evans, Lewis Hughes, Richard Evans, John Humphrey, Richard Breese, Richard Arthur, John Bebb, David Robinson, Richard Roberts and Samuel Roberts, William Peate, Richard Paul, John Richards, Thomas Williams and many more, all of them faithful workers in the Lord's vineyard. Hoping that the present and future generations may follow the example of the old pioneers as good citizens of the United States and in religious work, let the motto of the young people be "Excelsior!"

In 1901, the Methodist church called "Hedding" was moved to Gomer and remodeled; there they have preaching every other Sunday. It cost after it was remodeled about \$3,000.

In 1902 the Presbyterians bought a lot and built a neat frame church at a cost of about \$5,000. It is furnished in the modern style, is heated by a furnace and is lighted with acetylene gas. Rev. John Roberts (Welsh) is their pastor. Mr. Roberts, who is in the prime of life, is an energetic man, and works diligently to build up the church. They have good congregations every Sunday and they have purchased a parsonage for the minister.

The village is well supplied with places of

worship and the residences are all comparatively new and well finished in modern style. It is considered by travelers that, according to its population, Gomer is one of the finest and best kept villages in the State. Long may the village of Gomer keep that good name!

The following persons have been faithful in sustaining and building up the Welsh church to its present state: David J. Roberts (deceased) and his wife, who was one of the first white persons born in the township; Thomas J. Edwards and his faithful wife; Thomas W. Evans and W. L. Jones and their families; Llewelyn Jones and his sister, Martha E. Jones; Thomas J. Griffith and his faithful wife; Jeremiah Jones and his wife and musical daughters; William J. Edwards; John, David and Richard Price, sons of Jacob Price; Mrs. Margaret Thomas and Evan D. Thomas; the family of Lewis Griffiths; Edward Peate, Jr., his talented sister Anne, and their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Peate, now past her 90th year; John G. Roberts, present leader of the church music and his family, all of whom are fine singers. The present deacons of the church are: Evan Thomas, Josiah Edwards, Isaac Jones, Owen A. Jones, Thomas J. Watkins, W. W. Roberts, John Price and Thomas W. Jones, who is also church secretary. Dr. R. E. Jones, since his coming to this place in 1848 has been always faithful and in the lead in all that would help to build up the church and for the welfare of the community. A sketch of his life appears in another part of this volume. There are many others whom memory fails to recall. The Welsh people are located in all parts of Allen County, and wherever found they are good citizens and prosperous in their business or calling.





## CHAPTER VIII

### ECONOMIC FORCES

*The Soil of Allen County—Agricultural Resources—An Interesting Comparison of Counties in Northwestern Ohio—The Climate of Allen County—The Streams—The Beautiful "Swinona"—Springs—Botany—Archaeology—Zoology—Some Birds of Allen County—Geology—The Glacial Drift—The First Oil-Well in Allen County—The Second Oil-Well—The Trenton Series—The Trenton Limestone, as a Source of Oil and Gas in Ohio—Strata Traversed by the Pioneer Well at Lima—The Oil Industry—Treasures of Monte Cristo—An Investment of \$160,000,000—Effects of Oil Wealth—Production of Oil in the Lima Field—Wells Completed in the Ohio-Indiana Field in 1905—Oil Companies of Lima.*

On the north, Allen County is bounded by Putnam County, on the south by Auglaize County, on the east by Hancock and Hardin counties and on the west by Van Wert County. The entire county was originally a part of the old Black Swamp, for the most part of it is very level land, and has no great elevation. The altitude of Lima is 263 feet above Lake Erie, while that of Delphos is 188 feet above Lake Erie. According to Dr. Edward Orton, the late State geologist, the greatest elevation in the county is at a point near Westminster—1,032 feet above tide-water.

The soil is a deep, black loam of almost inexhaustible fertility. In the vicinity of Lima the soil is not so rich, being largely composed of clay and sand.

The area of the county as originally designed in 1820 was 543 square miles, but portions of it were given over to neighboring counties, so that it has to-day 405 square miles.

In 1902 the valuation of property in Allen County, as shown by the tax duplicate, was \$23,164,758; in 1903, \$25,272,589; in 1904, \$26,252,045.

The Pennsylvania and Erie railroad systems pass through the county from east to west; the Toledo, Detroit & Ironton and the Great Central (C. H. & D.), from north to south; the Columbus & Lake Michigan north-

west to southeast; a branch of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, from north to south through the western part of the county; the Lake Erie & Western, northeast to southwest, and the Northern Ohio, across the northern part of the county. Traction lines cross the county through the county seat in four directions. The railroad facilities of Lima are of such a magnitude that it is possible to take a train in any of 44 counties of the State, which will carry you directly into Lima without change of cars. Only two counties of the State have better railroad facilities than Allen. The means of transportation, railroads and highways, are fully discussed in other chapters. The entire county is underlaid with the Upper Silurian limestone of the Helderberg or water-lime group. Excellent cement is now made from this limestone, and it is the source of material for the roads of the county.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

A comparison of the counties of Northwestern Ohio, as to products of the field, will be of interest here. The following table, prepared from the report of the Department of Agriculture of Ohio for 1903-04, shows what staple products these counties produced in 1903:



COUNTY	Busheis Wheat	Busheis <sup>s</sup> Oats	Busheis Corn Shelled	Busheis Irish Potatoes	Tons Hay Other Than Clover
Allen .....	324,217	302,810	1,062,426	43,545	16,948
Defiance....	150,951	637,513	1,114,482	79,895	33,935
Hancock ...	509,804	418,634	1,897,955	90,660	27,845
Hardin.....	303,581	485,710	1,186,468	144,427	23,147
Henry.....	335,378	694,690	2,283,889	70,510	16,414
Logan.....	372,444	402,906	1,444,022	39,931	18,964
Mercer.....	450,140	659,469	1,644,644	52,150	14,104
Paulding ...	153,925	776,817	2,016,302	42,460	21,523
Putnam....	525,643	407,647	2,481,147	88,075	20,855
Van Wert..	322,420	581,858	1,623,894	41,852	29,386
Wood.....	453,687	1,318,483	2,924,860	118,026	34,181
Total.....	3,902,190	6,686,537	18,680,089	812,531	257,302

In addition there was harvested a large amount of rye, buckwheat and clover.

The same report furnishes statistics as to the vast quantity of vegetables produced and sold, and shows that Allen County in 1903 produced 5,350 tons of clover hay, 465,905 pounds of butter and 609,139 dozen of eggs.

In 1903, 98,840 acres were under cultivation, 44,915 acres in pasture, 27,141 acres in forest and 3,826 acres were lying waste.

#### THE CLIMATE OF ALLEN COUNTY.

The climate of a country governs its products, as well as its people. History shows that

the most favored portion of the world, all things considered, is a zone, extending around the globe, only a few degrees in width north and south of the 40th parallel of north latitude. Within this zone the world's greatest events have transpired, and here have lived the largest number of the world's greatest men and women. Allen County is in this zone.

F. Y. Davis, a noted observer and a meteorologist, says: "Some years ago when I furnished data on meteorology for the government, I got reports on the weather from different parts of the country and found that Allen County compared most favorably with other parts of the continent, and the tables, which I send and which can be relied on as correct, show that, for an even temperature and a sufficient quantity of rain distributed through the 12 months of the year, Allen County is in a highly favored part of the country."

Mr. Davis has kindly furnished the following data, obtained from his records of 25 consecutive years, taken at his home near Lima. The table shows in degrees and tenths of degrees the average temperature in Allen County for each month of the 25 years ending December 31, 1905:

YEAR	MONTH											
	JANY.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1881.....	20.2	26.6	32.0	44.9	66.3	68.4	73.6	76.4	78.1	56.3	39.6	25.1
1882.....	28.7	38.4	40.1	52.0	53.7	66.9	68.6	73.7	64.2	56.8	42.6	27.8
1883.....	23.3	29.7	34.0	48.8	62.0	71.0	73.0	68.6	63.3	55.1	44.3	31.7
1884.....	18.1	31.7	37.7	48.9	60.7	74.8	75.2	71.5	69.7	58.5	36.7	28.7
1885.....	21.9	19.1	27.9	51.6	61.7	66.7	75.4	72.4	68.6	52.0	41.6	32.9
1886.....	24.3	29.8	40.1	57.8	63.8	74.1	74.0	74.1	68.5	54.6	39.8	23.8
1887.....	27.1	36.1	37.9	60.4	67.0	72.8	79.6	70.2	66.8	54.3	41.7	29.8
1888.....	24.6	30.9	34.0	51.4	61.9	72.3	74.7	73.3	63.8	49.7	44.7	35.9
1889.....	34.7	26.8	44.4	52.1	62.6	67.9	75.7	73.3	66.3	51.7	43.4	48.6
1890.....	39.6	40.2	35.9	52.2	63.4	71.2	76.9	70.8	64.0	55.7	46.3	31.7
1891.....	33.2	36.9	34.9	54.9	60.8	72.2	70.6	68.1	69.8	54.2	40.9	41.7
1892.....	26.3	36.4	36.1	49.0	63.4	75.4	77.3	76.2	56.9	57.6	30.6	32.0
1893.....	28.7	30.4	42.5	50.7	62.3	70.2	77.0	74.5	62.5	59.1	43.2	35.4
1894.....	35.2	29.5	47.7	53.1	64.3	73.6	78.9	71.5	69.9	53.3	38.9	37.1
1895.....	35.9	20.6	25.8	53.5	57.4	75.3	75.5	74.1	69.9	49.9	41.3	35.5
1896.....	31.0	29.5	34.4	56.9	68.7	72.6	76.3	72.1	65.8	50.3	43.1	33.7
1897.....	29.6	33.7	42.5	48.6	56.3	58.4	78.2	69.0	67.5	59.0	42.1	31.8
1898.....	33.2	32.4	44.2	48.5	61.5	72.6	76.3	74.0	69.2	53.8	38.9	29.1
1899.....	27.1	20.9	36.0	55.0	62.1	70.5	74.1	74.1	62.1	57.8	44.7	30.3
1900.....	30.0	25.6	32.3	49.6	63.7	69.2	72.7	77.9	68.9	60.5	38.2	31.4
1901.....	28.8	21.9	27.7	46.9	56.6	71.7	81.0	73.0	63.8	57.9	39.1	27.6
1902.....	27.9	23.8	40.1	46.1	62.1	67.7	73.8	68.5	61.7	57.7	49.9	28.0
1903.....	30.7	29.8	45.2	50.4	64.1	65.8	74.0	73.4	67.3	53.5	53.7	24.8
1904.....	20.7	22.7	39.6	44.8	60.9	68.4	75.7	68.6	67.2	54.3	43.0	28.2
1905.....	24.3	21.0	44.9	50.4	63.7	74.8	75.5	75.3	69.2	50.4	39.6	32.4





The following table shows the total number of days in each year in which rain or snow fell during the 25 years ending December 31, 1905:

Year	Rain or Snow	Days	Year	Rain or Snow	Days
1881	R	91	1894	R	86
1881	S	40	1894	S	28
1882	R	108	1895	R	58
1882	S	32	1895	S	26
1883	R	108	1896	R	98
1883	S	44	1896	S	24
1884	R	90	1897	R	89
1884	S	40	1897	S	30
1885	R	99	1898	R	71
1885	S	32	1898	S	24
1886	R	83	1899	R	67
1886	S	44	1899	S	27
1887	R	105	1900	R	75
1887	S	37	1900	S	27
1888	R	94	1901	R	69
1888	S	32	1901	S	36
1889	R	94	1902	R	84
1889	S	30	1902	S	27
1890	R	99	1903	R	72
1890	S	33	1903	S	28
1891	R	96	1904	R	88
1891	S	27	1904	S	42
1892	R	106	1905	R	92
1892	S	38	1905	S	31
1893	R	73			
1893	S	46			

The total precipitation (rain and melted snow and hail) in Allen County for the 25 years ending December 31, 1905, was 84 feet 9½ inches, divided among the 12 months as follows: January, 90.3 inches; February, 97.3; March, 102.5; April, 87.0; May, 111.5; June 100.8; July, 84.7; August, 76.9; September, 56.8; October, 54.8; November, 81.9; and December, 73.0.

#### THE STREAMS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

While this county is not noted for either the number or the great beauty of its streams, yet for historical purposes they cannot be omitted. The Auglaize River is one of the historical streams of Ohio. Its name is syn-

onymous with the names of great Indian chiefs, bold fortifications, lasting victories and disastrous defeats. Along its sedgy banks marched the serried columns of Wayne and St. Clair; through its dark ravines the dusky warriors of Tecumseh fought; on its bank one of the earliest forts in all Northwestern Ohio was erected—Fort Amanda—and there, too, was a shipyard and a national cemetery. The United States government began business at this point for here was the first postoffice. In the days of "Auld Lang Syne," the Auglaize was a navigable stream, capable of floating heavy laden flatboats, pirogues and scows, but in the present time it is greatly reduced in size, because of the very complete drainage of the country.

This stream has its source in Hardin County, flowing through the townships of Auglaize, Perry, Amanda and Marion, thence curving through the counties of Putnam, Paulding and Defiance, it enters the Maumee at Defiance. In the angle formed by the union of these two streams was located Fort Defiance.

The Ottawa River, which flows through Lima, has also an interesting history. The name is fully explained in another chapter, and the very interesting account of the pioneer poet whose ear for harmonious sounds was so noted is given below. The Ottawa River has its source in the "Great Marsh" of Hardin County and flows through the townships of Jackson, Bath, Ottawa, Shawnee, German and Sugar Creek, entering the Auglaize River in Paulding County.

Important among the smaller streams of the county are Riley Creek, Sugar Creek, Plum Creek, Cranberry Creek and Dog Creek.

#### THE BEAUTIFUL "SWINONIA."

There died at Findlay, May 12, 1856, at the age of 68 years, Andrew Coffinberry. He was born in Virginia and came to Mansfield, Ohio, about 1808. After the second war, with Great Britain, he studied law at Mansfield with John M. May, and then for nearly half a century he practiced in nearly all of the counties of Northwestern Ohio, beginning with their



organization. He was, says Knapp, conspicuous among the old-time lawyers of the Maumee Valley, and beloved by his professional brethren and by all with whom he came in contact.

He obtained the sobriquet of "Good Count Coffinberry" by reason of his kindly nature, genteel address and extraordinary neatness of dress. When traversing the circuit from county seat to county seat, the journeys always being on horseback, he carried a considerable apparel. From his resemblance to the German count or baron Puffendorf, he was sometimes called "Count Puffendorf." Many comical stories are told of him.

In 1842 the Count came before the public in the role of a poet in a small volume printed by Wright & Legg at Columbus. It was entitled "The Forest Rangers: A Poetic Tale of the Western Wilderness in 1794, connected with and comprising the march and battle of General Wayne's army, and abounding with interesting incidents of fact and fiction, in seven cantos."

The scene of the book is of course the Black Swamp region, the Maumee country, wherein the words of the poem:

Mustered strong the Kas-Kas-Kies,  
Wyandots and the Miamies,  
Also the Potawatamies,  
The Delawares and Chippewas,  
The Kickapoos and Ottawas,  
The Shawanoes and many strays  
From almost every Indian Nation,  
Had joined the fearless congregation,  
Who after St. Clair's dread defeat,  
Returned to this secure retreat.

The main subject is the story of the capture, captivity and final rescue of the maiden Julia Gray and the wedded Nancy Gibbs. The poem gives personal narratives, dialogues, Indian speeches, drinking-songs of Wayne's soldiers, death-songs of savages, etc. It also describes natural scenery wherein Hog Creek for the purposes of euphony appears under the name "Swinonia," thus:

From Blanchard to Swinonia, he  
Hied o'er to see, who there might be.

To make it true to nature the illiterate frontier characters speak their own vernacular in doggerel rhyme. For instance, Mrs. Nancy Gibbs, who states her "maiding name was Nancy Jarred," in describing her courtship by Gibbs, says:

His ways was all so drefle nice,  
What maiding could reject the splice?

The book stretches out for 200 pages, and in such a curious conglomeration of intensely realistic jingle, and, as a whole, is such a strange eccentric conception that any allusion to it in the presence of those acquainted with it seldom fails to bring a twinkle in their eyes. His old friends on the bench and at the bar, and they were a host, at the time of its appearance, now nearly half a century gone, enjoyed it hugely, for it brought the good Count and his oddities so vividly before them.

For the foregoing article on Count Coffinberry and the beautiful "Swinonia," we are indebted to the account found in Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio."

#### SPRINGS.

Most springs are fed by meteoric waters in the form of rain and snow, that percolate into the soil and accumulate at some depth in the strata. This accumulation is known as ground water, and its upper surface, which is called the water level, coincides more or less closely with the surface of the ground, receding from it, however, under the hill crests and approaching it closely under the valleys. When the side of a valley is steep, or its floor is much depressed, the ground water may come to the surface and escape as a spring.

Springs may also be formed by the percolating waters encountering an impervious layer of clay or cemented sand which retards their further descent, causing them to follow this dense stratum, until they emerge on some hill slope. Springs of this character are more or less dependent on rainfall. All water, in penetrating the soil and rocks, even if at no great depth, becomes more or less charged with dissolved mineral and organic matter, as





by reason of its carbonic acid it possesses marked solvent powers. Spring waters therefore commonly contain various solid substances in solution, such as carbonate, sulphate or muriate of lime, salts of soda, potash, magnesia, and iron, or more rarely silica. When the quantity of dissolved solids is unusually large, the spring is termed a mineral spring, and is often utilized for medicinal purposes.

Underground waters may collect above an impervious stratum, which does not appear at the surface, and escape by slow percolation through the overlying strata, forming a marsh or swale. To such marshy tracts occurring in the arid regions of California, Arizona and Mexico, the name *cienaga* has been given.

*Mineral Springs.*—The springs of the county, some of which produce mineral water, are found chiefly in Bath, Shawnee, Richland and Marion townships. The water flows directly from the waterlime rock, which is charged with its current from the Niagara formation. On sections 7 and 8, Bath township, white sulphur springs are the rule rather than the exception; while the artesian wells at Bluffton, Lima and other points afford a good supply of water strongly impregnated with valuable chemical properties.

In almost any portion of the county water for domestic purposes may be found at a depth of from 10 to 30 feet. In Spencer, Amanda, the southern portion of Marion and part of German and Sugar Creek townships, a good supply of excellent water is found on penetrating the bed-rock; while in the northern part of Marion township on the Van Wert ridge, water is found in the gravel above the modified drift. The drift in Ohio is very largely the source of well water, and of springs.

The famous old sulphur spring on the Lamison farm has long been noted in the annals of the county. Its destruction by the ruthless hand of commerce is referred to in the beautiful poem of C. W. Westbay in Chapter VI. The beautiful spring at the Children's Home in Shawnee township is a source of pleasure and comfort, not only to the children of the home but to many weary travelers, and

the great flowing sulphur spring on the Spencerville road west of Lima is well worth a visit. These springs have great economic usefulness and enhance the value of the land upon which they are located.

#### BOTANY.

All the trees and shrubs indigenous to Northwestern Ohio are found in Allen County in the highest state of botanical development. Among the leading trees, those named in the following list attain the limit of growth here: Beech, sugar maple, white oak, sycamore, shag-bark hickory, white ash, flowering dogwood, American elm, prickly ash, red oak, blue ash, June berry, thorn, swamp white oak, honey locust, water beech, black walnut, iron wood, black willow, mulberry, basswood, cottonwood, buckeye, burr oak, large-toothed aspen, plum, swamp maple, black ash, Kentucky coffee bean, black cherry, trembling aspen, sumach, black thorn, balm of Gilead, pin oak, pawpaw and a species of butternut.

The flora of the county comprises no less than 400 genera, embracing about 900 species.

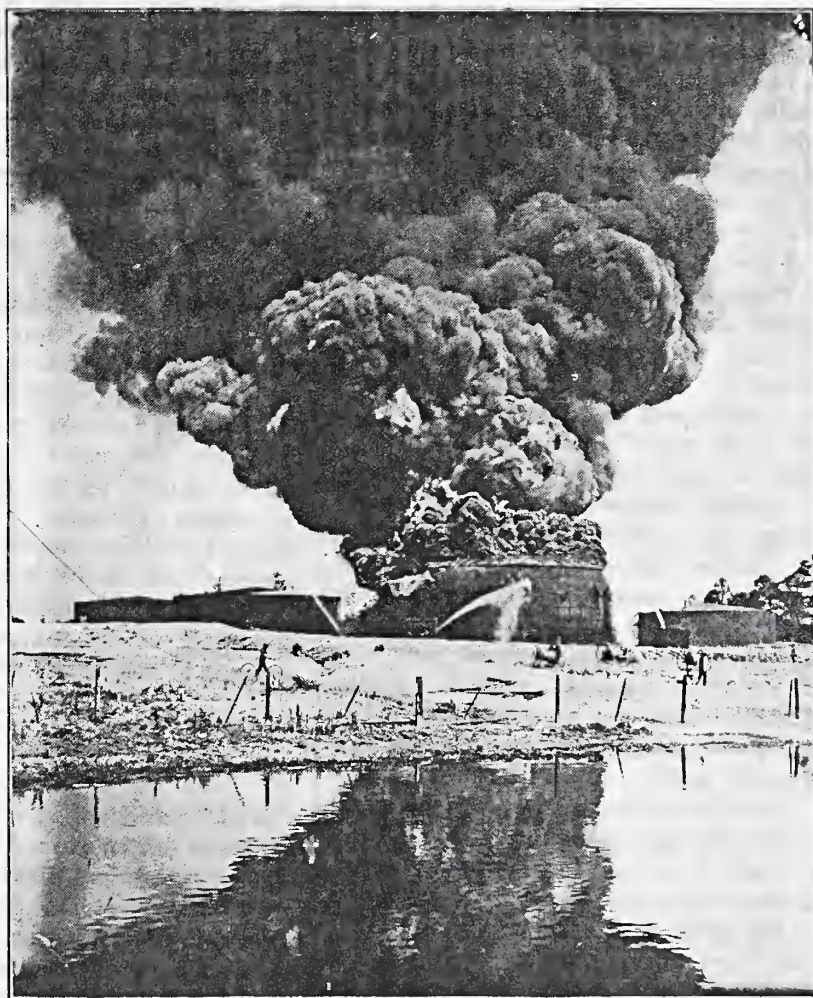
#### ARCHAEOLOGY.

It has been said that no portion of Ohio is without its souvenirs of that mysterious race called the Mound-Builders. In this county stone hammers, axes and chisels have been found. Flint spear-heads and stone figures have been unearthed, and many are of the finest quality.

In the excavations made in water-lime and Niagara conformations, prints of leaves and tracks of animals unknown to our present botanists and geologists have been discovered. Fossils are found in both hard clay and rock. Remains of the megalosaurus and lesser lizards, the megalonyx or great sloth, mastodon, dinotherium and other huge animals known to us only by their gigantic fossil remains, have been exhumed in various parts of the county. Traces of the Mound-Builders are found along the streams.

The burial mounds of the Indians, resid-





A 35,000-BARREL TANK OF BURNING CRUDE PETROLEUM  
(The tank had been struck by lightning; it has been shot by the cannon to save the oil)  
*Courtesy of Lima Times-Democrat*





ing in Allen County in the early years of its settlement, were leveled by them in 1832-33, before their migration Westward, as noted in a previous chapter.

#### ZOOLOGY.

This county, like others of Northwestern Ohio, was fully stocked with all the animals and reptiles of the Western wilderness. In 1831 the larger animals were numerous, as is evidenced by the fact that during that year a deer made its appearance in the streets of Lima. The elk was not an inhabitant at this time, though little doubt can exist of his stay here up to the close of the first quarter of this century.

The bear and panther were old residents of the district, and regular visitants for many years after the settlement of the county was begun. The wolf continued to make the county his home until about 1860, so also was the red deer an old and friendly neighbor of the pioneers. The wild-hog roamed through the county as late as 1833. A hundred species of fur-bearing animals could be found in the primeval wilderness, a hundred species of beautiful birds in the forests, while the marsh and creek and river and forest and opening were inhabited by venomous reptiles. With the departure of the Indians, all the large animals as well as the most dangerous of the reptiles disappeared.

#### SOME BIRDS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

By Paul J. Stueber.

We may accept as true Professor Morse's estimate of the value of birds to the scientist; we need not question their importance in the economics of Nature, but we are still far from recognizing the possibilities of their influence upon our lives. An inherent love of birds is an undeniable psychological fact, which finds its most frequent expression in the general fondness for cage birds. If we can learn to regard the birds of the woods and fields with all the affections we lavish on our poor captives in their gilded homes, what an inexhaustible store of enjoyment is ours.

It is not alone the beauty, power of song, or intelligence of birds which attract us, it is

their human attributes. Man exhibits hardly a trait which he will not find reflected in the life of a bird. Love, hate; courage, fear; anger, pleasure; vanity, modesty; virtue, vice; constancy, fickleness; generosity, selfishness; wit, curiosity, memory, reason—we may find them all exhibited in the lives of birds. Birds have thus become symbolic of certain human characteristics, and the more common species are so interwoven in our art and literature that by name at least they are known to all of us. Shakespeare makes over 600 references to birds or bird-life. If we should rob Wordsworth's versés of their birds, how sadly mutilated what remained would be!

But why leave a knowledge of birds to poets and naturalists? Go yourself to the field and learn that birds do not exist solely in books, but are concrete, sentient beings, whose acquaintance may bring you more unalloyed happiness than the wealth of the Indies. John Burroughs understands this when he writes of the study of birds: "There is a fascination about it quite overpowering. It fits so well with other things—with fishing, hunting, farming, walking, camping out—with all that takes one to the fields and woods. One may go blackberrying and make some rare discovery; while driving his cow to pasture, hear a new song, or make a new observation. Secrets lurk on all sides. There is news in every bush. What no man ever saw before may the next moment be revealed to you. What a new interest the woods have! How you long to explore every nook and corner of them."

Human friends may pass beyond our ken, but our list of acquaintances in the bird world increases to the end and shows no vacancies. The marsh the blackbirds loved may become the site of the factory, but no event on the calendar is more certain than that in due time and place we shall hear the tinkling chorus of the epauleted minstrels rising and falling on the crisp morning air.

\* \* \* Time may come when never more

The wilderness shall hear the lion roar;

But, long as the cock shall crow from household perch

To rouse the dawn, soft gales shall speed thy wing,

And thy erratic voice be faithful to the spring!



The woods of our youth may disappear, but the thrushes will always sing for us, and their voices, endeared by cherished associations, arouse echos of a hundred songs and awaken memories before which the years will vanish.

Whether your object be, to study birds as a scientist or simply as a lover of Nature, the first step is the same—you must learn to know them: with patience and practice the identification of birds is a comparatively easy matter, and in the end you will name them with surprising ease and certainty. There is generally more character in the flight of a bird than there is in the gait of a man. Both are frequently indescribable but perfectly diagnostic, and you learn to recognize bird friends as you do human ones—by experience.

If the people of dear old Allen would find themselves early some spring morning in a tree-dotted meadow with a reed-bordered pond or stream surrounded by woods, rolling uplands and orchards, they would in all probability see a great number of the below mentioned birds:

*Zenaidura macroura* (Linn.); Mourning Dove (Male).—Upper parts olive grayish brown; forehead vinaceous, crown bluish slate color; sides of neck with metallic reflection, a small black mark below the ear, tail feathers like back, outer ones banded with black and broadly tipped with ashy white; breast vinaceous; belly cream-buff. Length 11.85. Width 5.72.

Nest, a flat structure of small twigs rather loosely put together on lower branches of a tree, generally within 10 feet of the ground; rarely on the ground. Eggs, two or three have been found, white, 1.07 x .83.

Doves resemble wild pigeons, but are much smaller, and their rapid flight is accompanied by the whistling sound of the wings, while the flight of the wild pigeon is said to be noiseless.

The sweet, sad call of the male has won for the species its common name; it consists of several soft coos.

These notes are uttered slowly and tenderly and with such apparent depth of feeling, that one might easily imagine the bird was

mourning the loss of his mate, instead of singing a love song to her.

*Megascops asio* (Linn.); Screech Owl (Rufous Phase).—Small size, about like a robin; ear-tufts conspicuous, about an inch in length; upper parts bright rufous, finely streaked with black; under parts white; toes rather scantily feathered; eyes yellow.

Nest in hollow trees, woodpecker holes, etc. Eggs, 4 to 6 or even 8 and 9, white subspherical.

When night comes one may hear the screech owl's tremulous wailing whistle. It is a weird, melancholy call, welcomed only by those who love Nature's voice, whatever be the medium through which she speaks.

*Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.); Belted Kingfisher (Adult Male).—Upper parts bluish gray; wings with small white spots, most of the feathers tipped with white, tail feathers with numerous spots and broken bands of white; a white spot before the eye; throat white, this color passing on to the sides of the neck and nearly meeting on the back of the neck; a band across the breast, and the sides bluish gray. Length 13.02. Width 6.17. Bill 2.00.

Nest, in a hole in a bank, about six feet from the entrance. Eggs, five to eight, white, 1.34 x 1.05.

The shores of wooded streams and ponds are the chosen haunts of the kingfisher. Silently he perches on some limb overhanging the water, ever on the alert for food or foe.

The kingfisher hunts after the manner of the fish hawk. In passing over the water it needs only the glint of a shining fin or scale just beneath the surface to catch his watchful eye. On quickly moving wings he hovers over the place, waiting only a fair chance to plunge on the unsuspecting fish below. Emerging from the water with his prey in his bill, he shakes the spray from his plumage, and, with an exultant rattle, flies away to some favorite perch.

*Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.); Red-Headed Woodpecker.—Head, neck, throat, and upper breast deep red; upper back, primaries, bases of the secondaries and wing-coverts, bluish black; rump and upper tail coverts





white; tail black, feathers more or less tipped or margined with white; lower breast and belly white.

In the immature bird, the red head and neck of the adult is replaced by mixed grayish brown and fuscous; lower breast and belly white, more or less streaked or spotted with fuscous. Length 9.75. Width 5.52.

Nest generally in a dead tree. Eggs four to six; when fresh, a beautiful pinkish white, but after incubation a glossy white.

*Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.); Blue Jay.—Upper parts grayish blue; under parts dusky whitish, whiter on the throat and belly; a black band passing across the back of the head down the sides of the neck and across the breast; head crested; exposed surface of the wings blue, the greater wing-coverts and secondaries barred with black and tipped with white; tail blue, all but the outer feathers barred with black, and all but the middle pair broadly tipped with white. Length 11.74. Width 5.14. Tail 5.19.

Nest, of rootlets, compactly interwoven, generally in a tree crotch. Eggs four to six, pale olive-green or brownish ashy, rather thickly marked with distinct or obscure spots of varying shades of cinnamon-brown, 1.10 x .85.

Like many men the blue jay needs the inspiration of congenial company to bring out the social side of his disposition. Household duties may perhaps absorb him, but certain it is that when at home he is very different from the noisy fellow who, with equally noisy comrades, roams the woods in the fall.

Yes, one may hear his "jay, jay" ring out on a frosty morning air in the city.

The blue jay is both a mimic and a ventriloquist. Besides an inexhaustible stock of whistles and calls of his own, he imitates the notes of other species, notably those of several different hawks.

*Cathartes aura* (Linn.); Turkey Vulture (Turkey Buzzard).—Recognition marks: Eagle size or less; naked red head; black plumage nearly uniform; soaring flight.

Nest in hollow trees, stumps or fallen logs, or in crannies of cliffs. Eggs, two, rarely

three, elliptical-oval, dull white, greenish or buffy white, spotted and blotched irregularly with rich dark brown. Average size 2.80 x 1.95.

*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linn.); Bobolink.—Our June fields and meadows echo with the bobolink's "mad music" as on quivering wing he sings in ecstasy to his mate on her nest in the grasses below. What a wonderful song it is! An inexpressible outburst; a flood of melody from a heart overflowing with the joy of early summer.

*Piranga erythromelas* (Vieill.); Scarlet Tanager (Male).—Bright scarlet, wings and tail black, under wing-coverts white. Nest, of fine twigs and weed stalks, seven to 20 feet up. Eggs, three to four, pale bluish white, with numerous rufous markings.

High among the tree tops of the cool green woods the tanager sings through the summer days. We are first guided to him by his call and song. They are peculiar, and both have a rare woodsy flavor.

*Rallus longirostris crepitans* (Gmel.); Clapper Rail.—*Fulica americana* (Gmel.); American Coot (Mud Hen).—*Actitis macularia* (Linn.); Spotted Sandpiper.—*Colinus virginianus* (Linn.); Bob White Quail.—*Colaptes auratus* (Linn.); Flicker, Yellow Hammer.—*Chordeiles virginianus* (Gmel.); Night-hawk.—*Chaetura pelagica* (Linn.); Chimney Swallow.—*Trochilus colubris* (Linn.); Ruby-Throated Hummingbird.—*Tyrannus tyrannus* (Linn.); Kingbird.—*Sayornis phoebe* (Lath.); Phoebe.—*Nyctala acadica* (Gmel.); Saw Whet Owl.—*Falco sparverius* (Linn.); American Sparrow Hawk.—*Accipiter cooperi* (Bonap.); Cooper Hawk (Chicken Hawk).—*Dryobates villosus* (Linn.); Hairy Woodpecker.—*Corvus americanus* (Aud.); American Crow.—*Agelaius phoeniceus* (Linn.); Red-Winged Blackbird.—*Sturnella magna* (Linn.); Meadow Lark.—*Icterus galbula* (Linn.); Baltimore Oriole.—*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus* (Ridgrv.); Bronzed Grackle.—*Passer domesticus* (Linn.); English Sparrow.—*Spinus tristis* (Linn.); American Goldfinch.—*Poocactus gramineus* (Gmel.); Vesper Sparrow.—*Melospiza fasciata* (Gmel.); Song



Sparrow.—*Chelidon erythrogaster* (Bodd.); Barn Swallow.—*Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.); Catbird.—*Turdus mustelinus* (Gmel.); Wood Thrush.—*Merula migratoria* (Linn.); American Robin.—*Cardinalis cardinalis* (Linn.); Cardinal.—*Sialia sialis* (Linn.); Bluebird.—

Material has been taken from the following texts: Chapman's "Handbook of Birds" and "The Birds of Ohio," by Dawson and Jones.

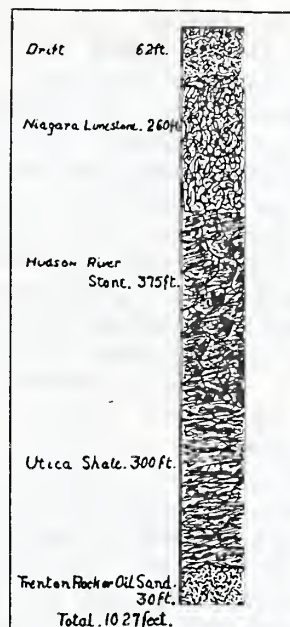
#### GEOLOGY OF ALLEN COUNTY.

Geology is one of the youngest of the sciences. It has not been studied a great number of years, but it is of very great value. In the early times, the clergy began a discussion of the rocks of the earth, and of the theory of the earth's formation. James Hutton, in 1785, sounded the first note of geology, when he said he saw "no traces of a beginning and no prospects of an end." This statement is now the foundation stone of the geological structure. It was based upon a thoughtful study and upon facts gathered from a wide range. Hutton's work was taken up by Smith, and made still more modern and forceful.

Sir Charles Lyell, who is sometimes called the founder of modern geology, gathered the results of former workers, added them to his own, and gave the world a splendid system, which he entitles "Principles of Geology." This work is still a classic. The wide interest in geological study caused the various governments to take up the subject, and the result in the United States is seen in the magnificent work of the United States Geological Survey, and of the survey of the various States which have followed.

The list of writers on geology now embraces such distinguished names as Agassiz, Darwin, Geikie, Lyell, Dana, La Conte, Tarr, Winchell, Prof. G. Frederick Wright and Dr. Edward Orton, the late distinguished State geologist of Ohio.

The geology of Allen County is interesting and instructive. On the surface, evidences are found on every hand that the old



Longitudinal Section of an Oil-Well.

Black Swamp once extended over its entire surface. The soil of the county is made valuable by the deposits from this old swamp, as well as from its natural richness. The geology of the county, however, is far more noted from the fact that vast oil and gas deposits are found beneath its surface. These deposits have sent the name "Lima Oil" to all parts of the world, and to-day Lima is the center of the greatest oil-producing country

in the world. These interests make a somewhat detailed account of the oil industry and the oil formation of the rock a necessity. We have tried to treat both fully and accurately. The accompanying design will show very clearly the structure of the earth as it is discovered by the drill. This design is intended to show in a graphic way the various strata through which the drill must pass, before it reaches the celebrated Trenton rock or oil sand, where the millions of barrels of valuable oil have been stored away by the Creator—all for the use of man.

The average depth of oil-wells in Indiana is 1,027 feet. The Trenton rock is drilled from 20 to 70 feet as the occasion demands, and it is in this porous rock that the gas, petroleum and salt water are found. The Niagara limestone, the first stone through which the drill passes on its downward course, is called the "drive." It sometimes reaches the enormous thickness of 450 feet, in which case it is almost impossible to penetrate it, and often causes great loss to the owner of the well. One oil man at Lima lost \$3,000 in attempting to drill a well through the drive some





400 feet thick. In such case, it was found necessary to abandon the work on account of the great thickness of this Niagara limestone.

While Allen county produces no coal, nevertheless the oil and gas are coal products, and for that reason a brief statement of Ohio coal interests will be of value here.

"Coal is a hard, black, mineral substance which forms the chief fuel of the civilized nations. It consists mainly of carbon, with a proportion of bitumen, and is the product of decayed vegetable matter that flourished on the earth many years ago. Heat and pressure were the chief agents in the conversion of this dead matter, and according as these prevailed different classes of coal were formed. The two great divisions of coal are the anthracite and bituminous. Anthracite contains the most carbon—sometimes as high as 98 per cent., and the least bitumen or volatile matter. Hence it is difficult to ignite and burns without any flame, though it emits the greatest heat of any. In England and elsewhere this is called stone coal. The great anthracite coal-field of this country extends through much of Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States. The geological process that made anthracite produced graphite at a further stage.

"Bituminous coal is found in almost every State, and is the cheaper and ordinary fuel of the people. Coal is mined from the beds or strata in which it lies deep in the earth. The mining is an important industry, employing many thousands of men, and very hazardous to those employed in it. Their chief danger is from the gas, called "fire damp," which gathers into corners of the mines, and, when ignited accidentally, causes terrible explosions. To guard against this danger, miners work with a safety lamp, one in which the light is covered with a gauze wire, so that nothing comes in contact with it. Besides its use for fuel, coal yields numerous products of value. When it is burned in air-tight retorts, at a high heat, its volatile matter is drawn off in vapor, leaving coke behind. This coke has no impurities and is used for smelting metals and several industries. The vapor when

cooled and purified, is our illuminating gas, the process of so cleansing it leaving a deposit of ammonia, water and tar. By distilling this tar, according to different methods, valuable oils are produced for lubrication and other purposes. Some of these oils are called benzoles, and are the source of aniline, from which many beautiful dyes of all shades of color are now produced, the blues and reds being the best known substitutes for indigo and cochineal. (Some 30 products of value are made from crude oil, at the Solar Oil Refinery in Lima.)

"Perfumes, soaps, inks, papers and many other articles of commerce are now colored by aniline, but its tints are not durable enough for fabrics of cost. Ammonia and its various compounds, so familiar for toilet use, are all derived from the ammonia water deposited with coal tar. Shale is the clay contiguous to coal beds, which has been subjected to the same pressure and absorbed some of their bitumen. When this is distilled at low temperature, paraffine oils are produced, used for making fine candles and as lamp oils. Jet is a hard, lustrous substance resembling coal, but capable of being carved and wrought upon like marble or ivory. It is found along the sea-shore in certain countries and is supposed to be the fossilized gum of the geological period. It is made into buttons and jewelers' ornaments of various kinds."

*Economic Geology.*—"A great number of geological products have economic value, and our industrial development of the present time is dependent upon these products. The investigation of these from the standpoint of their occurrence, origin and uses belongs to the economic geologist. Of the topics of economic geology, undoubtedly the most important is the soil. Its origin, distribution, variations in texture and chemical composition, and the means of bettering it and of properly utilizing it, are questions of high importance. Building products—the building-stones, cement materials, and clays—form a second important group; mineral fuels, including coal, natural gas and petroleum, a third group; and metallic products, including both



the precious and baser metals, form a fourth group. Besides these, there are many lesser products—the precious stones, abrasive materials, salt, gypsum, fertilizers, etc. The number of industries dependent upon this varied list of geological products, and the vital relation of several of them to modern civilization, show the value of a thorough and scientific knowledge of the nature and cause of their occurrence. It is the importance of this economic aspect of geology that has led governments, both State and national, to support expensive geological surveys. For a scientific study of economic geology, other aspects of geology must also be considered; consequently the whole field of geology has profited from the need of study of the economic aspect.”

#### THE GLACIAL DRIFT.

In Allen County, when the drill passes on its downward journey, usually the first 60 feet of earth through which it passes is known as the “drift.” This varies in depth; in some places it is only three or four feet, while others it reaches more than 100. We are very much interested in this form of the geology of Allen County, for the drift is of very great value. It is found in both America and Europe, extending over northern latitudes. It consists of sand, gravel, stones and masses of rock hundreds of tons in weight. These have all been removed from their original resting places, some only a few miles, others hundreds of miles, by glacial action. This transported finer material is called *drift*, and the stones or rocks *boulders*. The region over which the transportation took place in North America embraced the whole surface from Labrador or New Foundland to the eastern part of Nebraska. It extended southward to the parallel of 40 degrees north latitude, and beyond this in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio. In the latter State the southern limit of the drift reaches the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and through the center of the southeastern quarter of the State. Thus it will be seen that Allen County was in the very center of the glacial drift of Ohio. The direction of the glacial drift was generally to the southeastward,

southward or southwestward. It covers mountains and hills in the drift regions, and makes also a large part of the formation in the valley. When deposited over the hills it is called unstratified drift. In the river valleys, where within the reach of the waters, it is stratified drift, because there the sands and gravel were deposited in flowing water, which spread it out in beds. In drift-covered regions, the excavation for cellars and houses are often made in stratified drift, and the sands usually show a succession of beds, which is evidence of the action of water.

Allen County is underlaid with stratified drift, and the real deposits of water-lime found all over the county have proved of great value in building stone and road material.

The economic value of the drift to the farmer is almost beyond calculation. The vast gravel beds are used all over Ohio for roadways, and for ballasting railroad tracks. Many of the best springs in the State, and the water of wells, comes from the deposit of sand, gravel and loam of the drift. Much of the best farming land in Allen, as well as in other counties, is largely composed of drift material. In some parts of the State, the farmers have gathered the boulders from the fields, and with them have made a very enduring fence, or stone wall, thus accomplishing a double purpose—clearing the field and forming the fence. The whole question of glaciers is one of great moment in the study of geology. In the ice age, huge masses of ice moved southward, carrying with them the material from which the present drift is formed, until they reached the limit of the ice sheet, where the temperature was sufficient to melt the ice, and deposit the debris thus carried, far from its original resting place.

These moraines are seen very clearly marked in various parts of the counties, especially in the gravel beds of Allen and Putnam. The same process is going on at the present time, in the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Caucasus and in various other parts of the world.

#### THE FIRST OIL WELL IN ALLEN COUNTY.

The drill first began its work in Allen County in the spring of 1885, upon the







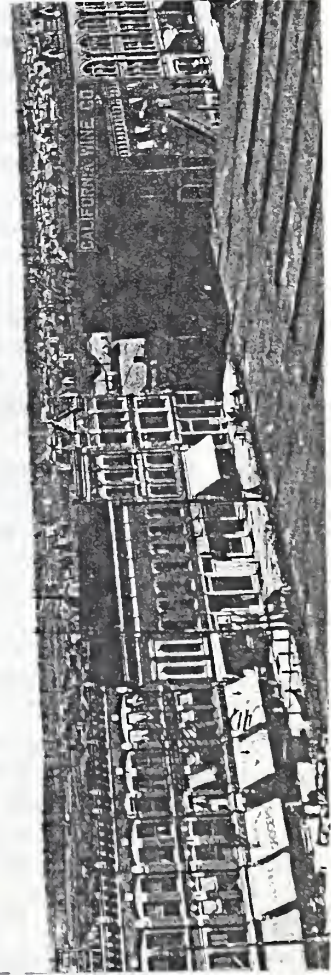
PUMPING AN OIL-WELL  
(One of the first wells drilled in Allen County)



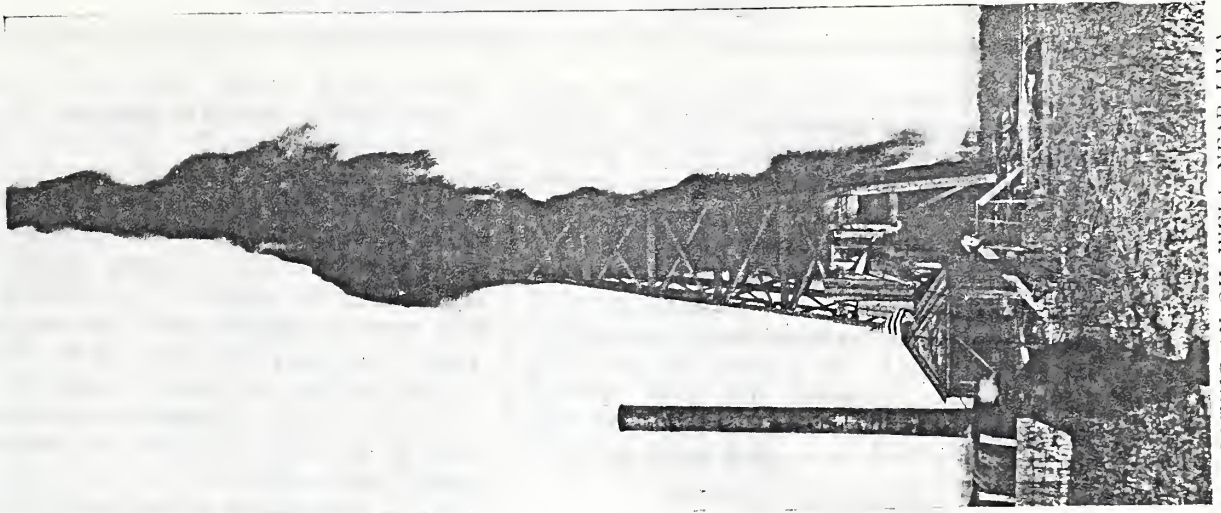
AN OIL FIRE



SOLAR OIL REFINERY, LIMA



VIEW OF THE EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, LIMA  
(In the distance 23 oil-derricks are to be seen)



SHOOTING AN OIL-WELL NEAR LIMA  
(Showing flow after the well was shot)





grounds of the Lima Straw Board Works, under the energetic direction of Benjamin C. Faurot, of Lima. The contractors were Brownyear and Martin. The well was put down for a double purpose. First, they needed a better quality of water and more of it for manufacturing purposes, and they hoped they might possibly get a supply of natural gas. Natural gas had been obtained a short time before this at Bowling Green and at Findlay, hence the operators were not without hope of obtaining the same supply of gas in Lima.

The well was located within the grounds of the paper mills, on the bank of the Ottawa River, the casing having an elevation of about 850 feet above tide-water. As the drill descended into the earth, it was apparent that the same materials were obtained, and the same kind of rock must be penetrated, as had already been discovered in the Findlay wells. The lower limestone was reached at a depth of 1,250 feet or about 400 feet below tide-water. They found a small amount of gas as they passed through the shale, but when the drill struck the famous Trenton limestone without releasing any more gas, the disappointment was plainly marked on the faces of all concerned. But instead of discovering gas in a quantity, there was a richer and far more valuable discovery, viz.: oil, at a point where the gas was looked for. The well having proved a failure as a source of gas, nothing was to be done but to utilize it as an oil-well. Therefore, a quantity of "rack-rock" was provided and the well was "shot." The results of the shooting were apparently satisfactory, and the well was immediately tubed, packed and pumped. During the first six days it yielded more than 200 barrels of oil, with some salt water. It was estimated as an 18-barrel well by the contractor, W. M. Martin. The oil was dark in color, low in gravity and very offensive in odor. To a Pennsylvania oil man, these characteristics seemed to condemn the new supply. This was the beginning. News of the discovery took wings and, like the discovery of gold in California in 1848, was soon heard of in every corner of the United States. Men came from all directions to obtain op-

tions, and to profit by the possibilities of the future. All the conditions were unusual; the surface of the country was flat, and what seemed stranger than all, the producing rock was limestone.

I. E. Dean was among the first of the strangers to visit Lima and examine this newly found oil field. He had had experience in Canada, and knew much of the history of oil-wells and the value of oil. He organized the Trenton Rock Oil Company, which had a prominent place in the early development of the great Lima field.

#### THE SECOND OIL-WELL.

Soon after it had been demonstrated that there was oil in the Trenton limestone, a number of public-spirited gentlemen formed an organization under the name of The Citizens' Gas Company. The object of this company was first to investigate the whole question and determine the actual facts as to the existence and production of oil, in and about Lima. The valuable work which this company did stands second only to that of the pioneer well. They put down immediately a second well, which is to be credited with yielding the first regular and persistent supply of petroleum from the Trenton limestone in Ohio, the pioneer well meeting with a series of misfortunes that left it useless.

These two wells were completed in the fall of 1885, and the second began its course as a 40 or 45-barrel pumping well. It showed, from the first, steadiness and reliability. In December, 1885, it yielded 1,450 barrels of oil, and in the first three months of 1886 it produced an average of 26 barrels per day. It was the oil of this well that was first sent to the refineries of the country to be tested on a large scale, and the results obtained from such examinations were believed to establish the fact that Lima oil could be thoroughly deodorized and made to yield a good percentage of illuminating oil of the finest character.

#### THE TRENTON SERIES.

This is an important stratigraphic division comprising the Trenton, Utica and Hudson





stages of the Ordovician system. The type localities of the rocks are in Central and Eastern New York, where the lowest stage, the Trenton, consists of a thinly bedded, dark gray to black limestone, while the Utica and Hudson stages are represented by carbonaceous shales. The same series of strata appears also on the northern shores of Lake Ontario in Canada, out-cropping as far west as Georgian Bay. In Ohio the Hudson stage is known as the Cincinnati shales and is of great thickness. The strata occur also in the Upper Mississippi Valley and in several of the Rocky Mountain States. The Trenton rock is the source of the great petroleum industry in the Lima field of Ohio-Indiana, and in addition yield valuable supplies of natural gas. The Salina limestone which is the equivalent of the Upper Trenton stage and outcrops in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, contains important deposits of lead and zinc ores.

#### THE TRENTON LIMESTONE AS A SOURCE OF OIL AND GAS IN OHIO.

By Dr. Edward Orton.

The entire history of the discovery and exploitation of petroleum in this country has been full of surprises, both to the practical men engaged in the work and to the geologists who have studied the facts as they have been brought to light, but no previous chapter of the history has proved as strange and well-nigh incredible as the discovery and development which are now to be described.

No fact in this line could be more unexpected than that any notable supplies of petroleum or gas should be furnished by the Trenton limestone, which is widely known as a massive, compact and fossiliferous limestone of Lower Silurian age and of wide extent, constituting in fact one of the great foundations of the continent. But when required to believe that certain phases of this Trenton limestone make one of the great oil-rocks of our geological scale, one which produces from single wells 5,000 barrels of oil, or 15,000,000 cubic feet of inflammable gas in a day, it is hard to prevent our surprise from passing into incredulity.

In New York it is divided into two divisions, viz., the Trenton limestone proper and the Black River limestone. The lower portion of the latter is sometimes separated from the stratum under the name of the Birdseye limestone. The designation is derived from the occurrence of small crystalline points in the limestone. Both of these divisions belong to the true limestones as distinguished from magnesian limestone.

In Illinois and Wisconsin, there is, also, a two-fold division of the formation, but on a different basis from that adopted in the East. The divisions here recognized are called the Galena and the Trenton limestone. They are respectively, 250 and 100 feet thick in maximum measurements. The upper, or Galena, division is, in its best state, a light-colored blue or drab, coarse-grained, porous and almost pure dolomite. The underlying Trenton is, also, generally magnesian in composition, but it does not quite reach dolomitic proportions. It is also less pure in the main than the best phases of the Galena. (Geol. of Wis., Vol. 1.)

In Central Kentucky, again, a two-fold division of the Trenton is recognized, the two members being known as the Trenton and Birdseye divisions. The former is reported to be 175 feet in thickness, and the latter 130 feet. (Rocks of Central Kentucky, W. M. Kinney, Ky. Geol. Survey, 1882.) In composition, the Trenton of Kentucky is impure, and contains but a small percentage (five or ten) of carbonate of magnesia, so far as can be judged from the few analysis available.

In Ohio the Trenton limestone appears to agree in its divisions with those of Wisconsin on one side, and with those of Kentucky on the other. In other words it has a three-fold division when all the deposits of this age in the State with which we have become acquainted are taken into account.

In Southern Ohio, the Kentucky series appears in the well sections, consisting of the Trenton proper and the underlying Birdseye. In Northwestern Ohio, we find in the new oil and gas rock a stratum which is, so far as composition goes, the equivalent of the Galena do-



lomite, underneath which rocks having the composition of the Trenton and Birdseye of the South appear.

The position of the Galena limestone in the geological scale, it must be added, is not entirely settled. A question has, at least, been raised in regard to it. C. D. Walcott, of the United States Geological Survey, has urged the view that instead of belonging to the Trenton epoch, it is really the equivalent and representative of the Utica shale, no trace of which in its characteristic form is found in the Wisconsin section. The absence of the shale proper is, in fact, one of the strongest arguments brought forward for the new reference. If the oil-rock of Ohio represents the Galena dolomite, then the argument above-named loses its force, because over this formation there is found the full section of the Utica shale, normal in every particular. If it does not represent the Galena division, it still exhibits as marked a departure from the ordinary character of the Trenton limestone as the latter does and thus weakens the argument for separating the Galena.

A number of analyses of the several members of the Trenton group will be given, illustrative of the differences in composition that have been already referred to. The uppermost, or dolomite division, will be represented first:

Carbonate of lime.....	88.64
Carbonate of magnesia.....	6.77
Insoluble residue.....	2.15

The Lima oil-rock, like the Trenton throughout the Northwest generally, is a magnesian limestone, containing from 24 to 39 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia. The composition is shown in the following analysis:

Carbonate of lime.....	52.66
Carbonate of magnesia.....	37.53
Insoluble residue.....	4.15

There was no minute account kept of the strata traversed in the pioneer well at Lima, but, among the early wells of the town, the progress of one put down by the gas company, near the city gas-works, was fol-

lowed with care and intelligence. This record has been kindly furnished to the survey by A. C. Reichelderfer, secretary of the company. It is as follows:

	feet.
Drift.....	18.
Limestone beginning at .....	18
Sulphur water, large vein, at.....	128.
White limestone, "marble" at.....	268
Blue limestone at.....	328.
Limestone with slate streaks to.....	385.
Shale, with no more water, begins at.....	395.
Brown shale at.....	880.
Black shale, thin, begins at.....	1,228
Oil-rock, hard shell, struck at.....	1,243
Oil-producing rock, best.....	1,255
Salt-rock, softer (?), slushy.....	1,260.

In the light of the facts already stated, the interpretation of the series here displayed is obvious. It can be generalized as follows:

	feet
Drift.....	18.
Upper Silurian limestones	{ Waterlime { Niagara limestone { Niagara shale { Clinton limestone { Clinton shale.
Medina and Hudson River shales.....	
Utica shale.....	

#### THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The story of the oil industry in Lima and vicinity reads like the tale of Aladdin's lamp. The immensity of the business involved, and the unmeasured degree to which it has added to the wealth of two States, Ohio and Indiana, is a marvelous chapter.

When the first well was completed, May 9, 1885, by that once heroic figure in the financial world, Benjamin C. Faurot, people little dreamed that that was the beginning of "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." In another part of this chapter will be found a very full history of the first oil-well, and an account of the famous Trenton rock, in which the precious oil is found. This oil is inferior in quality and richness to that which comes from the white sand territory of Pennsylvania, but what it lacks in richness it more than makes up in quantity.





The people of Lima and surrounding country have become so accustomed to the added wealth from oil sources that they scarcely stop to calculate its real blessings. The benefits derived from this source are so many and varied, and the wealth so great that one naturally thinks of the treasures of Monte Cristo, bringing to the entire northwestern corner of our grand commonwealth all the comforts of prosperity and affluence; enriching present and future generations with superior advantages of educational and social development, and transforming the oil fields into the most prosperous and enlightened sections of the State; giving it one of the most vital commercial interests within her borders. Within almost a single decade this industry has developed until it has spread over a wide scope of Ohio, embracing parts of Lucas, Sandusky, Wood, Wyandot, Seneca, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize, Mercer and Van Wert counties in Ohio, and over an equal number of Indiana counties.

To no citizen of Ohio should the importance of the Lima oil business appeal with more significance nor cause a greater source of pride than the Limaite. Within the corporation limits the industry had its start; it has always remained the business center of the entire field, and to-day stands as the hub around which the affairs of the Western oildom revolve, while our city's name designates the Trenton rock petroleum output wherever it goes.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT,  
DECEMBER 23, 1905.

Since the beginning of the industry there have been drilled in the Ohio-Indiana oil field approximately 60,000 oil-wells, not including thousands of gas-wells. At an average price per well, the total investment in drilling wells alone would probably run close to \$70,000,000; added to this the cost of equipment, of rentals, of bonus, etc., it is safe to say that in the 20 years since the first well was drilled in Lima territory an investment of over \$160,000,000 has been made in the producing end

of it alone. Hundreds of our citizens have attained to wealth, thousands of our citizens are constantly employed, scores of our industries have been founded—all directly traceable to the oil industry. Nor is the industry one that preys upon another. It is one rather which creates new wealth; it puts into circulation money which would never be seen in Lima, money which has quickened the entire commercial fabric of our commonwealth.

The effects of this flood of wealth are seen wherever we go and were most noticeable during the great panic when most sections of the United States were practically paralyzed, while Lima and the oil region around Lima went along as if nothing of the kind had occurred. Strikes are an unknown quantity in the oil business. Employees are paid highest wages. Everyone who has anything to do with the industry is well satisfied with it. Millions of dollars have been added to the tax duplicates of the oil regions which fact has lessened the burden of the people and has brought forth other great benefits to our citizens.

Since the beginning of the oil industry in this section, Lima has been the headquarters or the "hub" of the industry. The effect of this easily seen when our industrial progress is compared with that of other cities in this territory, such as Findlay, Bowling Green, etc.

To the Standard Oil Company belongs a great deal of credit for this condition. The Standard, with its unfailing insight, foresaw that Lima would be the center of the business, that its location and later its great facilities would afford this great oil company greater convenience than any other city in the territory. Millions of dollars have been spent by the Standard in Lima, that would not have been spent had it not made this city its headquarters. Its offices are sought by scores of young men annually, many of whom find lucrative employment therein. Its refinery employs hundreds of men and distributes many thousands of dollars every month, while its general field work, which is directed from this city, places in circulation many additional thousands of dollars annually.



The deep pay field of Indiana has of late drawn many operators to that section, but with all the great strikes in the deep-pay sand, the immediate Lima field of Northwestern Ohio continues steadily to produce new wells and to pay big returns on the investment.

As will be found in estimates further along in this article, Indiana completed during the past year 1,927 wells, while Ohio completed 1,574, giving Indiana the best of it by only 353 wells.

#### PRODUCTION OF OIL, LIMA FIELD, 1887-1905.

	barrels.
1887.....	4,684,139
1888.....	8,899,004
1889.....	10,255,752
1890.....	11,918,910
1891.....	14,515,770
1892.....	13,657,737
1893.....	14,451,195
1894.....	16,074,350
1895.....	18,415,630
1896.....	22,210,011
1897.....	19,670,514
1898.....	17,128,897
1899.....	17,183,804
1900.....	18,230,579
1901.....	18,570,770
1902.....	19,984,366
1903.....	20,489,023
1904.....	24,667,320
1905 (estimated).....	19,696,717
Total .....	310,704,488

This table shows that since 1887, or in 18 years, the total production of the Lima field has been 310,704,488 barrels, which at an average price of 60 cents per barrel would make the value of the oil produced in the Lima field \$186,422,692.

Practically all this money has been reinvested in and around Lima. It has gone to build schoolhouses, pave streets, build the best roads in the State, build railroads, court houses, beautiful residences and public buildings and employ thousands of men who would not have come to Lima had it not been for the oil business. These figures are stupendous. They represent new wealth.

For years the Lima field has stood second to the Pennsylvania field in the production of high-grade oil. When the statistics are completed, it will be seen that Lima has held its own in the year 1905, being surpassed by the Pennsylvania field only in the production of high-grade oil.

The following table represents the approximate production and consumption of the products of the various oil fields during the year 1905:

Fields	Production.	Consump.
Texas, Louisiana (low grade)	40,000,000	28,000,000
California (low grade) .....	30,000,000	24,000,000
Pennsylvania ....	27,000,000	31,500,000
Ohio-Indiana (Lima) .....	20,000,000	24,000,000
Kansas, Ind. Ter. and Oka..	11,000,000	3,000,000
Kentucky-Tennessee .....	1,500,000	1,400,000
Other States.....	1,000,000	600,000
Total.....	130,500,000	112,500,000

The outlook for Lima oil is certainly bright at this time. According to available statistics, the net stocks of Eastern crude oil at present in custody of the Standard, including Kentucky and Tennessee oil, are but 2,999,902 barrels. According to the same statistics, the net stocks of Ohio and Indiana crude oil are but 12,972,779 barrels. Without additional production, therefore, the present stock of crude oil from the fields of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee would not be sufficient of themselves to meet the demands of consumption for four months as gauged by the estimate shown in the pipe line reports.

Furthermore the increased production in Texas, Louisiana, California and the fields of the Middle West (the first three of which do not enter into competition with high-grade oil) has not added so much to the stock that the present demands of consumption would not use them all in much less than a year if drawn on them alone.

During the year 1905, according to the best source of information available, the wells completed in Ohio and Indiana, together with the production thereof for the 12 months of the year, will be found to be about as follows:





## WELLS COMPLETED.

Month	Indiana	Ohio	Total Production
January.....	195	180	1,629,914
February.....	133	107	1,593,095
March.....	132	108	1,811,970
April.....	206	120	1,686,525
May.....	200	126	1,540,708
June.....	160	122	1,650,922
July.....	164	125	1,523,975
August.....	142	116	1,621,809
September.....	137	105	1,569,600
October.....	128	125	1,900,028
November.....	168	172	1,615,146
December (est.).....	162	168	1,553,025
Total.....	1927	1574	19,696,717

The production of the Lima field, therefore, during the year 1905 has been approximately 20,000,000 barrels, which on an average price of 90c would be worth \$18,000,000.

## OIL COMPANIES OF LIMA.

The Solar Refining Company is the leading industrial enterprise of the city of Lima, and is a potent factor in the prosperity of the community, which it has done much to develop. The company was incorporated in December, 1886, with a capital of \$500,000. The plant at that time occupied only a few acres of ground and several buildings, whereas to-day it comprises a ground area of 276 acres on the C. & E., L. E. & W. and C., H. & D. railways, utilizing 30 substantial brick buildings, with the most modern machinery and appliances and giving employment to 600 people. The company are refiners of oil, manufacturing all grades of illuminating oils and benzine, with

by-products of paraffine wax and lubricating oils, which they ship to all parts of the country. The company also operate their own mechanical shops, where all construction and repair work is done, the firm building the oil tank-cars in which their goods are shipped. Oil for these big works is piped from every field in Ohio and Indiana. The local officers are: W. A. Barstow, vice-president and general manager; J. G. Neubauer, assistant general manager; F. G. Borges, secretary and treasurer.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company, by reason of its commanding position in the great oil field, is one of Lima's principal business institutions and is a potent factor in promoting the prosperity of the city. The company owns a handsome four-story brick building at No. 137 West North street, which it uses exclusively for office purposes. The executive staff of the company is composed of broad-gauged business men, who are actively interested in the welfare of the community.

The Manhattan Oil Company.—The controlling interest in this enterprise is owned by the General Industrial Development Syndicate, of London, England. The officers are: F. T. Cuthbert, president; E. R. Curtin, vice-president and general superintendent; Louis Platt, secretary. The general offices are located in Lima, and branch offices are maintained at Findlay, Bradner and Bowling Green, in Ohio; and at Montpelier, Warren and Muncie, Indiana. The company has over 600 miles of pipe lines, 24 pumping stations and nearly 200 storage tanks, each having a capacity of 35,000 barrels, in various parts of the Ohio-Indiana field.



# CHAPTER IX

## TRANSPORTATION BY WATER AND RAIL

*Canals—The Ohio and Erie Canal—The Miami and Erie Canal, Formed by the Miami, the Wabash and Erie and the Miami Extension Canals—Railroads of Lima and Allen County—Story of Their Development—Changes in Names of the Roads—Electric Traction Lines, a Recent Development—Railroad and Traction Line Statistics as Relating to Lima.*

### CANALS.

The world has always been interested in canals. They are older than the Christian era. They were employed as a means of navigation and communication by the Assyrians, Egyptians, Hindus and Chinese. The Royal Canal of Babylon was built more than 600 years before Christ. The Grand Canal of China connecting two great rivers, the Yangtse-Kiang and the Peiho, was built in the 13th century. This canal is 650 miles long. It has no locks, for the Chinese did not know how to build a lock.

It is a most interesting fact in history, that the common canal lock in use to-day was invented in Italy in 1481, A. D., by Leonardo da Vinci, the great Florentine painter. It is said, however, that the honor is also claimed by Holland. It is somewhat strange that this lock invented so long ago has never been improved upon; in fact, the most expensive lock in the world, in the Sault Ste. Marie, costing half a million dollars, is constructed upon exactly the same plan as the old lock of Leonardo da Vinci. This famous lock in the "Soo" is of solid masonry, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 21 feet deep. It is also a matter of surprise that so few people to-day under-

stand the working of a canal lock, or have ever seen one.

The canal has always been recognized as a great aid to civilization, and will ever be so regarded. The first canal in the United States of any consequence was the Erie Canal, 336 miles long, connecting the Hudson River at Albany and Troy with Lake Erie, at Buffalo. It was begun in 1817 and finished in 1825, at a cost of \$7,602,000.00. It was this canal that made the city of New York, and the name of Governor DeWitt Clinton will ever be connected with it as its builder.

The great success of the Erie Canal induced the people of Ohio to begin the great work of canal building for this State. Governor Clinton lent his great aid to the movement in Ohio and was present at the "opening" on the Licking Summit in Licking County, July 4, 1825. He made an address there and removed the first shovelful of earth.

The history of the canal struggle in Ohio is one of long, continuous effort. After many years of ineffective legislation, it was finally decided by the Legislature, February 4, 1825, to construct the Ohio and Erie Canal, following the old Scioto-Muskingum route from Cleveland to Portsmouth and the Miami Canal, following the Great Miami River from





Dayton to Cincinnati. It was also promised to extend the Miami Canal to Toledo in a few years.

The work on the Ohio and Erie Canal commenced at once and was pushed along very rapidly. The city of Akron started from a group of shanties occupied by Irishmen who were working on this canal. The pay for laborers during the first few years of this work was 30 cents a day, with plain board, and a "jiggerfull of whiskey." The work on the Miami Canal was not to begin until December 1, 1831, by legislative enactment. Construction, however, did not begin until 1833. The cost of this canal work was paid in part by land grants from the government and from Ohio and Indiana.

Congress, which had on March 2, 1827, granted to the State of Indiana, to aid in opening a canal to unite at navigable points the Wabash River with Lake Erie, a quantity of land equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of the canal, did, by an act approved May 24, 1828, grant to the State of Ohio, to aid in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to the Maumee River, a quantity of land equal to one half of five sections in width on each side of the canal from Dayton to the Maumee River at the mouth of the Auglaize, so far as the canal should traverse public land. The act reserved to the United States each alternate section of the land unsold, with the provision that such reserved land should not be sold at less than \$2.50 per acre. The number of acres included in this grant was 438,301.32.

Indiana, learning after examination that a canal connecting the Wabash with Lake Erie would have to pass through Ohio, thought it advisable to propose to Ohio to transfer to her such part of the land granted to her by Congress, March 2, 1827, as lay within Ohio, if the latter would build the Wabash and Erie Canal from the Indiana State line to Lake Erie. To enable her to do this, section 4 of the act to aid Ohio to construct the Miami Canal from Dayton to the Maumee River authorized Indiana to convey to Ohio, upon such terms as might be agreed upon by the two States, any

land in Ohio given Indiana by the grant of March 2, 1827.

Section 5 of the act of May 24, 1828, gave Ohio further grants of 500,000 acres of government land in Ohio to aid her in the payment of the canal debt or interest, such land to be disposed of for this purpose and no other.

Indiana having received the authority of Congress by resolution approved February 1, 1834, conveyed to Ohio her right, title and interest to lands in Ohio, which she had received from Congress for canal construction. This contract was ratified by Ohio in a joint resolution passed February 24, 1834. Thus passed to Ohio another grant of land amounting to 292,223.51 acres.

These three land grants gave to Ohio a total of 1,230,521.95 acres of land to be sold for the aid of her canals. The State has sold most of these lands for \$2,257,487.32, and has remaining, principally within the limits of the Grand Reservoir, land worth perhaps \$100,000.

A week after accepting the land grant from Indiana, the Ohio Legislature, on March 3, 1834, authorized the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The selection of the line for this canal was made by the Board of Public Works, April 8, 1836, and Governor Lucas having recommended its early commencement, the work of construction began in 1837. This canal was completed in 1842, being 67.75 miles long from its junction with the Miami Extension Canal to Toledo, and having a water surface width of 60 feet, a bottom width of 46 feet, and a depth of 6 feet.

The Miami Extension Canal was completed three years later, 1845, and was 114 miles long, 5 feet deep, 36 feet wide at the bottom, and 50 feet wide at the top.

Just two years to a day after the auspicious opening of the canals, the first boat descended the northern section of the Ohio and Erie Canal from Akron to Cleveland. "She was cheered in her passage by thousands \* \* \* who had assembled from the adjacent country at different points on the canal to witness the novel and interesting sight." This boat arrived at Cleveland, July 4, 1827,



after having descended through 41 locks, passed over three aqueducts, and through 37 miles of canal. It is worthy of note that this was the most difficult and expensive part of the line to construct. Besides this, several miles more of unconnected sections of the canal had been finished.

A little later, navigation also began on the Miami Canal. On November 28, 1827, "three fine boats, crowded with citizens delighted with the novelty and interest of the occasion left the basin, six miles north of Cincinnati and proceeded to Middletown with the most perfect success. The progress of the boats was about three miles an hour, including locks and other detentions. The return trip was made with equal success."

(See account of first canal boat in Delphos—Chapter VII. See also "History of Ohio Canals" by Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1905.)

By an act of the Legislature, March 14, 1849, the three canals previously known as the Miami Canal, the Miami Extension Canal, and the Wabash and Erie, became known as the Miami and Erie Canal, and so it has remained to this day. It is impossible to state the value of this canal to the country through which it passes.

In Allen County the first immigrants came by way of the canal and naturally settled near it. Thus Delphos and Spencerville were settled earlier than some other portions of the county. It was long thought that Delphos would be the emporium of all Northwestern Ohio, because of its favorable location on the great water-way.

Undoubtedly the canal has greatly aided the development of the county and is yet of great financial worth. The State should protect this property and increase its efficiency, for the usefulness of the canal, both as a source of water power and as a means of cheap transportation, is not yet exhausted.

The townships of Spencer, Marion and Amanda, through which the canal passes, have perhaps been more greatly benefited than other parts of the county, yet the whole county has

increased in wealth very greatly since the opening of the canal to traffic.

The whole length of the Miami and Erie Canal is 301.49 miles. It cost \$8,062,680.80. The gifts of land by the State greatly reduced the cost to the taxpayers.

#### RAILROADS.

The Ohio & Indiana Railroad was opened from Crestline to Fort Wayne in 1853 and in 1856 was consolidated with the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, which is now operated by the great Pennsylvania Company. This was Lima's first railway and it now forms one of the five great trunk lines, which center in this city. Judge Hanna of Fort Wayne and Richard Metheany were the leading promoters of this enterprise.

Passenger trains on the Dayton & Michigan road commenced making regular trips to Dayton on April 5, 1858. This road was finished to Toledo in August, 1859. These two roads—the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and the Dayton & Michigan—were at that time the shortest and best route from Pittsburg to Cincinnati and were much used for the shipping of freight between those cities. During the winter of 1859-60 a line of telegraph was opened in connection with the road offices at Tippecanoe, Troy, Piqua, Sidney, Wapakoneta and Lima. During this season the machine shops of the Dayton & Michigan road were built at Lima by Lloyd & Clippinger, who were Lima contractors.

The route over which this railroad was built traverses historic ground. North of Dayton the road crosses the Mad River a short distance below the village in which Tecumseh was born. Piqua was the residence of this chief and his brother, the Prophet, before their removal to Tippecanoe. Wapakoneta (Woponeta) was the last resting place of the Shawnee Indians within the limits of Ohio. It is the burial place of Blackhoof. Here Captain Logan, accompanied by Capt. William Oliver and Bright Horn, passed through the lines and gave information to the besieged garri-





son at Fort Wayne in September, 1812, that General Harrison was hastening to its relief. In 1790 Harmar was defeated below the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, near where Fort Wayne was afterwards erected. Toledo is in the region of Wayne's campaign and Harrison led the Northwestern Army through the same unbroken wilderness in 1812, there being not a single white man's habitation left standing after the capture of Fort Dearborn (Chicago) and the siege of Fort Wayne. This was less than a century ago—to-day the same region is the home of millions of souls and a network of steel forms the great highways of commerce through the land.

The Dayton & Michigan road was extended to Cincinnati and is now known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. It is coupled with numerous branches and subsidiary lines, thus reaching all important county seats in Western Ohio. At Toledo it is linked with the Pere Marquette, forming the "Great Central Route," one of the farthest reaching and most promising north and south railroad properties in the land. Its shops in Lima give employment to more than 500 men, while as a division point from which trains are operated to the north and to the south it is the home of hundreds of railroad men and their families.

In April of 1872 the Boesel railroad bill passed the Legislature and at a special election on May 25, 1872, a vote was taken on the question of issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000 in aid of two proposed railroads, which the people of Lima and Ottawa township had been discussing for some time previous. Something over 700 votes were cast and only eight of those were against the appropriation. The two railroads in question were the Lima, Lafayette & Mississippi and the Lake Erie & Louisville. These were put through in 1872 and were later consolidated under the Lake Erie & Western. It is to-day one of Lima's most important lines of transportation. Passing through the oil fields of this State and Indiana, its value to this city is inestimable. The shops of this road, which were brought

here about 1880, give employment to more than 500 artisans.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, now known as the Chicago & Erie, forms a direct route between the West and the North Atlantic States and was opened from Lima to Marion on May 1, 1883. Thomas Espy, Lester T. Hunt and James S. Robinson were among the founders of this great highway. Ten fast passenger trains in addition to the mails and limited express pass daily through Lima over the C. & E. tracks, while the freight tonnage is enormous.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway, otherwise the old Detroit Southern, was originally built as the Ohio Southern & Lima Northern. This line, once reckoned as a third or fourth-class traffic line, has rapidly advanced in importance until to-day it is recognized as a splendid piece of railroad property, recently selling for twice the appraised value of the line, viz: \$2,000,000. It is certain to grow in magnitude and importance, and its future means much for the future of Lima.

The Columbus & Lake Michigan Railway, now in successful operation, both freight and passenger traffic, between Lima and Defiance, Ohio, is another line that is bound to become of importance and great business interest to Lima and Northwestern Ohio. In addition to what is now being operated, the road is graded north from West Unity, in Williams County, Ohio, to Cold Water, Michigan, a distance of 48 miles. The route to Columbus has been decided upon, and the right of way secured. In Allen County the road passes through Ottawa, German and Sugar Creek townships. The main offices are situated in Lima.

This road was commenced in 1887 by the late Benjamin C. Faurot, and was known as the Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee Railway. It has passed through various stages of litigation and contest, but under the present management, with Col. C. T. Hobart at the head of the board of directors, the road is doing a most successful business.

In the western part of the county, passing through Spencerville and Delphos, is a branch of the C., H. & D., now the "Great



Central Route." Along the same line is also found the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, operated between Toledo and St. Louis. This is an old road and one that has added greatly to the advancement of the county. It is 454 miles long. Cutting across the northern corner of the county is the Northern Ohio Railway, running from Delphos to Akron. This road was built as a narrow-gauge, but later it was changed to a standard-gauge railroad. It was bought by Senator Calvin S. Brice largely for its future possibilities, but more directly from the fact that the road passes through his boyhood home, the old farm near Columbus Grove.

The Western Ohio Railway, the pioneer traction line of Northwestern Ohio, was completed four years ago, in the spring of 1901. It is one of the best roads, not only from a mechanical point of view but as a financial proposition in existence. Over it an hourly service is maintained on which regular passenger traffic coaches speed north and south between its terminals, while every two hours a limited service is run between this city and Dayton, Muncie and Indianapolis. Through a combination arrangement, passengers are handled between Dayton and Toledo and St. Louis, *via* this city and Delphos, thence over the "Clover Leaf" into the cities mentioned. Over this line, too, heavy express and freight service cars are run at frequent intervals during the day, which carry weekly thousands of dollars worth of merchandise, fruits and manufactured products out of the city to the southward.

The Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Company is a close second in importance to the Western Ohio. It traverses a fertile and prosperous territory, paralleling the great Pennsylvania line all the way from this city to Fort Wayne. It has been projected by Lima men and financed in a large degree by Lima capital and is destined to become one of the greatest traction interests in the country.

The Lima & Toledo Traction Company is being projected and financed by the same gentlemen who own and control our excellent city traction system, at the head of which as

president is Joseph B. Mayer, one of the foremost of electric traction men of the day. Associated with him are a syndicate of Eastern capitalists while locally we have Hon. Walter B. Richie, manager; J. A. Bendure, and other men of equal prominence, importance and stability in the list of names of incorporators.

Following are some interesting facts, recently compiled, as to Lima's freight service:

Average number of trains in and out of Lima each 24 hours, on all roads, 143. Average number of cars to train, 52. Average number of freight cars in and out of Lima each 24 hours, 7,436. Average tonnage per car, 30. Average tonnage of freight passing through Lima each 24 hours, 223,080.

Average number of cars in car-load lots received at Lima freight offices each 24 hours, 127. Average tons of freight received in car-load lots at Lima freight offices each 24 hours, 3,810. Average number of cars in car-load lots shipped out of Lima each 24 hours, 178. Average tonnage of freight in car-load lots shipped out of Lima each 24 hours, 5,340.

Average number of cars of mixed freight less than car-load lots, received at Lima freight offices each 24 hours, 114, of five tons each. Average tonnage, in less than car-load lots, received each 24 hours, 570. Average number of cars of mixed freight, less than car-load lots, shipped out of Lima each 24 hours, 134. Average tonnage, in less than car-load lots, shipped out each 24 hours, 670.

Average monthly receipts from freight charges, \$288,000.

Aggregate yard trackage, 73 miles. Number of shifting engines employed in Lima's railway yards, day and night, 16. Number of men employed in Lima's railway yards, day and night, 108. Number of men employed in freight offices,—agents, clerks and warehousemen, 74.

Excluding Columbus and Dayton, Lima has the best railway facilities of any city in the State. She has five trunk lines, running direct to half of the counties in the State—to be exact, 46. These trunk lines are as follows:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, with 14 passenger and 45 freight trains daily.





Chicago & Erie, with 10 passenger and 18 freight trains daily.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, with 12 passenger and 10 freight trains daily.

Lake Erie & Western, with 6 passenger and 10 freight trains daily.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, with 6 passenger and 6 freight trains daily.

Lima also has the Columbus & Lake Michigan, with 1 passenger and 1 freight train daily.

Of the interurban lines, the Western Ohio gives the city 20 trains daily, with 4 through cars daily to Dayton. This road will, by spring, be running cars to Toledo, which will give Lima 20 cars more daily. Another inter-

urban line, the Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima, now running 8 cars daily, will in 1906 run 25 cars daily. This road will build a branch to Ottawa in 1906, which will give 16 cars daily. The Lima & Toledo line has a great deal of grading done, and expects to have 20 cars in 1906 running daily to Lima.

As it is, there are 49 steam and 28 electric trains landing passengers in Lima daily, making a total of 77 trains. And when the above-mentioned roads will have been completed in 1906, 145 trains will be landing passengers in Lima daily. It is possible to board a train in 44 different counties of Ohio, and reach the county seat of Allen County without a change of cars.



# CHAPTER X

## THE MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE OF LIMA

*Early Manufacturing Establishments—Lima's Business Interests in 1879—Lima Locomotive & Machine Company—Star Iron Works—East Iron & Machine Company—Bessemer Gas Engine Company—The Lima Gas Engine Company—Sinclair & Morrison Company—National Roofing Tile Company—Hall & Woods Company—Schultheis Brothers—Deisel-Wemmer Company—American Cigar Company—Eagle Stave Company—Lima Pork Packing Company—Lima Creamery & Cold Storage Company—Dairy Implement Company—Knisely Shirt Company—John Cramer Manufacturing Company—Architects—Contractors—Brick Manufacturers—Lumber, Stone and Building Material Dealers—Fuel and Ice Dealers—M. Thomas & Sons—Bell Supply Company—S. A. Baxter & Sons—Insurance Agencies—Public Utility Corporations—Hotels.*

During the last 15 years Lima has rapidly advanced to the front as a manufacturing center, and to-day much of her prosperity is due to her manufacturing interests. The city's natural advantages aid in decreasing expenses and facilitates the distribution of its manufactured products. Its factories are prosperous and of a diversified character and many new industries are continually springing up.

In her earlier days there were no manufacturing establishments of importance. In 1842 we find that "Joshua Hoover ran a small foundry; and aside from two or three blacksmiths, one or two tailors and about the same number of shoe shops there was nothing in the form of manufacturing. Thomas K. Jacobs was tailor and county treasurer, keeping his shop and treasurer's office in the same room. He was a most faithful officer, highly appreciated by the voters who continued him in office many consecutive terms."

### EARLY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The *Western Gazette* of May, 1858, calls attention to the fact that at that time all of

Lima's business was not conducted on the Square, and that "Water street is one of the streets of Lima." Forthwith follows an inventory of the establishments on that street which we give below: "Commencing at the west end is the new steam mill of Hamilton & Mahon. This is one of the best mills in the State, and the proprietors, with Uncle "Sam" as flour manager, are gentlemen of the first water. Next in order is Parker's wagon shop. Mr. Parker is an honest, industrious citizen, always on hand to do work in the best order. The next establishment is rather hard to describe; there is a little of everything, all kinds of buggies, straw-cutters, etc. This is something new in the world and the inventors deserve and will surely receive a good run with their new *machine*. Well, we'll kite along to the crockery store of Uncle John.—This establishment is rather antiquated, yet it is useful in its way. The proprietor has recently opened a bank in connection with his former business. This bank pays out all the time and does not receive deposits. Hard by is the blacksmith-shop of Lytle & Company, where





work in their line is pounded out to order. Everybody knows where Jo Smith's extensive iron foundry is. He makes stoves, plows and everything in his line, from a bootjack to an anchor. Next in order is Davis' double-rigged circular sawmill. They cut up logs in double-quick time. Compton's carding machine and fulling mill is an institution of great service in this community; remember it is not Lecompton. Next in the line of travel is a heterogeneous establishment, kept by Dan Musser, *et al.* It is—well go and see it, then you can tell what it is. There is steam, rake teeth, men wheels, boards, saws, and—go and see it, I tell you. Now last but not least is Lee's institution. Mr. Lee is not a liar and he has lots of lye; he does not keep a dogger, yet he uses dog power; he is not the sage of Ashland, but has lots of ashes and wants more. The fact is he has an extensive ashery. Now let's round to and come back to town or we will run against the R. R. bridge."

#### LIMA'S BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1879.

The following facts and figures are taken from the Allen County *Republican* of Friday, March 14, 1879, Lima at the time having a population of about 7,000.

Lima is situated in Allen County, on the Ottawa River in the midst of an excellent agricultural district, at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Dayton & Michigan and the Lake Erie & Louisville railroads. All of these roads have shops for repairs, etc., here. The D. & M. shops cover some eight acres and employ from 200 to 300 men.

A street railroad from the Union Depot to all prominent points is now in operation through the principal streets.

Our hotels are first-class. Drummers come from 50 miles around to spend Sabbath at our place.

We have Baptist, Christian, Catholic, Disciples, Episcopal, Presbyterian, two Lutheran and two Methodist churches.

Our city draws trade from the country for 50 miles and more around.

Neither city nor county has any debt.

We have a reading-room and two public libraries.

Our city offers many advantages (extra facilities for transportation, cheap living, etc.) for manufacturing establishments and is fast becoming a noted manufacturing point.

The streets are wide and the city is beautifully laid out and improved, containing many fine homes and residences; it is fast becoming the most prominent point in Northwestern Ohio.

*Manufacturing Establishments.*—Anchor Mills (flour), East & Lewis, 7 to 10 hands; D. & M. Machine Shops, 200 to 300 hands; I. M. Townsend & Company, furniture factory, 10 to 25 hands; Philip Kiel, furniture factory, 7 hands; Lima Paper Mills, B. C. Fautrot, president and general manager, J. N. Harrington, secretary and superintendent, 70 hands; Lima Machine Shops, John Carnes, Fred Agerter, J. M. Coe, G. W. Dismar and Ira P. Carnes, 50 to 60 hands; Lima Wheel Company, office on D. & M. road, south of Market street; Lima Carriage Bent Works, King & Boop & Company, 12 hands; Smith, Dunan & Company, sash, door, blind and molding manufactory and lumber-yard; Reichelderfer & Brewer, planing mill, 10 hands; Ottawa Mills (flour), W. B. Gorton; Feeman & Sons, stirrup factory, 12 to 18 hands; Frank Roush, stirrup and whip factory, 10 to 18 hands; Weot & Fisher, buggies, carriages, spring wagons, etc.; Fullerton Brothers, buggies and spring wagons; James Grove, wagon-maker; J. C. Davis, wagon-maker; Blocher & Berryman, wagons, buggies, etc.; James Irvine & Company, hub and spoke factory, 35 to 50 hands; E. Lannay, iron force pumps (pat. Aug. 14, 1877); J. D. Halter, mangles.

*Agricultural Implements.*—J. R. Ashton, W. K. Boone & Company, H. Parham, C. F. Donze and D. E. Murray.

*Attorneys*—Ballard & Mead, Cunningham & Brotherton, George Jameson, Hughes & Robb, Porphet & Eastman, Irwine & Brice, Lamison & Meily, Richie & Hutchinson and O. W. Smith.

*Banks*—Allen County Bank, B. C. Fautrot,



president; S. W. Moore, cashier, and C. M. Hughes, Jr., assistant cashier; City Bank, Baxter Brothers & Company; Bank of Lima, Dague & Selfridge.

*Boot and Shoe Stores*—O. P. Chester & Company, S. Neise and Sponsler & Romig.

*Book Binders*—Gale Sherman.

*Confectioners and Bakers*—Purtscher & Cantieny, William Hohl and Lee Williams.

*Contractors and Builders*—D. E. Kiplinger, D. J. Shuler, J. M. McKinney and J. R. Mowen.

*Cigar Makers*—H. Sontag and William Tigner.

*Coal Oil Merchants*—W. L. Porter (wholesale).

*Clothiers*.—Bowlby & Company, Leshner & Company, Lichtenstader & Company, Jake Wise, M. P. Amsorge & Brother and Edward Dunn.

*Dentists*—G. A. Dille.

*Druggists*—Dr. E. Ashton, Dr. J. P. Harley, A. F. Wheeler, F. A. Wheeler and John Meyer.

*Gunsmiths*—Harley Brothers.

*Grain and Seed Dealers*—A. E. Clutter and King & Day.

*Grocers*—A. Bowsher, Frederick & Son, Tom Fitz, McComb & Davis, Moore Brothers (wholesale and retail), S. J. Mowen, J. Langan, John Wheeler, R. T. Hughes, Fred Holland and William Stoup.

*Hotels*—Burnet House, S. V. Browell, proprietor; Lima House, J. Goldsmith, proprietor; French House, C. Finney, proprietor; Forest City House (Forest, Ohio), F. S. Johnson, proprietor.

*Hardware Dealers*—W. K. Boone & Company and C. F. Donze.

*Insurance Agents*—I. Hooper, Houtzer & Melhorn, O'Connor & Son, Timothy Shroyer and E. D. Gamble.

*Jewelers*—H. H. Cole, D. P. C. Tirrill, Wheat Jackson and I. N. Satterthwaite.

*Lumber Dealers*—Reichelderfer & Brewer, Smith, Dunan & Company and Harrison Hall.

*Meat Markets*—H. Brunt, John Huffman, M. & L. Zimmerman and John Dismar.

*Merchants*—H. Ashton (hats, caps,

trunks and gents' furnishing goods), H. A. Moore, B. F. Schwab & Company, W. H. Standish, William Stump (dry goods and groceries), J. C. Thompson, W. W. Williams, J. D. & W. L. Watt (dry goods, carpets, boots, shoes, etc.) and R. M. Funk (dry goods).

*Pork Packers*—King & Day, 40 hands.

*Physicians and Surgeons*—F. G. Arter, E. & C. L. Curtis, R. W. Thrift, J. B. Vail, S. B. Hiner, W. H. Harper and W. H. McHenry.

Lima possesses nearly 100 classified industries, each of which constitutes a bona fide manufacturing establishment. This number will be materially augmented in the next year. On the following pages are given short sketches of some of the best known concerns in the industrial and commercial world of Lima.

#### LIMA'S MANUFACTURING, BUILDING AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS (1906).

THE LIMA LOCOMOTIVE & MACHINE COMPANY is one of the oldest industries in the city, commencing business in 1860. They started in a small way with a comparatively small plant under adverse circumstances, but they have steadily advanced until to-day the sterling reputation of the products of these big works is known throughout the entire country. The plant of this company, a view of which is shown on another page of this work, covers 15 acres of ground and is situated in the southern part of the city on a site lying between the C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and C. & E. railroads. Connecting tracks, built to each of the three roads, afford convenient shipping facilities. The buildings are all connected by a system of yard tracks so that material can be transported from one department to another. The entire plant has complete sewerage, fuel gas and water systems, the different buildings are heated by hot air and all the buildings and yards lighted by electricity. This is a complete locomotive plant and one that can be extended with facility, as each building is so arranged that it can be enlarged without encroaching upon another. The principal product is the "Shay" locomotive of which they build all





sizes from 10 tons to 150 tons weight. It is a geared engine especially designed for service on heavy grades and sharp curves. They also make direct-connected locomotives of all types and sizes, which are built complete from specifications and drawings. The plant was designed with the view of competing with the largest locomotive works in the country and is not only one of the substantial concerns of the city, but is one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The officers of the company are: A. L. White, president and general manager; Ira P. Carnes, vice-president; and W. T. Agerter, secretary and treasurer.

THE STAR IRON WORKS, conducted by George S. Vicary, take high rank among the industries of Lima. In an ideal location for such a plant, these works are located at the crossing of Eureka street over the C. H. & D. and L. E. & W. railway tracks. All kinds of boilers and engines, fishing tools, oil-well supplies, pumping jacks, saw mills, tile mills and machinery of all classes are manufactured. Every part of an engine, boiler or oil-well tool is kept constantly in stock and supplied on a moment's notice. They remodel, repair and rebuild gas-engines and handle oil and gas-engine supplies.

THE EAST IRON & MACHINE COMPANY occupies the old site of the Lima Locomotive & Machine Works on East Market street. The company was organized and incorporated in 1903 and is already one of the largest manufacturing plants in the city. The concern makes a specialty of structural and ornamental iron work, and during last season placed in the heart of the iron manufacturing districts many thousand dollars worth of this class of goods. Iron railings, stairways, fire-escapes, illuminated sidewalk lights, jail constructions, gray iron and brass castings, building special machinery and the construction of bridges are specialties of this company. The officers are: President, William S. East; vice-president, A. D. Neuman; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Simpson.

THE BESSEMER GAS ENGINE COMPANY.—The "Bessemer" gas-engine is manufactured at Grove City, Pennsylvania, but a branch es-

tablishment, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, and in which local capital is interested, was established in Lima in 1899 on East Elm street. In 1903 the company built a commodious factory building and office quarters on East Wayne street adjacent to the L. E. & W. freight house. The local plant, real estate and machine equipment is valued at \$30,000 and is under the management of H. B. Willower.

The "Bessemer" engine, on account of its steady running and great power is extremely useful for driving dynamos for the manufacture of current for electric lighting and for all similar manufacturing purposes where cheap and reliable power is desired. They are built in many sizes, from five horsepower up.

In addition to manufacturing this engine, the company makes a specialty of converting steam-engines into gas-engines by the substitution of a gas cylinder for the conventional steam cylinder. This gas cylinder is original with the Bessemer people and is so effective that more than 5,000 of the regular style of oil field steam-engines have been converted into gas-engines by them. This company also makes the famous "Bessemer" oil-well roller-bearing pumping power, which does more work and consumes less engine power than any other rig on the market.

THE LIMA GAS ENGINE COMPANY, makers of the "Swan" gas-engine and one of the large manufacturing concerns of Lima, was incorporated in 1901 with a capital of \$50,000. The plant, which is located at the corner of Greenlawn avenue and the C. & E. Railroad, covers four acres. The buildings are all comparatively new and in excellent shape. The "Swan" engine is now shipped to all parts of the United States. It is an engine especially designed for close regulation, making electric light equal to any steam-engine. The officers of the company are: President, J. O. Hover; vice-president, J. O. Orr; secretary and treasurer, E. Christen; general manager, John W. Swan.

THE SINCLAIR & MORRISON COMPANY, manufacturers of drilling and fishing tools for oil, gas and artesian wells, was established in 1886 and incorporated in 1889, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are as follows: J. R.





Sinclair, president; T. C. Morrison, vice-president; E. A. Dean, secretary and treasurer; E. E. Sinclair, assistant treasurer and manager of the branch shop at Montpelier, Indiana. They were the first to open up a shop in Lima soon after oil was found in this section, and their tools are known all over the oil fields, from Pennsylvania to California.

THE NATIONAL ROOFING TILE COMPANY are manufacturers of the celebrated "Klay" patent tile. The company was incorporated about three years ago for \$100,000. The plant is modern in every respect and was built especially for the manufacture of roofing tile. The very best of machinery is used in turning out the best finished tile on the market. The tiles are burned in the best burning kilns known in the business to-day; and the clay is taken from 45 acres of the best clay ground in the country. The most skilled workmen are employed and some excellent designs and pieces of clay work are turned out. The tile is rain and snow-proof, is exceedingly dense, straight and true and is sold in all parts of the country. The plant is located east of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway and north of the Chicago & Erie Railroad, south of East Kibby street. It occupies 40 acres of ground and turns out daily 50 squares, or 7,500 pieces of tile. The officers are: J. R. Sinclair, president; J. L. Andrews, vice-president; C. F. Stolzenbach, treasurer; Davis J. Cable, secretary. The above named gentlemen, together with C. H. Cory, J. B. Kerr, William H. Duffield, J. D. S. Neely, A. B. Klay and J. A. Bendure, constitute the board of directors.

THE HALL & WOODS COMPANY owns and operates the Model Mills, one of the best flour mills in the country. Its value to Lima is of the greatest importance, bringing indirectly to the city a great amount of business. It offers a ready market for the wheat of the surrounding farmers, who in turn leave their money with Lima merchants. The firm was established in the fall of 1894 and incorporated November 1, 1899. Its "Pride of Lima" flour has no superior on the market. The company manufactures high-grade flour, meal and feed

and the mills have a capacity of 200 barrels a day. The offices and mills are located along the C. H. & D. and L. E. & W. tracks at the east end of Spring street. The raw grain and the products are brought and shipped directly to and from the establishment. The officers are: Hirm A. Holdridge, president; J. Oscar Hover, vice-president; S. B. Douglass, secretary and treasurer.

SCHULTHEIS BROTHERS are manufacturers of oak harness leather, which they sell exclusively to jobbers and whole sale manufacturers. This is one of the oldest established concerns of Lima and has been all these years in the same location at the corner of Water and Elizabeth streets. W. Schultheis conducted the business from 1863 to 1891 when it was transferred to his sons, Charles and John Schultheis. From a small beginning with horse power and a small tannery, the business has grown to enormous proportions and the goods are sold in almost every State in the Union. The main building has a frontage of 90 feet, a depth of 200 feet and is three stories high. The plant includes a tanyard, finishing and blacking rooms, stuffing and dry rooms, leach house, bark shed and boiler rooms. There are 62,700 feet of floor space. The hides are purchased chiefly of the Chicago packers. A specialty is made of the widely known "Solar" oak harness leather. The leather manufactured is adaptable for all kinds and grades of harness goods.

This concern is one of Lima's big manufacturing industries and under the management of the younger generation of the Schultheis family promises to maintain the high standard already set and to still further extend a business that has already become known from one end of the country to the other for fair dealing and high grade goods.

THE DEISEL-WEMMER COMPANY.—The leading factor in the growth and development of any community is not only the number of its business enterprises, but largely their character and this depends upon the energy, capacity and commercial integrity of those who direct their policies and regulate their expansion. The city of Lima is justly noted





as a manufacturing center and one of its largest and most successful industries is the immense concern founded, owned and operated by The Deiser-Wemmer Company, manufacturers of the "San Felice" and "General Stark" cigars.

This business has had a remarkable development. In 1891, with practical experience in cigarmaking and, through close observance, with very definite ideas as to the public taste and demand, those cigar manufacturers—Henry Deisel, Henry G. Wemmer and William J. Wemmer, of Lima—conceived the project of entering upon the manufacture of a cigar not then found upon the market, which could be profitably produced through a careful combination of tobaccos and which could be given to the public at a price formerly asked for a very inferior article.

A partnership resulted and a factory was started in rather restricted quarters at No. 316 North Main street, Lima, where Mr. Deisel had conducted business in previous years, with a force of 35 cigarmakers. The output met with a ready welcome, encouragement came from every quarter and by 1895 it became necessary to greatly enlarge the facilities for manufacture, which resulted in the leasing of a three-story brick building on West Wayne street. At the time even the ambitious proprietors were disposed to think the new quarters would eventually become theirs as there would probably be no farther need of enlargement. No conception of the immense growth their business would make in the next decade had come to them.

By 1900 the company was employing more than 400 workmen and still could not keep up with the popular demand and it was recognized that a suitable building would have to be secured or they could expand no farther. The members of the firm were excellent business men and could not consider any such restraint as this and by the spring of 1901 they had not only secured the plat at the northwest corner of Main street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, but work was started on the foundation for the present immense factory, and in the following June the company was

able to take possession, having at command 30,000 feet of floor space. The main factory with its four stories and basement was considered adequate until 1905 when an addition was erected which doubled the space and the consequent capacity of the plant. The new addition, with four floors and basement, adjoins the former building on the rear and has a frontage of 65 feet, with a depth of 200 feet. In every modern equipment, both for business purposes and as the temporary home of an army of officials and workmen, this factory excels any other of any kind in the United States. There are no dark, unventilated apartments where dust can gather on the material used for the manufacture of the cigars, nor un-hygienic housing of ill-paid workmen. On the other hand the factory stands in the midst of its own grounds with light and air on all sides. Its interior fittings are those of a modern home, each floor having cloak rooms, lavatories and toilet rooms, and in the new building a commodious dining room has been constructed. This innovation is the result of the humanitarian ideas of the members of the company who have, from the very beginning, given the greatest consideration to the comfort and well-being of their employees. High wages, commensurate with good work, have always been the rule with the company and it is a matter of note that the employees are among the most prosperous people of the city, many owning property.

In describing this great factory, mention should be made of the new spiral fire escape which has made danger from conflagrations a matter of little or no moment. It is perfect in construction and so erected that it is accessible to every employee. In addition to this provision for safety, the company has installed automatic fire extinguishers, fire hose and hand grenades. An immense fire and water-proof stock room is a feature of the new factory building, with a capacity for the storing of 8,000,000 cigars.

The products of this great concern are, as stated, two brands of cigars, which have won on their own merits until there is probably no section of the United States where





the smoker cannot find, on demand, a "San Felice" or "General Stark." While the price is an object, a smoker demands quality also and it is the quality which has caused the sale to run up within 14 years to the almost unprecedented number of 200,000,000 per annum. The "San Felice," the five-cent cigar, was brought out about 1895 and two years later the firm brought out the "General Stark," which retails for 10 cents. The trade territory at first was confined to the State of Ohio, but it now covers a large part of the United States. No cheap material is used in the manufacture of the goods turned out by this company. Much of the raw material is bought, through fortunate trade connections at Amsterdam, Holland, some from New York and other large tobacco centers of the world, while a very large proportion is procured direct from Havana. Sumatra and Havana wrapping leaf is bought in bond and the company keeps constantly on hand great quantities of this material, its curing and handling being an important part of their business.

The Deisel-Wemmer Company is the second largest house in the world engaged in manufacturing and selling direct to the retail trade. Their jobbing trade is carried on with other brands of cigars than the "San Felice" and "General Stark," all their product being of such uniform excellence that the demand continues wherever they are introduced.

In 1902 the business was incorporated and the officers now are: Henry Deisel, president; William J. Wemmer, vice-president; Henry G. Wemmer, general manager; and Robert J. Plate, secretary and treasurer. It has been the policy of the company to sell stock to some of its oldest and most reliable employees, but it does not figure in the market.

Although this business is not hoary with age, its beginning being easily within the memory of the majority of Lima's business citizens, its importance is not to be considered by years. Like many of the other great enterprises which have reached success, its origin was humble in comparison with its present prominence, and all who view the mammoth piles of brick and mortar which represent

comfortable living and possible independence to the 1500 employees and those dependent upon them, numbering in all some 3,000 or 4,000 residents of Lima, must acknowledge the enterprise, the business ability and executive force of those who have changed conditions to such an extent. As a growth particularly belonging to Lima, it commands great, civic pride. Its management is an exemplar of perfected mechanical ideas, modern industrial methods and of the success of broad-minded, liberal and humanitarian policies.

THE AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY'S factory, four stories in height with a basement, is located at the northwest corner of Main and Elm streets. The basement is devoted to the storage and handling of the raw material—the leaf tobacco—and here is stored, ready for use, filler and wrapper stock.

This factory is supplied with excellent light and ventilation, while the effect of the action of the air-suction machine is to take up and carry off all the dust and impure air of the work room, thus clearing and purifying the atmosphere.

This plant was opened for work on the morning of April 17, 1903, with S. Kleinberger as the local manager. In the beginning only the famous "Cremo" brand was made but the plant soon added to its line and before long a number of brands were being made, among which are the "Benefactor," and the "General Braddock."

THE EAGLE STAVE COMPANY is one of the city's representative and growing industries. The concern came to Lima from Cridersville and Minster in the early part of 1903 and took up its quarters in the old Monroe factory on the corner of Central avenue and the C. & E. Railroad. There are also large branch factories at Gilberts, Ohio; Lindsay, Ohio, and Livermore, Kentucky. This company has a very extensive lumber-yard and makes a specialty of supplying contractors and builders with lumber, lath, shingles or whatever is needed in the building trades. Coopersage material of every class is manufactured and the firm exports much of its product, shipping mainly to Liverpool, England, as well as





to many points in the United States. The company has its plant equipped with high-grade machinery and the manufacturing portion of its business is very large. Lima was exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure this establishment as it promises to prove of lasting benefit to the community, giving as it does employment to many men with a liberal pay-roll, the money finding its way next into the coffers of the business men of the city. At the same time the general volume of business receives quite an addition, the transportation companies being especially benefited by the large amount of material that is shipped, both in and out. The rapid growth of the company is largely due to the capable executive management of D. C. Dunn.

**LIMA PORK PACKING COMPANY.** This company was incorporated on October 1, 1901, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The first year the firm was located in a small building, which stood where the electric light plant now stands. There the firm occupied but one room and employed only eight men. At present it is located on South Central avenue just south of the Model Mills. In contrast with the one room, it has now two buildings, each two stories high. The pay-roll now shows 35 men employed, including three traveling salesmen. The annual volume of business aggregates \$300,000. The company buys and slaughters all of its own live stock, practically all of which comes from the surrounding country, and manufactures all kinds of packing house products. Its equipment includes unsurpassed cold storage facilities. The officers are: B. F. Thomas, president; Ira P. Carnes, vice-president; W. C. Bradley, treasurer; O. W. Leichty, secretary.

**THE LIMA CREAMERY & COLD STORAGE COMPANY'S** plant is located at 223-235 South Central avenue and is equipped throughout with the most modern machinery and appliances. This company is a wholesale as well as a retail concern, having a heavy traffic which daily arrives and departs from the factory. The firm is now placing a hand separator with all farmers within a radius of 40 miles, enabling them to ship pure cream direct

to the factory. Pure creamery butter is now manufactured in enormous quantities and the product of this great plant may be found in the markets of every town for miles around. The pasteurized milk and cream of this company is the finest of dairy productions. The officers are: M. Thomas, president; C. E. Thomas, general manager and treasurer; S. Miller, vice-president and secretary; and R. L. Graham, superintendent.

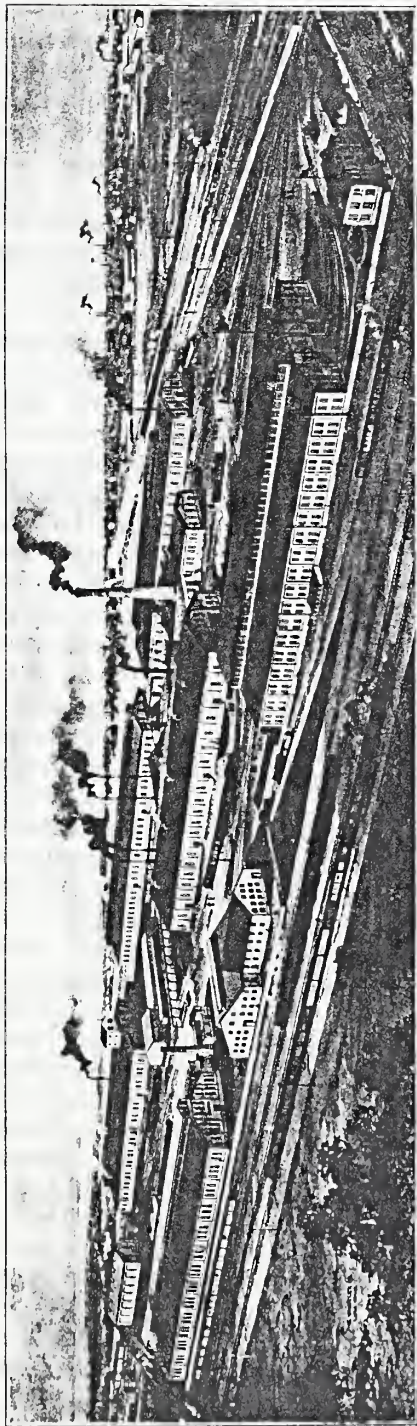
**THE DAIRY IMPLEMENT COMPANY** is located at No. 220 East Pearl street and manufactures dairy implements and dumb-waiters. The business was established in 1897 and was incorporated in 1901. W. T. Agerter is president; R. C. Eastman, vice-president and J. D. Agerter, secretary and manager.

**THE KNISELY SHIRT COMPANY**, at Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18 Holmes Block, is one of the oldest firms in Lima. Since 1872 the firm has been doing business in the city making shirts and underwear. In January, 1893, Hensler & Schlupp bought out J. H. Knisely, Jr., but the old firm name is retained.

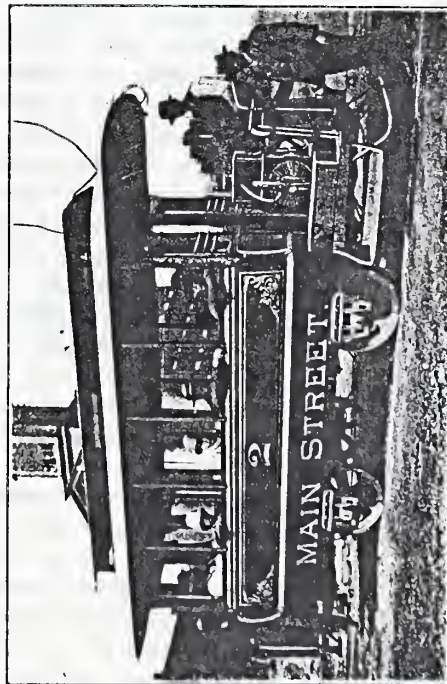
**THE JOHN CRAMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**, located at East Market street and the C., H. & D. Railway, is Lima's latest industry, and one which promises to become one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the city. The company is composed of John Cramer, the patentee, and Theodore Feist. Finding their original quarters in the Stamets Block on North Union street too small for the growing business, the promoters erected the substantial frame building which they now occupy. The company manufactures a combination adjustable window shade and curtain pole hanger. This article, which is the product of the inventive genius of Mr. Cramer, possesses unquestioned merit, and already it is in great demand. Mr. Cramer, after securing letters patent upon his invention, secured the financial support of Mr. Feist. In connection with the factory is a modern and thoroughly equipped electro-plating plant. Electro-plating of gold, silver, brass, copper and nickel is done in accordance with the most approved methods. This plant is up-to-date





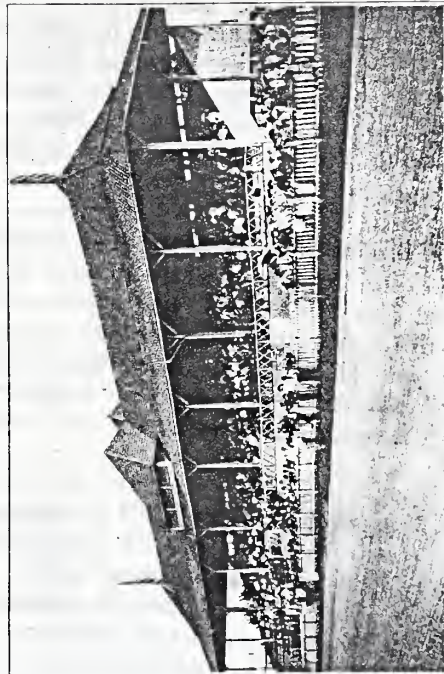


PLANT OF THE LIMA LOCOMOTIVE & MACHINE COMPANY



FIRST ELECTRIC CAR IN LIMA

(Lima had the second electric street railway line in the United States)



GRAND STAND, LIMA DRIVING PARK





in every respect, and is the first of the kind to be established in the city, all work of this character having formerly been sent elsewhere.

The building interests and the allied trades connected with the production and handling of lumber, brick, stone, cement and other building material constitute a group of industries representing a large aggregate investment, and giving employment to the efforts of some of the foremost business firms of Lima. First in order, mention will be made of the architects of the city.

J. A. CHAPIN has contributed in a large measure to the architecture of the city. Among the buildings that Mr. Chapin has designed in Lima and the surrounding towns during the last 25 years are the Lima House, Holland Block, Black Building, Lima Straw-Board Company's plant and Children's Home. As associate architect with Mr. Packard, of Columbus, Ohio, he aided in designing the new High School Building. Mr. Chapin occupies a handsome suite of offices in the Holland Block.

DAWSON & McLAUGHLIN is a new firm among the architects of Lima. On January 1, 1905, Mr. Dawson took as a partner Thomas D. McLaughlin, of this city.

Charles Wilmot Dawson is an architect who has received a thorough professional education at Haverford College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After finishing his course at the latter institution he spent a year as a student under the late Henry Van Brunt, ex-president of the American Institute of Architects. Since then he has spent 17 years in the practice of his profession in various parts of the country. Mr. Dawson has been in Lima about five years and has a large number of prominent commercial buildings and residences to his credit. Prominent among these are the Deisel-Wemmer factory, The Moore Brothers Company's warehouse, the Central Building, Renz Block and the residences of J. D. S. Neely, G. E. Bluem, W. K. Boone, F. T. Cuthbert, W. J. Wemmer and Henry G. Wemmer. Mr. Dawson has built up an enviable reputation for intelligent design, thoroughness and honesty, besides

showing a keen interest in the progress of the city at large and a willingness to do his share of any work for its betterment.

Thomas D. McLaughlin came to Lima when a child, and has grown up with the city. He studied three years at Lima College, and three at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, preparing for a technical course in architecture. On finishing at Hamilton he entered the architectural department of Columbia University, New York City, and took a three-years' course in architecture. For the past six months Mr. McLaughlin has been superintendent of construction for the Buckeye Pipe Line Company at the Cygnet pump station.

LEECH & LEECH. This firm of architects is composed of Charles M. and Frank Leech with offices on the third floor of the Badeau Block. Their success has been phenomenal, their business increasing daily until they at present are compelled to employ a large number of assistants to keep pace with their orders. Their business is not confined to Lima, but extends throughout the State and into adjoining States. Leech & Leech rank with the best in the State in their profession and this proud position has been won by hard work and close application to business. They are prepared to execute plans, furnish estimates and supervise structural work of all kinds anywhere. In their home city they rank high in their profession and many buildings in Lima stand as monuments to their architectural skill.

B. F. MATTHEWS, the well-known architect of Lima, ranks with the leading exponents of his profession in the State. Mr. Matthews possesses a thorough education and wide experience, coupled with natural talent for the sphere of activity which he so successfully occupies. He is prepared to execute plans, furnish estimates and supervise structural work of every description. Many of Lima's finest dwellings are the result of his skill.

MOWEN BROTHERS are one of the leading firms of building contractors in this section of the State. As early as 1865 J. R. Mowen was the leading contractor of Allen County, later forming a partnership with his sons with





the firm name of J. R. Mowen & Sons. Later still, Mr. Mowen retired and the two sons, Ed. S. and O. L. Mowen, have since carried on the business. This firm has gained a greater reputation for good work completed in good time than any other in this part of the State and some of the finest structures in the city and county are monuments to this reputation. Among these in Lima are the new High School Building, the shops of the Lima Locomotive & Machine Company, the American Strawboard Company's plant, the Times-Democrat Block, The Moore Brothers Company's wholesale grocery building, Lima College, Pine street and West Spring street ward buildings, the Harper Block, Donze's four business blocks, the Applas Building, Manhattan Hotel and numerous others. In addition to these local structures, there are many big buildings in the surrounding towns, which have been erected under their supervision.

SMITH & SHERRICK are one of the largest contracting firms in Lima. Their planing mill and office are located at Nos. 330-332 South Union street. There has been a rapid growth of the business of this house from year to year since its establishment in 1899, when they began with a small shop 18 by 20 feet, in dimensions. In the year following the business greatly exceeded the expectations of the firm, and the capacity of their quarters being insufficient the mill was enlarged to 40 by 40 feet. In the spring of 1903, all previous records being out-stripped, it again became evident that a still greater capacity was required to handle the business. A large new two-story building, 60 by 64 feet, was then erected which the firm now occupies. At the time of their organization this firm employed only four men. Their business now requires the continual employment of twenty-five. This steady growth has been maintained by reliable business methods of the firm. The establishment is especially equipped to do all grades and styles of interior finish and office work.

A. SIMONS. Among the leading manufacturers of brick in Lima, none rank higher or have had the confidence and the trade of the public in a greater degree than A. Simons.

His yard and brick kilns are located on the Spencerville road, within easy access, and he is a most agreeable person with whom to have business dealings.

SNYDER & KONTZ, the brick manufacturers, have long been noted for the manufacture of the most excellent quality of brick ever manufactured in Northwestern Ohio. The plant is located at the corner of Grand avenue and Metcalf street. Its present capacity is 25,000 brick per day. Their brick have been very largely used in the construction of Lima's handsome hotels, business blocks, factories, residences, etc., which is a convincing proof of the high opinion in which their product is held.

F. P. RUSHER LUMBER COMPANY. This company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, in 1903, succeeding the Rusher & Rossfeld Lumber Company. The company transacts a general lumber business at wholesale and retail, dealing in lumber of every description, including sash, doors, blinds, building material, finish, interior trim, moldings, etc. Their trade is not confined merely to Lima, but extends throughout this section of the State. The offices and yards are situated in an ideal location at Union street and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The company operates its own private tracks, and in extent and equipment its plant is foremost among the lumber dealers of the city. The yards embrace a ground area of 200 by 268 feet, and an immense stock of lumber is constantly on hand. The annual volume of business transacted aggregates \$75,000 per year. The manager of the company is F. P. Rusher. Mr. Rusher is a native of Hardin County, and has resided in Lima for six years, during which time he has gained prominence in business circles, and has won the confidence and esteem of the community. He is a practical lumber man, possesses a thorough knowledge of his business and under his management this company has become an important factor in the commercial life of the city and county.

LAURENS HULL LUMBER COMPANY. The name of Laurens Hull has been prominently identified with the lumber interest of Lima





and vicinity since 1901, when the firm of Laurens Hull & Company succeeded to the business of T. W. Dobbins & Son. In May, 1904, the company was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 paid in, and the style of firm changed to Laurens Hull Lumber Company, by which it is to-day widely known. The local yards are of large area and are stocked with an immense amount of the choicest lumber of every description, and orders of the greatest magnitude are executed promptly and efficiently. Yards and offices are also maintained in Chicago, Illinois, and Tiffin, Ohio. The annual volume of business transacted aggregates \$500,000. The officers of the company are: Gilbert B. Shaw, president; Laurens Hull, vice-president. Mr. Hull has been a resident of this city since 1901, and is regarded as an excellent business man and representative citizen.

**THE SOUTH SIDE LUMBER YARD.** This is one of the most substantial firms of the city. It was incorporated in 1903 and in September, 1904, the business was bought by Joshua Raudabaugh. The grounds are 240 by 165 feet, located in Central avenue and First street adjoining the C. & E. Railroad. Mr. Raudabaugh handles the best grade of lumber of all kinds; also sash, doors and finished lumber. Everything is kept in perfect order, all under cover and so arranged that any particular kind of lumber can be found without a moment of time lost in searching for it.

Other lumber dealers are: Harry S. Moulton, No. 340 East High street; Theo. Feist, No. 316 East Market street.

**PUGH STONE COMPANY.** Lima has long been noted for the production of a fine quality of building and crushed stone, and in this connection it may be said that the Pugh Stone Company stands without a rival in this section of the State. For many years this company has been an important factor in the business life of the city, and to-day it is better equipped and more solidly established than at any time in its long and successful career. The well known Pugh quarries are located in the eastern part of the city, with offices at No. 925 East North street. Their high-grade

product has won great favor among the architects and building contractors throughout this part of Ohio, and their heavy wagons are a familiar sight on the streets of our city. The stone enters largely into all kinds of structural work, a specialty being made of stone for concrete purposes. No better concrete stone can be found anywhere. The members of the company are among our well-known and substantial citizens. Charles Pugh, the manager, is known as an energetic and reliable business man.

**CONSUMERS' FUEL, BUILDING & SUPPLY COMPANY.** This is one of the most active firms in the city and one which commands the full confidence of the public. They are extensive dealers, both at wholesale and retail, in all the best grades of hard and soft coal and wood, being one of the largest dealers in these commodities in the city. They carry at all times a full stock of the celebrated Lehigh Valley hard coal in all sizes, the best No. 2 vein Jackson, Hocking Valley, Massilon, West Virginia and Pocahontas soft coal and other brands. The company carries the best in fuel as well as builders' and contractors' supplies, such as lime, sand, cement, sewer-pipe, plaster, etc. The manager, J. W. Shanahan, is an enterprising business man and one of Lima's most valued citizens. The offices and yards are at the corner of Vine street and the C., H. & D. and L., E. & W. railroads. The officers are: Joel Spyker, president; Charles C. Miller, secretary and treasurer; and Seymour D. Evans, vice-president.

**THE CRYSTAL ICE & COAL COMPANY** was organized in 1900. The officers are: U. M. Shappell, president; W. S. Ayers, vice-president; William H. Duffield, treasurer; J. A. Dutton, secretary; W. B. Craig, manager. They carry 800 tons of coal in stock, and are exclusive agents for old Lee anthracite, besides handling the leading grades of soft coal. The capacity of their ice plant is 25 tons per day, the ice being made from distilled water.

**FIDELITY COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY.** This company is one of the largest in Allen County, and handles annually a larger supply of coal than any other company in Lima. It is located



on East High street, east of the C. H. & D. and L., E. & W. railroads. It was organized in 1899 by F. W. Holmes, W. L. McKenzie and E. C. McKenzie. The company handles, in addition to a large variety of coal, sewer-pipe, plaster, cement, fire-clay, and a full line of building material.

Other coal companies are as follows: Hiner Coal & Supply Company, No. 333 East Market street; Abraham Harsh, No. 414 North Main street; Central Coal Company, No. 521 South Central avenue; W. J. Ferguson, Nos. 314-316 East High street; F. W. Drake, No. 458 South Main street; Walter P. Bloom, South Central avenue; W. H. Christy Fuel Company, No. 7 Times-Democrat Building; Conrath, Littler & Company, No. 229 East Kibby street and the Watson Cement & Coal Company, along the C., H. & D. railway near the gas works.

**M. THOMAS & SONS.** One of the enterprises making Lima its home, and one which is known throughout the Eastern and Central States, equal to any similar firm in the country, is that of M. Thomas & Sons, shippers and commission merchants, who annually sell thousands of pounds of butter, millions of eggs and poultry in car-load lots to markets throughout the United States. This concern, established in 1866, one of the largest of its kind in the State, is located at Nos. 229-231 South Central avenue, while the eastern offices of the company are at Nos. 103-105 South Market street, Boston, Massachusetts. In addition to the main plant in this city, branch houses are located at Leipsic, Bluffton and Sidney, buyers for M. Thomas & Sons regularly covering the territory.

**BELL SUPPLY COMPANY.** Among the jobbing and wholesale houses of Lima which have gained renown in the past few years none has excelled the record made by the Bell Supply Company. The company is located in Rooms 200-201-202 Opera House Block. Established in February, 1900, it has enjoyed five years of uninterrupted prosperity and progression. They now cover a radius of 50 miles in supplying the trade in other cities and counties with photographers', jewelers', opticians'

and dental supplies, in addition to doing a large local business. As retail dealers in cameras and photographic supplies, they are headquarters for the Eastman "Kodaks." In the staple lines the firm handles Hammel, Riglander & Company's wares in jewelers' and opticians' supplies; Johnson & Lund's dental supplies; Taprell, Loomis & Company's photographic cards. In caring for its large trade, in addition to its offices and sales rooms, the firm has two large stock rooms on the fifth floor of the Opera House Block.

**S. A. BAXTER & SONS.** Dr. Samuel A. Baxter is one of the best known men in Lima—a typical type of the high-minded American, a gentleman, a scholar and a business man of worth. Dr. Baxter with his sons is now engaged in private banking, or investments, and as such counselors no firm in the city could be more highly regarded. Dr. Baxter would not advise an investment unless he knew it to be good, safe and deserving and his clientage speak of him in the highest praise. His sons have been raised as bankers and know all the ins and outs of the financial world. The offices of S. A. Baxter & Sons are located in Suite 406, Opera House Block.

**KEMMER & COMPANY** is one of the oldest and best known insurance firms doing business in this section of the State. C. G. Kemmer was born in Lima 51 years ago, and has always resided in this city. He received a common-school education, and early in life was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, continuing in this occupation for 15 years. In 1882 he formed a partnership with his brother, the firm doing a general insurance business under the style of O. F. Kemmer & Company. This amalgamation was successfully continued until 1893 when O. F. Kemmer met death in a railroad accident at Grand Rapids, Michigan, while acting as general agent and adjuster for the Cooper Insurance Company, of Dayton. C. G. Kemmer then assumed the entire ownership of the business, which has since been known under its present title. Kemmer & Company represent 17 insurance companies, embracing fire, plate glass, accident, life and tornado, all of which are old-line American





institutions. This agency, by reason of the permanency of its standing and its long and honorable career, may be regarded as one of the city's representative commercial enterprises.

Other insurance agencies are: E. D. Wallace & Son, O'Connor & Son, P. A. Kahle, James E. Lowery, William McComb, Jr., George W. Harrison, W. T. McHenry, J. O. Ohler, A. Young & Company, W. H. Stephens, Rogers & Eckhardt and J. H. Phillips.

#### PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS.

THE LIMA TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY is a splendid example of a progressively and rightly managed public utility, and it furnishes to the people of Lima a service that is not excelled by any community in the country. The company has installed the first and only underground system of wires in Lima, as well as the latest type of lamp signals, multiple switchboard, and a full copper metallic system of wires, making it one of the most complete plants in the country. The equipment is of the most approved style and of a permanent nature, the purpose of the company being to conduct for all time the business of giving to this city the best possible system of telephone service. The number of subscribers of the directory aggregate 2,200. The company occupies the entire third floor of the Harper Block, and in connection with the United States Long Distance Telephone Company affords its patrons service with over 200,000 subscribers in more than 668 exchanges and nearly 1,500 toll stations in Ohio, also connecting with long distance lines in adjoining States. The officers of the company are: Davis J. Cable, president; W. H. Duffield, treasurer; C. H. Cory, C. F. Stolzenbach, J. R. Sinclair, George W. Beers, J. B. and A. W. Hoge and Gustav Hirsch, directors, and George H. Metheany, secretary and general manager.

THE LIMA GAS LIGHT COMPANY and LIMA NATURAL GAS COMPANY. These companies are splendid examples of how private corporations can utilize those resources de-

rived from the public and so manage and operate an industry as to not only hold the good will of the public but also give the service and supply the goods at a most reasonable price. The Natural Gas Company has succeeded in piping gas from the fields of Southeastern Ohio, especially Licking County, and thus Lima is assured of a plentiful supply of this commodity for perhaps the next 20 years. For the past few years the supply has been wholly inadequate, and thus the assurance that this inadequacy will give way to plenty for many years to come has caused universal satisfaction. No large industry has played a more important part in the upbuilding of the city than The Lima Gas Light Company. It has steadily kept pace with the growth of the community, extending its mains promptly when occasion requires, and recognizing at all times that the interests of the people are identical with its own. The officers are: J. Murdock, president; J. D. S. Neely, vice-president; S. E. Mulholland, secretary and treasurer; Samuel T. Murdock, general manager.

#### HOTELS.

Lima's hotel accommodations compare favorably with those of any city in the Middle West. In addition to the several strictly first-class commercial hostelrys, there are numerous cafes and places of like character, which afford excellent service. This city is justly popular with the traveling public, a condition largely attained through the superiority of its hotels. Sketches of our principal establishments in this branch of commercial activity are subjoined:

In the Lima House, this city possesses a hotel which ranks with the leading commercial hostelrys of the great Middle West. Aably managed and conducted along modern lines, this house stands as a monument to the energy and ability of its managers, and as an architectural adornment to the city as well. The proprietors are J. P. King and R. S. Gray, both well-known business men. The building is of beautiful perspective, the scheme of interior arrangement and equip-



ment pleasing and effective, and the service unsurpassed.

The Hotel Norval is capable of characterization as one of the finest hostelries in the State. It was built five years ago by J. C. Linneman, its construction and equipment costing \$115,000. Mr. Linneman conducted the house until April, 1904, when he was succeeded by C. F. and J. J. Dow. On January 16, 1906, C. E. Dyer, formerly of the Wagner House, Sidney, Ohio, became proprietor. The

Norval, in many respects, has no peer in Ohio. It is absolutely fire-proof and contains 105 rooms, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, richly furnished, and equipped with telephones and hot and cold water. In connection is a first-class buffet.

Other hotels in Lima are: The Harrod House, The New Hoffman, The Manhattan, The Colonial, The Crescent, The Empire, The Werlin and Hotel French, all doing an excellent business.





# CHAPTER XI

## BANKS AND BANKING

*The Bank in History—United States Land Office—Leighton, Hurd & Jacobs—National Deposit Bank—Exchange Bank—Davis Bank—The City Bank—The Citizens' Bank—The Well-Known First National Bank—Goldsmith & Kalb's Bank—The Metropolitan Bank—The Ohio National Bank—The Commercial Bank, Founded by Dr. S. A. Baxter—The Allen County Building & Loan Association—The Citizens' Loan & Building Company, The Lima Home & Savings Association—The South Side Building & Loan Association—The Lima Trust Company—The Bank of Lima.*

### THE BANK IN HISTORY.

The word "bank" is of Greek origin. In that language it means a bench or table for changing money. The word "bankrupt" is of Italian origin, as in Florence the term *Banca Rotta* meant "broken bench," hence a bankrupt had his bench broken. The first bankers sat behind a little bench on the open street with their money piled upon the bench in front of them. This was their "bank," and when their money was lost, then their bench was said to be broken from which comes our term "bankrupt."

There are three great functions which the bank of to-day performs, viz., the receipt of deposits, the making of discounts, and the issue of notes. For the last named, a charter is generally granted at the present time, though in earlier days, and especially in England, private banks and banking firms could issue notes. It is possible, however, to group all the duties of the bank under two heads—lenders and borrowers. Their loanable funds consist of their own capital, and that of their depositors. Their profits arise from the payment to them of interest on loans. The origin of banking goes back to the most remote antiquity. The mod-

ern banker is generally a dealer in credit, while in ancient times he was a mere custodian of other people's money, and a buyer and dealer of foreign moneys. The first credit instrument handled by the early bankers appears to have been a bill of exchange. The historians find, by aid of the explorers, the bill of exchange in use in Assyria, thousands of years before the birth of Christ. The same was true in Athens and Rome, though not quite so early as in Assyria. The profits in those early days seem to have come almost entirely from commissions upon deposits. Livy first mentions (B. C. 350) this system in banking and it is frequently referred to in Latin literature of a later time. The great insecurity of all kinds of property during the Middle Ages almost destroyed the system of banking. In fact it was reduced to that of mere money changing.

The rise of modern banking, however, dates from the establishment in Venice of the Banco di Rialto in 1587. In 1619 this great bank was absorbed by the Banco del Giro. So strong did this latter bank become that it was relied upon as the main support of the government, and we have a record that it loaned the government of Venice 500,000 ducats at one



time. So well were its affairs managed that for 100 years or more this Bank of Venice, as it was called, was enabled to hold all its credits at a premium, until 1805, when its affairs were liquidated under a decree of Napoleon.

In Amsterdam and Hamburg there were great banks established in the same century as the Banco del Giro in Venice, and they were of great importance in the up-building of these great cities among the commercial affairs of the world. By excessive loans to the Dutch East India Company, the Bank of Amsterdam was obliged to close its doors in 1819 by a royal decree.

In the 18th century, the two characteristics of modern banking—the issue of notes not covered by coin, and the granting of deposit accounts upon the mere credit of borrowers—were evolved, and this forms a part of the banking system of to-day. In China, bank notes, such as are known to the modern banking system in America, were more or less familiar for 12 centuries, but in Europe the use of bank notes dates only from 1661, when the Bank of Sweden issued notes to avoid the transfer of copper coin. The world is more or less familiar with the Bank of England, established at the close of the 17th century. This great banking institution, perhaps the greatest in the world, was established by a Scotchman, and more than once has it saved not only the credit, but the real life of England. It is familiarly known as “the old lady of Thread Needle Street.” The Bank of Scotland was not established until shortly after the Bank of England, but it received privileges from the English government, similar to those possessed by the Bank of England.

In America, the words “Wall Street” carry with them a financial significance, recognized in every corner of the world. It was formerly said that “when the old lady of Thread Needle Street took snuff, Wall Street sneezed.” This is not true at the present time. Wall Street stands alone, and the money interest of the United States is on a par with the greatest nations of the world.

No civilized country can make advancement without a bank. When conservatively

managed, it is a blessing not only to its immediate community, but to the world of advancement at large, and in Allen County it may safely be said that the financial interests are well managed, and of liberal, patriotic usefulness, when needed for the advancement of the county. No disastrous failures have marked the progress of banking in Allen County. True, there have been ripples upon the surface, but the great tide of increasing wealth and the blessings of prosperity have in no way been checked or turned aside by bad financial management.

The following accounts of the banks of Lima and of the building and loan associations will be of interest to every citizen of the county.

In 1834 the United States Land Office was removed from Wapakoneta to Lima, and this served as the first banking institution of the place. Later the store of King & Company kept large amounts of money on hand and would cash the checks issued by King & Day in payment for the wheat and other products sold at their warehouse on North Main street.

The Leighton, Hurd & Jacobs bank was established in the early '50's. It was a modest concern conducted in a one-story building south of the old Court House. Later it was in the hands of Hurd & Jacobs and went out of business about 1859.

The National Deposit Bank was established in the corner room of the Lima House under the direction of Shelby Taylor, Benjamin C. Faurot and George H. Hackedorn. This in 1867 became the Allen County Bank and in the early '70's the location was changed to the corner room in the Langan Block. This bank was again changed to the Lima National Bank and for many years was one of the leading financial institutions of the State.

The Exchange Bank was started after the war by N. Tucker. This was succeeded by the Farmers' Savings Bank with J. B. Roberts as president and N. Tucker as cashier. The directors were Fred Rost, R. Metheany, J. B. Roberts, N. Tucker, G. Day, J. Collett, Theo. Mayo, M. Lones, George Ward and J. R. Hughes.





The Davis bank was an individual bank started after the war and conducted until the death of Mr. Davis, when it was bought and conducted by Baxter Brothers & Company, under the name of The City Bank of Lima, which name it has since retained. It was purchased by Thornton T. Mitchell, who has been its president for some 30 years. E. B. Mitchell is cashier and E. T. Mitchell the assistant cashier.

The Citizens Bank of Lima was opened for business in the corner room of the Lima House with Shelby Taylor as cashier. In 1872 it was changed to the First National Bank, which is to-day the oldest financial institution in the city. The leading spirit in its organization was the late United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, who remained an officer and director until his death. The stockholders are representative men of the city and vicinity. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the shares are \$100 each. The equipment of the bank is of the highest order. It has a "Corliss" cannon-ball safe weighing eight tons and has never been burglarized. Safety deposit boxes are carried free of charge to patrons. All told, the bank is one of the most handsomely appointed in Northern Ohio. It is located on the northwest corner of Main street and the Square. It is a prosperous and flourishing bank, enjoying the entire good will of a thrifty and wealthy business community. The present efficient management of the institution is as follows: Directors—W. B. Richie, E. Christen, J. Oscar Hover, William M. Melville, S. S. Wheeler, C. D. Crites, Theodore D. Robb and Dr. R. E. Jones, of Gomer, Ohio; president, Theodore D. Robb; vice-president, W. B. Richie; cashier and manager, D. Morris; assistant cashier, F. C. Cunningham; receiving teller, A. M. Churchill; general bookkeeper, H. O. Jones; under bookkeeper, Eugene Christen.

Goldsmith & Kalb's bank was established in July, 1894. This in 1898 was converted into the American National Bank, which liquidated and was succeeded by the Bank of Lima. This again liquidated and was succeeded by

Kalb & Thrift's bank, which in 1900 sold out to the Ohio National Bank.

The Metropolitan Bank while not the oldest banking concern in the city is one of the most progressive and has become fully established in the good graces of the people of Lima. Its business methods are such as to commend it entirely to the public and the growing business is an ample evidence that the people appreciate courteous treatment. This bank was chartered in January, 1890, with \$50,000 capital stock, and began business in June of that year. The bank does a general commercial and savings business. It has always occupied its present location in the Metropolitan Block, third door from North street fronting on Main. The officers are Robert Mehaffey, president; Thomas Duffield, vice-president; William H. Duffield, cashier; and G. E. Mehaffey, assistant cashier. The directors are: Robert Mehaffey, Thomas Duffield, C. H. Cory, C. E. Losee, J. O. Ohler, Levi Hetrick and O. B. Selfridge.

The Ohio National Bank, one of the thorough-going and substantial concerns of the city, began business about 1888 in the building located on the northwest corner of the Public Square and Market street. In 1900 it moved to its present quarters in the Opera House Block. Its capital and surplus is \$180,000. The officers are: J. C. Thompson, president; Dr. Frank Ewing, vice-president; L. H. Kibby, cashier; and A. C. Feltz, assistant cashier. The directors are: B. F. Thomas, J. R. Sinclair, J. C. Thompson, H. M. Colvin, Dr. F. Ewing, F. E. Harman, H. A. Holdridge, L. H. Kibby and F. W. Holmes.

The Commercial Bank first opened for business on April 1, 1895, in the west room of the Lima Club building. A few years ago it was moved to its present quarters at No. 141 North Main street. The founder and first president was Dr. S. A. Baxter, who was for many years president of the First National Bank of Lima and for more than 30 years has been in the banking business. The Commercial is a private bank and does a general banking business, giving special attention to invest-





ment securities. On November 19, 1904, the bank was sold to the present management. The officers are: I. T. Moore, president; Henry Moore, cashier, and Clem S. Baxter, assistant cashier.

The Allen County Building & Loan Association was organized November 24, 1897, and has an authorized capital of \$1,500,000. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. The business methods followed by this company, which is located on the northeast corner of High and Elizabeth streets, make possible many real estate deals and much building and repairing work that go a long way toward giving Lima an air of prosperity and an appearance of beauty. This association was organized for the purpose of raising money (on which dividends or interest is paid), to be loaned among the members and depositors for use in buying lots, building and repairing houses and for such other purposes as come in the avenues of legitimate business. The business is not confined to Lima alone, but as the name indicates is operated throughout Allen County. The officers are as follows: Charles F. Stolzenbach, president; John W. Shanahan, vice-president; John W. Roby, attorney; Charles E. Lynch, secretary; Stephen M. Churchill, treasurer. The directors are: John Crumrine, F. A. Holland, John W. Roby, J. W. Shanahan, Dr. D. H. Sullivan, H. G. Wemmer and C. F. Stolzenbach.

The Citizens' Loan & Building Company was organized in March, 1882, by George Feltz. Its assets for the year ending 1905 were \$800,000 and a dividend of 6 per cent was declared for the year. The officers are as follow: Owen Francis, president; Louis Koch, vice-president; L. A. Feltz, secretary; George Klein, treasurer; Prophet & Eastman, solicitors. The directors are: Owen Francis, George Feltz, Louis Koch, John Herbst, James Donahue, Philip Walther, George Klein, W. T. Agerter and Robert Edmunds.

The Lima Home & Savings Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio on the 26th of September, 1887. Borrowers and depositors in this association each receive a semi-annual dividend. The borrow-

ers receive a dividend on the amount they have paid on the principal and the depositors on the total amount they have deposited with the association. Its office is located in the Masonic Building, the second door west of the main entrance. The officers are as follows: Directors—W. K. Boone, C. H. Cory, William Melville, Joseph Potter, Ira P. Carnes and T. C. Calvert; treasurer, L. H. Kibby; secretary, C. F. Sprague.

The South Side Building & Loan Association is one of the leading institutions of the kind in Lima and Allen County. It makes loans on real estate only, assists in the purchase of property and furnishes part of the money required for building purposes. It makes 6 per cent dividends on savings accounts. Money due members can be withdrawn generally on call and in large amounts on notice properly given. The capital stock is \$2,500,000. The organization of this company was effected on August 2, 1888, with Charles M. Hughes, F. W. Holmes, C. M. Hughes, Jr., W. L. Porter and W. H. Lambertson as subscribers to the articles of incorporation. The articles were approved by Secretary of State J. S. Robinson on August 21, 1888, and a month later the organization was perfected with C. M. Hughes, president; F. Thompson, vice-president; J. Moser, secretary; C. M. Hughes, Jr., treasurer, and W. L. Mackenzie, solicitor. The officers at the present time are: Theodore D. Robb, president; F. Thompson, vice-president; J. Moser, secretary; F. C. Cunningham, treasurer; W. L. Mackenzie, solicitor; Mabel Mackenzie, assistant secretary; A. W. Dennon, assistant secretary; Frank Scott, assistant at Bluffton, Ohio; and W. L. Mackenzie, R. C. Beck and H. H. Heman, appraisers.

The Lima Trust Company, a banking institution in the fullest sense of the word, embracing as it does commercial, savings and trust features, opened its doors for business May 11, 1903. In the two years of its existence it has stepped to the very front rank of banks in Lima and commands the fullest confidence of the public. The officers are: John D. S. Neely, president; E. R. Curtin and J. O.





Hover, vice presidents; C. H. East, secretary and treasurer. The directorate, in addition to the above named, includes: Davis J. Cable, R. W. Argue, Jacob Piper, E. J. Maire, M. P. Colt, J. B. Kerr, D. B. Morris, H. G. Wemmer, R. O. Bigley, J. R. Sinclair and G. E. Bluem. All are men of standing and influence in the community and the very best guarantee that the business entrusted to The Lima Trust Company will be carefully and judiciously handled.

On January 2, 1905, a branch was opened at No. 716 South Main street. This branch is meeting with unqualified success and has, as it deserves, the absolute confidence of all, being under the direct supervision of the above-named officers and directors.

Perhaps nothing will more fully demonstrate the standing of The Lima Trust Company than the fact that it has recently been made the depository of the county funds.

The Bank of Lima, under the management of W. L. Russell, was formally opened to the public on January 1, 1906, and added another valuable banking institution to our city. It transacts a general banking busi-

ness, buys and sells exchange, issues letters of credit available in all parts of the world, loans money on real estate and mortgages, as well as on approved collaterals, buys and sells government, railroad and municipal bonds and makes collections on all points. It acts as trustee, register and transfer agents for corporations, manages and cares for estates, oil properties and business interests of any kind. The high financial standing and business ability of its manager is a sufficient guarantee that the new institution will be conducted on the best lines of commercial integrity. The bank is located at No. 107 West High street, opposite the Postoffice.

The banks of Lima are strong, safe and conducted upon the most approved plans of modern financial science. They are steadily increasing in strength and are among the most eloquent witnesses of the stability and prosperity of the city's growth.

The county has a number of other banks of solid financial worth, doing an important business, an account of which will be found in the history of the towns in which they are located.



## CHAPTER XII

### BENCH AND BAR

*Introduction—Lawyers of "Ye Olden Times"—Their Fun and Their Work—John C. Spink—David A. Colerick and Others—"Good Count Coffinberry"—Patrick G. Goode, Distinguished Lawyer, Preacher, Congressman and Citizen—Emery D. Potter, Lawyer and Postmaster—J. M. May, the "Nestor" of the Bar—Hamilton Davison—Mathias H. Nichols, Brilliant Lawyer, Scholar and Statesman—Col. Lester Bliss, Legislator and Soldier—Benjamin F. Metcalf, Allen County's Noted Judge of the Early Days—Thomas M. Robb, Able Lawyer, Editor and Mayor—James Mackenzie, Distinguished Judge, Noted Scholar and Patriotic Citizen—Isaiah S. Pillars, Legislator, Lawyer, Jurist and Ohio's Distinguished Attorney General—Theodore E. Cunningham, Historian, Lawyer and Friend of the Common People—Charles N. Lamison, Brilliant Lawyer, Statesman, Soldier and Jurist, and Orator of the Old School—Charles M. Hughes, Jurist, Soldier and Distinguished Citizen—Jacob S. Couklin, Brilliant Scholar, Successful Lawyer, Conversationalist and Judge—James Savage Daniels, Pioneer Lawyer and County Commissioner—Allen County's Three Court Houses—The Bar of To-Day—A Long List of Well-Educated, Successful and Brilliant Men—The Allen County Law Library.*

#### THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

The law has long been regarded as one of the learned professions. To fully understand and follow its intricate channels, explain its obscure provisions, and maintain its majesty, all the learning and integrity of the best men of the ages are required. Only when the highest scholarship is coupled with integrity and energy, do we see the ideal lawyer.

Every principal of civilized life, and therefore of progress, is based upon the majesty of the law. The majesty of the law can only be maintained by the integrity of judge and jury, and the faithfulness of the advocate. Honesty is no more a jewel in any profession than in the law. The widow's mite

and the vast estate of the millionaire, the reward of virtue and the punishment of vice, alike depend upon honesty in the execution of the law. Well has the blind goddess of justice been chosen as her symbol.

The reply of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to the young lawyer is significant: The young attorney had won the case of his poor client in his home courts, and won it upon its *merit*. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and when the young lawyer arrived upon the scene he learned that the opposition, with wealth at their command, had employed no less distinguished talent than Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. The young man asked a postponement until his client could get equally as strong counsel.





Justice Gray replied: "Young man, go on with your case. If you have justice on your side, you and I can beat all the lawyers in Massachusetts."

Human liberty depends upon the maintenance of law, and he who seeks to degrade the law seeks to endanger life, liberty and happiness.

Wendell Phillips, the world's most eloquent advocate of human rights, and defender of the majesty of law, thus blasts the reputation of Rufus Choate, in his great fraternity lecture on "Idols," delivered in Boston, October 4, 1859:

"Suppose we stood in that lofty temple of jurisprudence, on either side of us the statutes of the great lawyers of every age and clime, and let us see what part New England—Puritan, educated, free New England—would bear in the pageant. Rome points to a colossal figure and says, 'That is Papinian, who, when the Emperor Caracalla murdered his own brother, and ordered the lawyer to defend the deed, went cheerfully to death rather than sully his lips with the atrocious plea; and that is Ulpian, who, aiding his prince to put the army below the law, was massacred at the foot of a weak, but virtuous throne.'

"And France stretches forth her grateful hands, crying, 'That is D'Aguesseau, worthy, when he went to face an enraged king, of the farewell his wife addressed him—"Go! forget that you have a wife and children to ruin, and remember only that you have France to save."

"England says, 'That is Coke, who flung the laurels of eighty years in the face of the first Stuart, in defense of the people. This is Selden, on every book of whose library you saw written the motto of which he lived worthy, "Before everything, *Liberty!*" That is Mansfield, silver-tongued, who proclaimed,

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs Receive our air, that moment they are free."

"This is Romilly, who spent his life trying to make law synonymous with justice, and succeeded in making life and property safer in every city of the empire. And that is Erskine, whose eloquence, spite of Lord Eldon and George III., made it safe to speak and to print."

"Then England shouts, 'This is Choate, who made it safe to murder; and of whose health thieves asked before they began to steal.'"

#### LAWYERS OF "YE OLDEN TIMES."

In the early days of the administration of justice, there was not such a rush of business that pleasure was entirely crowded out. Most of the legal lights of those days had some accomplishments, in addition to their silver-tongued eloquence at the bar, and the hours when out of court were whiled away with "quip and quirk and wanton-wile."

John C. Spink, of Wooster, was known as a great wag, as well as a fiddler of no mean ability. M. V. Way, of Perrysburg, and James G. Haley, an Irishman, added to the enjoyment of their colleagues. James Purdy, of Mansfield, is another early visitor to this circuit. Judge Hall was the wit of the early bar and could don the cap and bells with as much ease as he did the ermine. Judge Potter was the songster and shone when warbling such ditties as "Lord Lovel" and "Rosin the Bow." Andrew Coffinberry was a great violinist.

Among the disciples of Blackstone belonging here we find the names of David A. Colerick, Henry Cooper, Charles Johnson, Lucien P. Ferry, John H. Morrison, Judge Ewing, Judge Price, William H. West, Judge Walden, Lawyer Coombs, Judge John Morris, Henry Reed, H. L. Hosmer, E. Allen, Henry Bennett, S. B. Campbell, Judge Tilden, General Hill, Moses B. Corwin, Jacob S. Conklin, John A. Corwin, Joseph S. Updegraff, John McSweeney and James M. Coffinberry.

Probably the most widely known of all the early members of the bar was Andrew Coffinberry, a native Virginian, who came with his parents to Ohio in 1806. He was noted for his exquisite neatness in dress, and his refined manners. Because of his resemblance to Count Puffendorf, and his exceeding kindness to the younger and less experienced members of the bar, he obtained the sobriquet of "Good Count Coffinberry," and "Count" Coffinberry is well known where Andrew has never been heard of.





His circuit extended from Mansfield to Lake Erie, and west to the Indiana and Michigan State lines. This circuit was made on horseback and took weeks for its accomplishment.

Mr. Coffinberry practiced continually from the time of his admittance to the bar in 1813, to within a few days of his death, which occurred May 11, 1856, making almost half a century of the law. A man of rare endowments and marked characteristics, he left a lasting impress on his age. His son, James M. Coffinberry, also practiced in our courts; and was a worthy son of his illustrious father.

Patrick Gaines Goode, lawyer, Congressman, and Methodist preacher, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, May 10, 1793, and died October 7, 1862. He was named for Patrick Henry, who was a friend of his father. His father, Warren Goode, emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, eight miles south of Xenia, in 1805. He purchased land here, but in 1814 he moved to Xenia for the purpose of educating his family. Patrick worked on the farm until he was 16 years old, when he left it with regret. He commenced his education with Professor Espy, who conducted a classical school at Xenia; he remained at the Professor's academy nearly three years, when Professor Espy moved to Philadelphia. Young Goode accompanied him and in the new institution acted as pupil and tutor. After remaining two years in Philadelphia, he removed to Lebanon, Warren County, where he commenced the study of the law under Judge Collett.

At the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar at Lebanon. This was the strongest bar in the State, composed of Thomas Corwin, Judge Collett and others equally great. In 1828 he removed to Sidney, where he taught school for a time, as there was little opportunity for law business. In 1832, he was appointed State Sabbath-school agent, to travel in Shelby and the counties north of it for the purpose of establishing Sunday-schools. To this work he devoted himself with assiduity, and won the lasting friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

He was prosecuting attorney of the Lima district in 1833. In the same year he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature from the counties of Darke, Shelby and the then other organized counties to Lake Erie and was re-elected the next year. He was a candidate for the Senate in 1835, but there having been some trouble over the office he declined it. The next year he was elected by a large majority to Congress in the district extending from Dayton to Toledo. He was re-elected in 1838 and 1840 and until the territory was redistricted, when he declined being a candidate.

While a Member of Congress he labored unceasingly for his constituents, and is said to have done more for the improvement of the Maumee Valley than any other person. In 1844 he was elected presiding judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit, composed of Allen, Shelby, Mercer, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams counties. To these Defiance County was afterward added. This position he held for seven years or until the district was remodeled. After this he continued at the bar but a few years, becoming in 1857 a Methodist minister. In 1862 he overworked himself at a conference held at Greenville, and returning home died two weeks afterward.

Judge Goode on July 3, 1822, married Mary Whiteman, of Greene County. Two children are living: Mrs. Catherine McCullough, of Sidney, and Benjamin W. Goode, of Franklin, Ohio.

James Goode was a fine classical scholar and a great lover of books, not restricting himself to the purchase of law books only, but extending his researches into other fields. He gained the favor of court and jury by his candor and his singularly persuasive and winning manner of address. He possessed an uncommon knowledge of human nature, and his early and thorough training in jurisprudence, coupled with this quality, made him one of the most successful lawyers of his time. He was as lawyer, legislator or preacher the best in his particular line. Whatever he did, he did with his whole mind and gave it his undivided at-





tention. Judge Goode's old home in Sidney is the site to-day of the beautiful home, "Whitby Place," of W. H. C. Goode (of the Sidney Steel Scraper Company), one of Sidney's most honored citizens.

Emery D. Potter was born in Providence, Rhode Island. When two years old he was taken by his parents to Otsego County, New York. He studied law in the office of John A. Dix and Albert Cook, Jr., at Cooperstown and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State two years afterward. In 1835 he moved to Toledo, at which place he was appointed postmaster, the second man to hold that office in the town. After finishing his term as postmaster, he was appointed judge of the 13th Judicial District. In 1843 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat from a strong Whig district by a large majority. He remained through that Congress, closely attentive to his duty and quickly making himself a leader. He was one of the select committee charged with the duty of devising a plan to carry into effect the will of Mr. Smithson who founded the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1845 he was chosen mayor of Toledo, a position he held three successive terms. From his youth he was a great lover of field sports, and is said to have killed more deer than any other man of his time in the State. He retired in 1875.

J. M. May, who was known in his later years as the "Nestor" of the bar, was in the early days noted as a player on the trombone, and combined with his musical ability all the requirements of the just judge. He was a fine advocate, as well as an able chancellor lawyer, and during a long life always maintained his high character as a good citizen and an honest man.

Among the resident members of the bar who achieved distinction were: Judges Metcalf, Mackenzie, Hughes and Robb; C. N. Lamison, S. A. Baxter, Isaiah S. Pillars, T. E. Cunningham, M. H. Nichols, Hamilton Davison, Lorin Kennedy and Col. Lester Bliss.

Hamilton Davison bears the distinction of being Lima's first resident attorney, having settled here in 1832. He was active in for-

warding the interests of the young town. He is on record as surveyor of many of the first established roads, and his name occurs on many of the titles to real estate as notary public. Mr. Davison was a man of good morals, a fine counselor and a cultivated gentleman. Mrs. Davison was a woman of intelligence and refinement, beloved by all who knew her. There were two children, who died suddenly at the age of 16, and Emma, who is now Mrs. Strong, of Defiance.

One of the most brilliant lawyers that ever graced the bar of the county was Mathias H. Nichols, who rose from obscure poverty to the position of one of the foremost men of this part of the State, and who ended his full life at the age of 37, a time when men are but beginning their careers. Mr. Nichols came to town in 1845, worked as a printer for a time, but soon brought out the paper called the *Argus*, selling his vest, the only one of his garments that had a market value, in order to buy paper on which to print his first issue. He soon developed that wonderful power over men which placed him at the head of affairs in this region and sent him to Congress at the early age of 27 years. Mr. Nichols was elected to Congress the first time by Democrats; the second time he ran independently, but was supported by the votes of what is now the Republican party and by many Democrats, whose attachment to the man was greater than to their party. He was elected on the Republican ticket for a third term, but was defeated the fourth time he ran by but 72 votes. Mr. Nichols was prosecuting attorney in 1851, which position he resigned to enter Congress. After leaving Congress in 1859, he resumed the practice of the law and continued it until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he volunteered among the very first, and was elected captain of the first company that went into the service from Allen County. At the end of three months he retired to civil life, but when Kirby Smith threatened Cincinnati in the fall of 1862, he volunteered as a private in the "Squirrel Hunters' " demonstration for the protection of the city, and while there died of dropsy of the heart.

March 23, 1847, Mr. Nichols married Syl-





via Fisher. There is but one of his five children living—Danton H., of Eddy, New Mexico. Mr. Nichols was an able lawyer, a man of general and varied information; he held high positions and maintained his character as a public representative with honor to himself and to his district. He possessed wonderful personal magnetism and there was probably no man in the country who was more highly esteemed and honored than he.

Col. Lester Bliss was born in Cooperstown, New York, August 17, 1817. His father, Dr. David Bliss, a native of Vermont, removed from Cooperstown in 1818, and settled in what is now Marion County, Ohio. Colonel Bliss obtained a liberal education at the Fredericktown High School, and completed a good classical and literary education at Granville College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Marion in June, 1841. In August following he located in Lima, where he carried on an active practice for several years. He served as prosecuting attorney for the county for one term and declined a subsequent nomination for that office. In 1852, Colonel Bliss was elected to represent Allen County in the Legislature, it being the first representation of the county under the new constitution. He declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. In August, 1862, he volunteered his services in defense of the Union. In the spring of 1864, he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and did active service until his resignation. Colonel Bliss was the first mayor of Delphos.

Benjamin F. Metcalf, by many considered the greatest of Allen County's lawyers, was born in Miami county in 1818, being next to the youngest of 10 children. He learned, while a mere boy, the trade of tailor and studied law while working at his trade. With book propped up before him he stitched and studied at the same time. In his case we have a beautiful example of the survival of the fittest, as the strongest side came up and a tailor was spoiled to make what was to be our greatest judge.

He moved to Shelby County, where he remained but a short time, going from there to Kalida, in Putnam County. At one time he

taught school, as did so many of our great men, before and since. In 1848 Mr. Metcalf was elected a member of the State Legislature and soon after moved to Delphos, then in the same county. While residing in Delphos he was editor of the *Section Ten Budget*.

He was elected to the common pleas bench in 1851, and soon after moved to Lima, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 27, 1865. At the time of his death he was serving his third judicial term. Judge Metcalf was distinguished for his remarkable ability in disposing of questions upon what he called "original principles." He ignored precedent largely, and had no patience with legal technicalities. He was a man of fine mind and noble heart, a just judge and firm friend.

This notice we take from an old scrap-book:

"The bar of Allen County met in the office of Isaiah Pillars. Hon. T. M. Robb was called to the chair and T. E. Cunningham was appointed secretary. Messrs. Mackenzie, DePuy, Lamison and Pillars were appointed a committee on resolutions." These have all appeared at the bar of eternal justice.

Thomas M. Robb was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1812. His father came to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1815, bringing his family with him. Mr. Robb, the subject of our sketch, learned in Guernsey County the trade of printer, and tramped the country over, going to Cincinnati, Zanesville, Philadelphia, Baltimore and minor points.

He eventually returned to Logan County, where, in 1856, he edited the *Western Aurora* of Bellefontaine. In 1842 he edited the *Gazette* of Marysville, Union County, Ohio, and in the same year was editor of the *Logan Democrat*. In 1844 Mr. Robb was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Logan County, which office he filled for seven years. He was later appointed postmaster of Bellefontaine and served several years.

In 1853 he was admitted to the bar of Allen County, having studied under Judge William Lawrence, and formed a partnership with C. N. Lamison of Lima, which partner-





ship lasted until 1856, when he was elected probate judge, which position he held for six years. He then resumed the practice of his profession for nine years and then the firm of Robb, Hughes & Robb was formed, of which he was the senior partner. In 1873 Mr. Robb left to serve a term in the State Legislature. It was while at Columbus that he was stricken with paralysis in 1874.

In 1854 Mr. Robb edited the *Lima Argus* for a year. In 1856 he acquired control of the *People's Press*, which was the old *Argus* with its name and politics changed, and made it the successor of the *Argus* politically, conducting it with marked ability until its sale to John P. Haller.

Mr. Robb was at one time mayor of Lima, and was for some time chairman of the Democratic County Committee, being a very popular and prominent man in his party.

In 1860 Mr. Robb united with the Presbyterian Church of Lima. His marriage with Ann Moore took place July 31, 1835. Mrs. Robb was the daughter of James Moore, of Washington County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eight children: Edward L., Josephine Mary (Armstrong), Thomas B. (deceased), Theodore D., Caroline (deceased), Anna C. (Carnes), John M. and Frank R. Mr. Robb died in 1879.

James Mackenzie was born in Scotland, July 14, 1814. His father, William Lyon Mackenzie, a distinguished patriot and member of the Canadian Parliament, was the grandson of a Highland captain, Donald Mackenzie. In 1837 James Mackenzie, then an enthusiastic young man, aided the Canadian rebellion against England; but being defeated in his patriotic efforts, he abjured all allegiance to the British government and became a citizen of the United States, with Ohio as his future home.

Under the preceptorship of Governor Reuben Wood, and more especially of Messrs. Bishop and Backus, of Cleveland, he entered upon the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar and in 1843 commenced practicing.

For a while Mr. Mackenzie was editor and publisher of the *Kalida Venture*, and also of

the *Allen County Democrat*. He served as township clerk in Henry County; was a member of the School Board in Putnam County, and served as school examiner in Lima. As prosecuting attorney, he served three separate counties—Henry, Putnam and Allen. In 1865 he was elected common pleas judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Metcalf, deceased; he was re-elected for a full term in 1869, and again in 1875. Judge Mackenzie was married in 1864 and had two sons and five daughters. During the time that he occupied the bench he presided with dignity, and his judgments always showed a love of justice and legal acumen. He was a hater of slavery, a warm friend of the Union and was always prominent in the councils of the Democratic party.

Isaiah S. Pillars was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 17, 1833. At the age of 16 he commenced teaching school, and soon fitted himself for an academic course, beginning in the Seneca County Academy, and finishing at Heidelberg University at Tiffin.

Mr. Pillars commenced to practice law in Lima in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed commander of Camp Lima by Governor Tod, with rank of colonel; and under him the 99th, 118th and 81st regiments were organized. In 1866 Mr. Pillars was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1868, presidential elector. In 1871 he was elected Representative, but declined a second term. While in the Legislature, Mr. Pillars resisted the proposed measure for levying taxes for the purpose of railroad construction, the wisdom of which course was sustained by supreme court decision. He was also author of a minority report in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. He was elected Attorney General by the Democracy in 1877. The death of Mr. Pillars occurred in 1895.

Theodore E. Cunningham, for many years one of the prominent attorneys of Lima, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 31, 1830. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ewalt, was descended from Huguenots of that part of France bordering on the Rhine. His parents, both of whom were Pennsylvanians, moved to Ohio in 1802. Mr. Cun-





ningham was apprenticed to a printer when 16 years old, and worked three years on the *Kalida Venture*, edited by James Mackenzie. During this time Mr. Cunningham had access to the very fine library of the editor, and made the best of his opportunities. He left Kalida and became associate editor of the *Argus* at Lima. Mr. Cunningham studied law with Nichols and Waldorf and in 1855 was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired the reputation of being an active, industrious and painstaking lawyer, a captivating speaker and a most successful jury advocate.

He was a firm believer in the Ordinance of 1787, and the Wilmot Proviso. During the campaign of 1854, he edited the *People's Press*, a leading exponent of the Free Soil movement. During the Civil War, Mr. Cunningham served as commissioner of the Board of Enrollment, and later discharged the duties of assessor of internal revenue with fearless impartiality and strict uprightness. He was elected delegate to the Philadelphia convention of 1866; and in 1873 was elected from Allen County as a member of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention. In this convention he most ably represented his constituents, although he argued for a lost cause.

Mr. Cunningham, in 1855, married Elizabeth Hyatt, of Mount Vernon. Of the six children born to them the sons alone survive, Blanche, the only daughter, having died. The sons are William H., Harold, Newton, Lou and Theodore, Jr.

April 15, 1889, Mr. Cunningham died, leaving as a legacy to his children the memory of a most honorable career. "It never seemed to me that Mr. Cunningham was dead and that his kindly presence was no more on earth; I always think of him as only having gone 'from this room into the next.' He was an incisive debater, a most winning opponent and a Christian gentleman. He was always ready to respond to any demands made upon him, having inherited in no slight degree his father's wonderfully sunny temperament and kindly disposition. There was no man in the country more universally respected and beloved than 'Doan' Cunningham."

Charles Nelson Lamison was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1826. His remote ancestors were of French and Welsh nationality; his immediate ancestors were Dutch and Scotch.

When 10 years of age he came with his father to Dalton, Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. Lamison received his early education in private schools and academies, and began the study of the law at the age of 17. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar at Wooster, and entered upon a partnership with Congressman Parsons, of Dalton.

In 1850 Mr. Lamison married Elizabeth Moyer, of Wooster, and leaving his bride, went to California in search of gold. Returning in 1852, he visited Dalton and, upon the advice of his friend Jeffries, decided to locate in Logansport, Indiana. He returned to Dalton, *via* Lima, and having faith in the future of the town he changed his plans and located here. He entered into a partnership with Thomas M. Robb, which continued for several years. He was subsequently associated in business at different times with Messrs. Hughes, Meily, Richie and Ballard. Mr. Lamison was elected prosecuting attorney in 1853; he was defeated in 1855, but was again elected in 1857. Later he was defeated for senator by a small vote.

When the Union was threatened, Mr. Lamison at once enlisted in the first company to go from Lima for the three months' service, and was elected captain of Company F, 20th O. V. I. At Zanesville he was elected major. He served in Virginia, and had command of the Baltimore & Ohio crossing under McClellan and Rosecrans. At the end of the three months Mr. Lamison assisted in raising the 81st O. V. I., of which he was major. He served in Missouri, and afterward at Pittsburg Landing, and took part in the battle of Shiloh. Serious illness compelled him to return home, where he remained in ill health a year, when he resumed the practice of the law.

In 1870 Colonel Lamison was elected to represent the Fifth District of Ohio in Congress. His services were of such a distinguished character that he was re-elected, and served until 1874. In 1881 he was made at-





torney for the Ohio Central Railroad Company, of West Virginia, and commenced the construction of the Point Pleasant bridge; later he was associated with the Brice-Thomas syndicate. He was at one time attorney for the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company, and also for the Memphis, Arkansas & Kansas Railroad Company.

Subsequent to 1892 he engaged in the practice of the law in a desultory manner, when he was appointed United States land commissioner by the Interior Department, with headquarters at Dodge City, Kansas. It was while there that his stomach became poisoned by the alkali water. He went to Topeka for treatment and became somewhat better, but the change was only temporary. He gradually became worse and died April 21, 1896. Of Colonel Lamison's children, four survive him: Mrs. Dodds, of Chicago; Mrs. Sprague and Jason, of Lima, and Nora, of New York City.

Colonel Lamison's career as a lawyer was a brilliant one. He had that firm belief in the justice of his cause and that devotion to his cause which carries all before it with insistent force. His nature was an aggressive one, and he fought to win his legal battles as he fought to win those in the tented field. One by one his brilliant contemporaries, who made Lima's bar so famous, preceded him to the bar of eternal justice; the phenomenally gifted Nichols going first, having quickly burnt out his lamp of life, and dying in 1862, when only 37 years old. His friend and neighbor, Metcalf, was the next to go. Metcalf—whose name to this day does to conjure with—departed this life in 1865, having but reached life's prime at 45 years. Robb died in 1879, leaving a record at once enviable and honorable. Baxter, Cunningham, Hughes, Meily, Pillars, Mackenzie and Lamison have all answered the final summons.

Charles Marion Hughes was born on the old Hughes farm, three miles north of Lima, on the Kalida road, December 14, 1833. His paternal grandfather came from the North of Ireland, and settled in the Colony of Virginia, about two years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He espoused the colo-

nists' cause and enlisted in the American Army, serving throughout the war and contributing all that he could to our independence.

Mr. Hughes' parents in 1829 removed to Dayton, Ohio, removing later to a farm in Allen County. Charles M. Hughes' early education was obtained at the district school. At the age of 18 he entered Miami University, remaining there till 1854, when he left to teach school in Delphos. He afterward returned to the farm, remaining there till 1857. In that year he read law with Hon. C. N. Lamison, graduating later with honors from the Cincinnati Law School. Returning to Lima, he formed a partnership with C. N. Lamison. In the spring of 1861 he helped raise the first company that went out from Lima, going as 1st lieutenant under Capt. M. H. Nichols, of the 20th O. V. I.

The three months for which he had enlisted having expired, he returned home and married Nanny Worley, of Piqua, in the fall of 1861. He then raised Company H, 81st O. V. I., and went to the front as its captain. He was in Missouri during the fall of 1861; going south later, he was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6-7, 1862. He also engaged in the siege of Corinth, but was soon compelled to resign on account of his health.

He returned to Lima, and forming a partnership with Judge and Theodore D. Robb, again engaged in the practice of the law. In 1864 he was elected probate judge, filling that position until 1878. From 1874 to 1878 he served as prosecuting attorney, succeeding to the common pleas judgeship, which position he held for 10 years.

The town was thrown into mourning by the news of the death of Judge Hughes, January 10, 1892. When seen upon the street Saturday night, he looked the picture of health. He complained a little Sunday morning, and at noon passed away without a struggle. His wife and children survived him; the children are Mrs. C. S. Aves, of Galveston; Mrs. Steckle, of Bloomfield, Iowa, and Kent and Paul, of Lima.

As a jurist, Judge Hughes ranked high, and was especially strong as a pleader. He filled





all positions in life with honor, but it was in the position of husband and father that he shone pre-eminently. He was devoted to his wife, to his children and to his friends.

In a country home in the beech woods of Champaign County, Jacob S. Conklin was born in December, 1815.

Three winters in a country school were his only opportunities for school education, but he was not uneducated. His mother taught him at home and inspired him, not only with a love for truth and honor, but with a love for what is most excellent in English literature. Books were few, but he learned to know those few books well. In his boyhood and early manhood he became thoroughly acquainted with much of Cowper, Burns, Goldsmith, Shakespeare and the Bible, and all through his life quotations from these came readily to his mind to illustrate a statement or to point an argument. The home of his father was one of the preaching places of the Methodist circuit riders of the pioneer days, and recollections of the visits and sermons of Finley, Raper, Cartwright and others were among his most cherished memories. The influence of their words of wisdom was a powerful factor in shaping his character. Many of the hymns of the Methodist hymn book were familiar to him, and great was his indignation when he came upon a line which "any meddler had dared to try to improve."

When 16 years of age he began a subscription school; but at the close of two weeks of teaching word came to him that a position was open for him in the office of the clerk of the court at Springfield, and a home for him in that of the clerk, who was a relative of his mother. The schoolhouse door was closed and the boy walked to his home, several miles away, hoping now to gain the consent of his mother—hitherto withheld—to his going from home and beginning the study of the law. In a few days he was at work in the clerk's office, and out of working hours busy over law books. Before he was 21 he had completed the course then required and was ready for admission to the bar. While at Springfield he continued his general education, studying mathematics and

other branches and reading his favorite authors. With eight other ambitious young men he formed in Springfield an organization which they called the "Quaint Classmates," for the purpose, as the constitution which is still extant states, of reading, recitation, argument, extemporizing, composition and criticism. In after years he would often speak of the pleasure which this society gave him, and of the inestimable benefit it had been to him in preparing him for his work. A similar society was organized by himself and friends soon after his going to Sidney and was continued until its members became so engrossed in business and homes cares, that they could no longer attend the meetings regularly.

In 1836, a month or two before he came of age, Mr. Conklin went to Sidney and entered the law office of Judge Patrick G. Goode, and as soon as possible after attaining his majority he was admitted to the bar.

He soon obtained what was at that time a large practice. It was certainly widely extended, for the judicial district to which Shelby county belonged then embraced Shelby, Marion, Mercer and Allen counties, Allen then including the unorganized county of Auglaize. Judge Conklin practiced in all these counties, also in Logan, Union, Miami, Darke, Champaign and Putnam counties.

These were not days of trapid transit. On horseback, with books and briefs and clothing stored in saddle-bags, which were thrown over the backs of the horses, the lawyers traveled from court to court over corduroy roads, with the mud feet deep. The legs of the riders were encased from the ankles to far above the knees in leggings of stout cloth, the material of which was soon unrecognizable because encrusted with an inch or so of mud. The lawyers formed merry parties. The way was cheered by story and jest and the woods resounded with story and song. As the party neared a town one of them was sent ahead to engage rooms and to order a good meal prepared. The coming of a court to town was an event in those days. In the evening judges and lawyers gathered around the huge fireplace and told stories until a late hour. If the reminis-





cences of those days, which Judge Conklin used to relate, could be gathered in a book, they would make an interesting volume. One favorite amusement of these lawyers was to bet on the politics of any rider they might see ahead of them in the woods. They would then overtake him and engage in conversation with him, thus deciding the wager. This led to many amusing occurrences.

In 1841 Judge Conklin was married to Eleanor Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson, a Shelby County pioneer. In 1844 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby County. Twice afterwards he was elected to this same office—in 1850 and again in 1880. The last time, though a Republican, he obtained a majority of 1,000 votes in the Democratic stronghold of Shelby. In 1847 he was elected State Representative, and was afterward elected State Senator. In 1846 he was appointed by Governor Brough to fill an unexpired term on the common pleas bench, Judge Lawrence having resigned, and at the expiration of this term he was elected for the full term of five years.

He was always interested in politics, first as a Whig, then as a Republican. He greatly enjoyed a campaign and made many stump speeches in his own and adjoining counties during every campaign, except through the time of his judgeship. As a friend wrote after his death, "then his innate sense of propriety and exalted ideas of the ermine which he wore kept him entirely aloof from political discussion either in public or in private."

Judge Conklin died in 1887, when almost 72 years of age. He had been for some time the oldest practitioner in Sidney. Several members of the Sidney bar at the time of his death had been students in his office or had been his partners in practice. He was always much interested in young men preparing for work, and especially in young lawyers, and was ever ready to extend a helping hand. At a meeting of the bar held in Sidney after Judge Conklin's death, Judge Stewart said: "He was known and loved as a father by all struggling young attorneys and his interest in them and his love for them was only bounded by his abil-

ity to aid them, and their own worthiness in deserving such aid." The following is also quoted from the resolutions adopted by the attorneys of Sidney and neighboring towns, on the day after his funeral: "As a legislator and judge he was honest and fearless; as a father and husband, kind and indulgent; as a citizen he always had at heart the interest and welfare of his neighbors, who during his life loved to honor him, and who universally mourn his death."

James Savage Daniels was born April 10, 1778, in Mason County, Kentucky; his wife, Rhoda Daniels, was born in the same county in 1775. These two people, although living within eight miles of each other, never met until they had emigrated to Ohio. They were married in Warren County.

Mr. Daniels was one of three county commissioners appointed at the time the county was organized in 1831. He served continuously till 1834, filling the position most satisfactorily. The first Court of Common Pleas was held in his cabin near the Market Street bridge. He was one of the three men to go upon the bond of County Clerk Ward.

His eldest son, Nathan Daniels, was a married man with a family when he came to Lima with his father. He was born July 1, 1800, in Warren County, Ohio, where he lived till he reached man's estate, when he, together with his father's family, removed to Champaign County and settled near Urbana. It was there that he met Nancy Dougherty, who was born November 20, 1803. After a few years' residence in Champaign County the family then moved to the wilderness of Allen County. Nathan Daniels possessed to a marked degree those characteristics which enabled Ohio's pioneers to become makers of history. He possessed a good common-school education and took great pride in keeping himself well informed upon all those great questions which for half a century or more agitated the American people, and which finally culminated in the Civil War.

He was first county recorder, and for years filled the office of justice of the peace of Shawnee township, and served one term as county





assessor, when Allen County embraced the territory now included in Allen and Auglaize counties. In the spring of 1871 he disposed of the old homestead at Lima and, together with his eldest son, John C., and family, emigrated to Cowley County, Kansas. His wife was a whole-souled Christian woman, endowed with those sterling intellectual qualities that so well fitted her for the task allotted her as a pioneer woman, that of building up a home and society, thus paving the way to a higher plane of civilization. She died January 13, 1862, and was buried in Shawnee Cemetery, Allen County, Ohio.

Besides Nathan there were two twin sons and three daughters. Rhoda was born in 1807, was married to David Bailey in June, 1831, this being the first marriage recorded in Allen County. James H. and Benjamin M. were born March 29, 1812; the last named, although having but three months' schooling, was of so entertaining a nature that he fitted himself not only for a teacher, but was for years a Baptist divine. The other daughters were Hulath, who married James T. Miller, and Myra S., who married Thomas Hawthorn.

#### ALLEN COUNTY'S THREE COURT HOUSES.

The first Court of Common Pleas for Allen County was held August 31, 1831, in James S. Daniel's cabin, which stood near the present Market street bridge. In 1832 a Court House was built just below the southeast corner of the square. This was a small, hewed-log building, two stories in height, which served as a court room, county offices and jail. But it soon grew too small, and a desire was manifested on every hand for a more commodious building.

In 1840, eight years after the first Court House was built, a contract for a new brick Court House was let to Orlando Broughton, of Wooster, Ohio. The building was finished in 1842. It stood on the site of the present Cincinnati block. It served all purposes of Court House and County Jail for more than 40 years.

The cornerstone of the present handsome

structure was laid on our natal day, July 4, 1882, and the finished building was formally opened to the people of Allen County in the fall of 1884. The cost, including the stone jail adjacent, was \$350,000.

#### THE BAR OF TO-DAY (1906).

Caspar F. Bryan commenced the study of the law with J. J. Bell, of London, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar at the District Court of Greene County, Ohio, in March, 1876. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Bryan began the practice of law in Lima, where he has since remained.

Davis J. Cable studied law at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law in Lima.

I. S. Motter, the senior member of Motter, Mackenzie & Weadock, began the study of the law at Hagerstown, Maryland, with Col. George Schley, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1876. He came to Ohio in 1881, forming a partnership in Lima with W. L. Mackenzie.

Hinchman S. Prophet commenced the study of the law under Ross Burns at Cardington, Ohio, and completed the study with Judge J. A. Beebe, of Mount Gilead, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Ohio on February 2, 1860. In 1872 he came to Lima, where he has since been in the constant practice of his profession.

O. W. Smith commenced the study of the law in Marion, Ohio, in 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and has practiced in Lima since 1868.

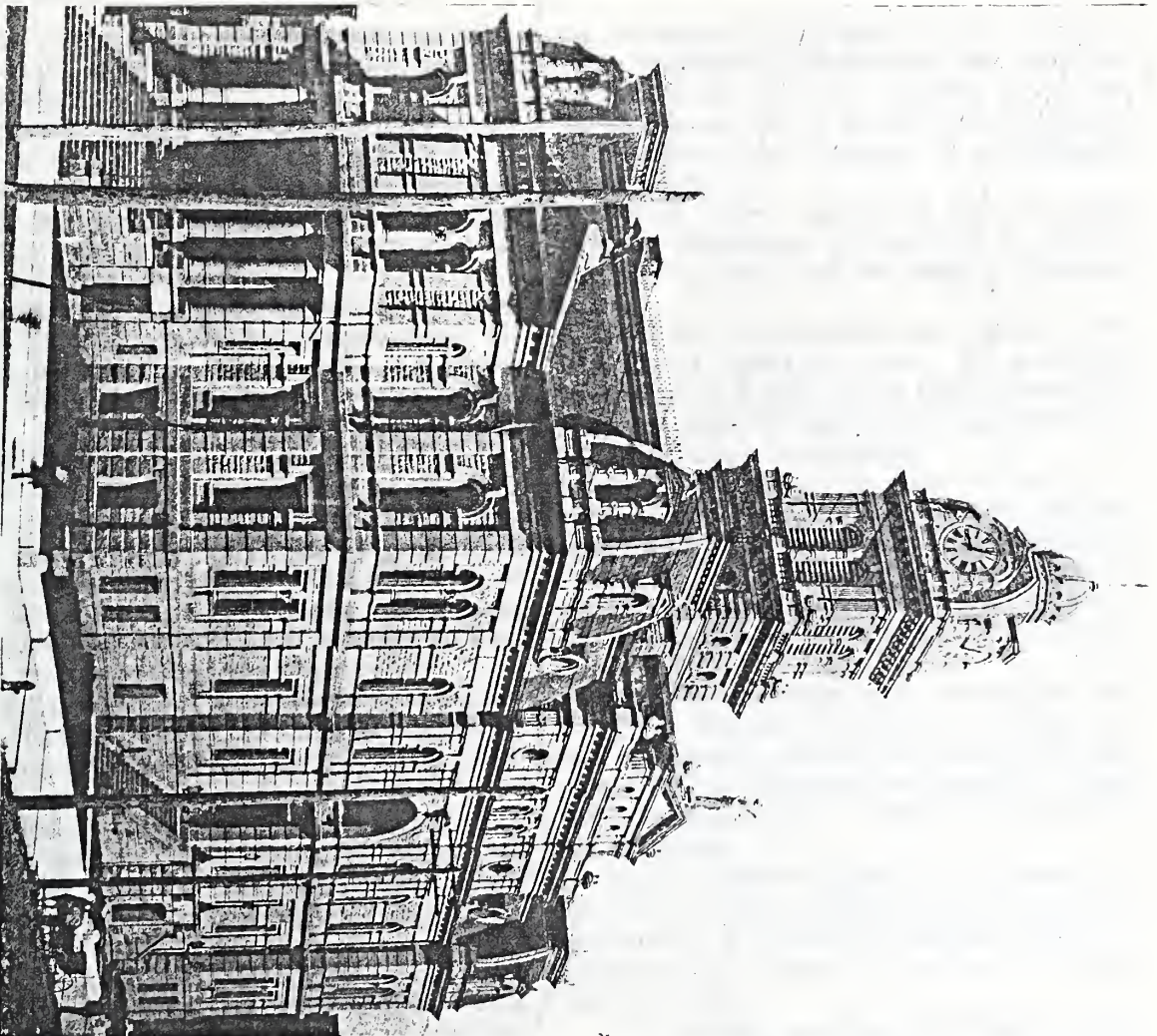
C. H. Adkins is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, was admitted to the bar in 1892, and has been in active practice of his profession in Lima since that time.

O. O. Barr is a graduate of the law department of the Ohio Normal University at Ada; was admitted to the bar in 1904 and commenced practice in Lima in September of that year.

M. L. Becker read law in the office of Judge Fuller, of Warren, Ohio, and was later graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann

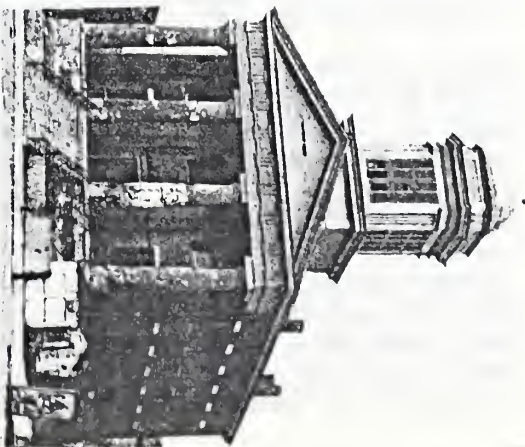




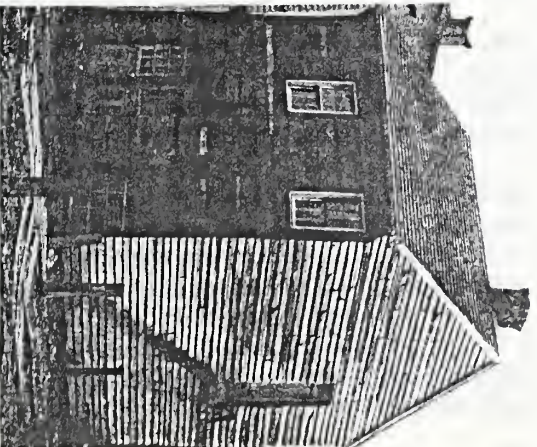


COURT HOUSE OF 1882

# ALLEN COUNTY'S THREE COURT HOUSES



COURT HOUSE OF 1812



COURT HOUSE OF 1832





Arbor. He was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in 1873, and has practiced in Lima since 1874.

Fred C. Becker, the junior member of the firm of Becker & Becker, is a graduate of the Western Reserve Law School, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. He has been in the practice of his profession in Lima since that time.

Wilbur T. Copeland read law in the office of Layton & Stueve, of Wapakoneta. He graduated from the Ohio State University Law School, was admitted to the bar December 7, 1893, and has practiced in Lima since April, 1894.

W. L. Rogers is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University and has practiced in Lima since his admittance to the bar in June, 1896.

James O. Ohler graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio in 1883 and has been in constant practice in Lima since that time.

M. A. Hoagland studied law in the office of Critchfield & Uhl, of Millersburg, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar April 18, 1868, and has practiced in Lima since 1887.

Robert C. Eastman read law in the office of Cunningham & Brotherton, of Lima. He graduated from the Ohio Normal University and has practiced in Lima since he was admitted to the bar in 1878.

T. R. Hamilton read law with Ridenour & Halfhill, of Lima, and graduated from the Ohio Normal University. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1894, and has practiced in Lima since that time.

Russell L. Armstrong graduated from the Ohio State University Law School in 1900, was admitted to the bar in the same year, since which time he has been practicing his profession in Lima.

P. A. Kahle studied law with Prophet & Eastman, of Lima, was admitted to the bar in 1894 and has since practiced in Lima.

Edgar S. Prophet studied law with Prophet & Eastman, of Lima, was admitted in 1902 and has practiced in Lima ever since.

Walter Parmenter commenced the study of the law with T. D. Robb. He graduated from

the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1890, practiced in Spencerville one year and for two years, until Mr. Hughes' death, was the junior member of the law firm of Hughes & Parmenter. Mr. Parmenter is now engaged in printing.

W. H. Guyton graduated from the Ohio Normal University, was admitted to the bar on June 1, 1902, and has since practiced in Lima.

Kent W. Hughes began the practice of law with W. H. Leete, of Lima. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and has practiced in Lima since his admission to the bar in 1896.

B. F. Welty was admitted to the bar in 1896, after securing his degree from the law department of the University of Michigan, following his classical study and graduation at the Ohio Normal University at Ada in 1894. He began at once the practice of the law in Lima.

Frank H. Downing secured his degree from the Ohio Normal University in 1899. He was admitted to practice before the Ohio bar in the fall of that year and located in Lima the following spring. Welty & Downing is the firm name.

Joseph Warren Kilgore is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, was admitted to the practice of the law June 11, 1898, and has practiced his profession in Lima since that time.

S. S. Wheeler read law with Marvin, Hart & Squire, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in June, 1878, and has practiced in Lima since 1881.

L. H. Rogers studied law with D. C. Henderson, of Lima, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1897. In June, 1900, he began the practice of the law in Lima, where he has since remained.

I. R. Longworth read law in the office of Richie & Richie, and of Davis J. Cable, and has been in constant practice of his profession in Lima since his admission to the bar in 1889.

W. H. Leete read law in the office of his father, Hon. Ralph Leete, at Ironton, Ohio, and also in the office of Hon. W. N. Johnson,





of the Supreme Court. He then attended law school at the University of Michigan, from which noted institution he was graduated in 1871. He has practiced law in Lima since 1888.

Frank F. Leland graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He has practiced law in Kansas, Illinois and Iowa, and since 1891 in Allen County.

John E. Richie read law on the farm, was admitted to the bar on the certificate of E. A. Ballard in 1867, and has practiced continuously in Allen County since that date. He served 10 years on the common pleas bench and has practiced his profession in all State and Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States.

Miner A. Atmur read law in the office of J. O. Ohler. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and commenced practicing in Lima in 1892.

W. P. Anderson read law in the office of Charles E. Jordan, prosecuting attorney of Findlay, Ohio. He graduated from the Ohio Normal University in 1902 and since his admittance to the bar in that year has been in active practice of his profession, most of the time in Lima.

Edmund G. Dempster began the study of the law in the office of I. R. Longworth. He took his degree in the Ohio Normal University and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in December, 1904, since which time he has practiced in Lima.

Frank E. Meade began the study of the law in the office of J. E. Cropsey, of Cayuga County, New York. He was graduated in 1876 from the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in the same year was admitted to practice in Ohio. He has practiced in Lima since 1877.

John W. Mowen, the junior member of the firm of Meade & Mowen, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the class of 1888, and has practiced his profession in Lima since that time.

H. O. Bentley is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University. He was admitted to practice in Ohio in June, 1896, and has practiced

in Lima since that time. Since July 1, 1902, he has been the junior member of the firm of Wheeler & Bentley.

W. L. Parmenter graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan and has practiced in Lima since his admission to the bar in 1888.

Charles L. Fess is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He has practiced his profession since his admission to the bar in 1899, and has practiced in Lima since the spring of 1900.

J. W. Halfhill, of Ridenour & Halfhill, is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School. He has practiced his profession in Lima since his admission to the bar in 1887.

Walter J. Richie read law in the office of Richie & Richie and has practiced in Lima since his admission to the bar in 1894.

Walter B. Richie studied law with Ballard & Richie. He was admitted to the bar April 2, 1875. He practiced law in Bucyrus two years and since 1877 has practiced continuously in Lima.

William Klinger graduated from the Ohio Normal University at Ada and took a post-graduate course at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He has practiced in Lima since his admission to the bar in 1896.

John H. Secrest graduated from the Ohio Normal University in 1895. He was admitted to the bar in 1902 and has been in active practice in Lima since 1904.

Charles F. Spraguel graduated from the Ohio State University Law School, at Columbus, in 1899, was admitted to the bar of Ohio in the same year, taking up the practice in Lima at once.

Otis T. Lippincott is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1899 and has practiced in Lima since 1900.

D. C. Henderson attended Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri, and finished a course of reading in the law office of M. A. Hoagland, of Lima. He has practiced his profession in Lima since his admission to the bar of Ohio in 1889.



W. L. Mackenzie studied law in the office of his father, Judge James Mackenzie, and has practiced in Lima for more than 25 years. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and the firm of Motter & Mackenzie was formed October 20, 1881.

James J. Weadock graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1896. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and has practiced in Lima since that time. He is now the younger member of the firm of Motter, Mackenzie & Weadock.

Horace A. Reeve was admitted to the bar at Findlay on May 1, 1875, after a course in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. He has practiced in Lima since 1904.

J. W. Roby is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1889 and was accorded a degree from Yale Law School in 1891, being immediately admitted to the practice of the law in Ohio. Mr. Roby has practiced in Lima since 1895.

W. J. McLaughlin graduated from Columbia University Law School, New York, in 1904. His preparatory training was received at Lima College, and at Hamilton College, New York. He has practiced in Lima since 1904. Mr. McLaughlin has formed a law partnership with John W. Roby.

Clarence E. Kephart is a graduate of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, in the class of 1903. Mr. Kephart has been in general law practice in Lima since that year.

Marshall J. Sanford graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio and has been an active practitioner in Lima since that time.

Theodore D. Robb studied law under his father, Judge Thomas M. Robb. He was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Lima until February, 1894, when he was elected probate judge of Allen County.

George H. Meily studied law in the office of Lamison & Ballard, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and has practiced in Lima since that time.

Jacob C. Ridenour graduated from the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, was

admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1885 and was afterward admitted to the bar in Ohio on June 2, 1886, since which date he has practiced in Lima.

E. W. Price graduated from the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1881, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar of Ohio.

The following lawyers are also well known in Lima and Allen County: D. Armstrong, William Axline, Graham & Adgate, J. N. Hutchinson, J. G. Hersh, John H. Klatte, C. Brotherton, J. H. Hamilton, J. L. Price, G. H. Quail, T. R. Shaw, R. W. Thrift, K. Timmermeister, Barr & Everett and H. P. Williamson, of Lima; B. J. Brotherton, John Linderman, George Leasure, W. S. Kimball, of Delphos; M. G. Bailey, of Beaver Dam; J. J. Ferrall, A. J. Owens and G. O. Farquharson, of Bluffton; John N. Bailey and R. R. Kennedy, of Spencerville, and E. B. Milnor, of Harrod.

#### THE ALLEN COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

Was incorporated by the Allen County bar under the laws of Ohio on the 12th day of January, 1897, not for profit but for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining a library of law books and kindred matter for the encouragement, culture, advantage, education and use of the members of the bar of Allen County, and for the use of all county officers and the judges of the several courts of said county, free of charge.

The first officers of said association were as follows: Frank E. Mead, president; Cloyd J. Brotherton, vice-president; Thomas R. Hamilton, secretary; William Klinger, treasurer. The first board of trustees, as chosen in 1897, was composed of Frank E. Mead (chairman), Cloyd J. Brotherton, H. S. Prophet, H. L. Brice and M. A. Atmur, and with the exception of H. L. Brice, who died several years ago and whose place was filled by the election of William L. Mackenzie, the same board has been continued by the members of the association up to the present time (1906). The present officers of the association, aside from the board of trustees, are:





Frank E. Mead, president; H. S. Prophet, vice-president; F. C. Becker, secretary; W. L. Rogers, treasurer. The county furnished library rooms at the Court House. Funds for the purchase of books and to maintain the library are secured from the annual dues of the members, and also from an annual contribution authorized by law from Allen County. It has been the policy of the association to place in its library such law books as are not otherwise accessible to the members of the bar from the private libraries of its members.

The association began with the purchase of the complete publication of the "West Reporter System," and the "West" series of reports have been kept up since its organization; to which have been added the reports of different States, not otherwise owned in Lima, so that at the present time the library contains

the complete reports of every State in the Union as well as of the courts of the United States dating from the beginning of the "West Reporter System," and, by the purchase of original State reports up to the beginning of the "West" system, it contains the reports of Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and California. In addition to the above, the library is receiving the reprint of the "English Common Law and Equity Reports." The library also contains the entire reports from the beginning of the government of all United States courts; also the "Century Digest" complete, besides a large number of text-books on the leading branches of the law. The total amount of money expended in books since the organization of the association amounts to between five and six thousand dollars.



# CHAPTER XIII

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

*A Brief History of Medicine—The Allen County Medical Society—Physicians of the Past—Dr. William Cunningham—Dr. William McHenry—Dr. W. H. Harper—Dr. Samuel Sanford—Dr. Robert W. Thrift—Dr. Newton Sager—Dr. C. A. Evans—Dr. P. H. Brooks—Dr. Brice Blair—Dr. John Davis—Physicians of To-day—Dentists of Lima.*

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

"The proper study of mankind is man; higher than this there is none." The above is a philosophical truth—expressed many centuries ago. It has the same force to-day, for the proper study of man leads to the study of the laws of God as applied to and as governing man. The study of medicine is the study of man in most vital relations. It is as old as civilization itself.

The history of medicine must necessarily begin with the written history of events. Its earliest period is enveloped in profound obscurity. It is largely myth and fable. We look to the Scriptures for our earliest account of medicine. In these writings may be gathered here and there a fair idea of Egyptian knowledge and practice. Egypt had a class of men who practiced the healing art, and they also embalmed the dead. The art of embalming required a rather definite knowledge of anatomy. Prof. Roswell Park, in his great history of medicine, says that probably the mythical being whom the Egyptians called "Thoth," whom the Greeks named "Hermes," and the Latins "Mercury," passed among the Egyptians as the inventor of all sciences and arts. They attributed to Thoth a large number of medical works, and great medical skill. A knowledge of medicine is not attained in a

day. It is a growth of centuries. Perhaps no one of the professions is based more largely upon experience than medicine. Strabo says that the Egyptians exposed their sick and afflicted in the public squares; that any one who had been similarly afflicted might give his experience and advice for the benefit of the sufferers. Herodotus says the same custom prevailed in Babylon. Pliny assures us that the kings of Egypt permitted the opening of corpses for the purpose of discovering the causes of disease. Thus originated the autopsy of modern days.

The Scriptures give ample proof of the medical knowledge of the Hebrews. The book of Leviticus is largely made up of rules concerning matters of public health. The measures suggested by Moses for the prevention of the spread of leprosy could not now be surpassed, says Professor Park. Solomon was skilled in medical lore next to Moses. To Solomon is attributed a very accurate knowledge of natural history. Josephus claimed Solomon had such perfect knowledge of the properties of all the productions of Nature, that he availed himself of it to make remedies extremely useful. A knowledge of medicine was widely extended among the Brahmins, a priest caste of India, who alone had the right to practice medicine.





These ancient priests practiced much absurdity, yet they had some knowledge that we of to-day cannot equal. "They are believed to have had an ointment that caused the cicatrices of variola to disappear, and they cured the bites of venomous serpents with remedies whose composition has been lost."

In China medicine has been practiced for almost untold centuries. Its study was introduced by the third emperor of the first dynasty, Hwangti. It was based upon the pulse. Great stress was placed upon the study of the pulse, for from it could be divined the seat, duration and gravity of the disease.

As the historian must look to Greece for much of the world's art, so also must the writer of medical history, for it was Æsculapius who gave to the Greeks, and thus to modern times, the first principles of medicine. Æsculapius was supposed to be the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, and, as was true of Homer, a number of Grecian cities claimed the honor of his birthplace. He was the leading character in medicine of all the ancients. Temples were erected in his honor, and distinguished priests were dedicated to these temples, and schools of instruction founded. So noted did he become that, in later times, the imaginative Greeks related that when Pluto became alarmed at the daily diminishing number of arrivals in his kingdom, he complained to Jupiter, and the latter destroyed the audacious healer of men. From this event, some wit said, "The modern children of Æsculapius abstain from performing prodigies."

Pythagoras was the first to introduce the custom of visiting the sick in their own homes. He was a man of immense learning, and in many ways has left his mark upon the intellectual world.

But the central figure in the history of ancient medicine is Hippocrates, a descendant of Æsculapius. To him at least 10 volumes on the general practice of medicine are attributed by Renouard, who has made an exhaustive study of the life and work of Hippocrates. These writings, joined to those of Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle, formed a definite part of the great libraries of Alexandria and Perga-

mos—"The most ancient authentic monument of medical science." Next in order comes the work of Alexander the Great, who collected the riches, intellectual and natural, of the universe. The value of this collection—the great Alexandrian Library—will never be exhausted.

The most noted of the early Roman writers on medicine was Aulus Cornelius Celsus. Celsus was a man of very wide and accurate knowledge—in fact, he was a walking cyclo-pedia of the day.

But the most noted, as well as influential, of all the early physicians was the great Galen (131-201 A. D.). He was a native of Pergamos. He traveled widely, and studied at Alexandria. He practiced at Rome, where, by his brilliant logic, eloquence, profound erudition, great versatility and practical skill he easily took first rank. He was a voluminous writer, and he accomplished great things in anatomy and physiology. For many years after Galen the practice of dissection was discontinued. His influence was so great that many schools grew up under his instruction, and he had many followers.

Following Galen came a long period of transition covering the Greek period of Rome, then the Arabic period, the great School of Salernum and the School of Montpellier. This brings the history of medicine down to 1400 A. D., when the "New Age" begins, running on to the present. This "New Age"—or the "Age of Renovation," as Renouard calls it, had a sudden awakening, following the establishment of hospitals and medical schools, the invention of the compass, the telescope and the microscope. Engraving on copper also added to this new age, but above all other influences was the invention of printing. This was the erudite period, and we find the names of Linacre, Vesalius, Columbus, Eustachius, Fallopius and others, prominent. Then we read of the great work of the University of Paris with its thousands of students from all nations. The "cell" doctrine was introduced after more extended study of botany and zoology in the 16th century.

But the great discovery of the time was



that of Dr. William Harvey—the circulation of the blood, which he announced through his lectures from 1613 to 1619. The results of his researches were not published until 1628, and, because of the intense jealousy in his native England, his work was unable to pass censorship there, but was published in Frankfurt, Germany.

The announcement of this discovery should have appealed at once to the intelligence of every doctor of the land. On the contrary it aroused bitter opposition, and, in fact, it caused a general stupefaction in the medical world. All classes of professional men took part in the discussion, especially naturalists and philosophers. Rene Descartes, one of the most brilliant men of any age, was the first to declare in favor of Harvey's argument, and Cambridge University accepted it in 1649. Harvey only answered his opponents by new proofs, and in other ways maintained a dignified silence. He lived long enough to see his theory universally adopted.

The discoveries made in surgery in the next century were many and valuable, and surgical instruments were much improved.

Perhaps the most noted of all medical discoveries was that of Dr. Edward Jenner, widely known as the "Father of Vaccination." This great discoverer was born in 1749, and, when a medical student, was told by a milkmaid that cow-pox had protective power against variola; he reported the statement to his preceptor, Dr. John Hunter, in 1770. The young Jenner was told not to spend his time thinking about what had been told him, but "to investigate." The subject never afterward left his mind. Dr. Waterhouse, professor of medicine in Harvard College, made the first vaccinations in the United States, in 1800, upon four of his children.

The medical world is fully conversant with the wonderful work of Virchow, Langenbeck and his pupil, the great Billroth. "Billroth was for many years the surgical sun of Austria-Hungary, and he it was who performed the first resection of the larynx, and of the stomach." And widely known in America are Dr. Waterhouse, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr.

George B. Wood, and Dr. John C. Dalton, whose text-book is to-day studied in many colleges. None the less noted is Dr. Austin Flint, of New York, as a teacher and author. "His text-book on *Practice* is the most popular American work on the subject that has ever appeared, and is still in general use." Nor would we omit the name of the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose "Chambered Nautilus" will ever be a treasure of the human heart. For a third of a century he was professor of anatomy at Harvard.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky, threw lustre upon the profession in America by having performed the first "rational and deliberate ovariectomy, in 1809." Names like those of S. D. Gross, J. Marion Sims, and D. Hays Agnew, will ever give a prominence to the medical profession in America equal to that of any other country.

The history of medicine in any country would be incomplete without a reference to the discovery of Dr. William T. G. Morton—viz.: the use of ether in surgery, first proved to the world in October, 1846. On his tomb in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, is this self-explanatory inscription:

"Inventor and revealer of anaesthetic inhalation, before whom in all time surgery was agony, and by whom pain in surgery was averted and annulled; since whom science has controlled pain."

The discovery of anti-sepsis is equally important with that of anæsthesia. To Lord Lister is due this great honor, though his work was based upon the researches of Tyndall, Pasteur and Koch. Some antiseptic processes that would avail against putrefaction—in fact, an antiseptic system—had long been yearned for by the surgeons throughout the world. Lord Lister gave this system to the world, and upon its importance it is well here to quote Dr. Roswell Park:

"The writer makes no apology here for having introduced two distinct chapters—one upon the history of antiseptic surgery, the other upon the history of anæsthesia. First of all they are the two grandest medical discoveries





of all time; and, secondly, they are of Anglo-Saxon origin—the one British, the other American. To the introduction of anæsthetics and antiseptics is due a complete revolution of earlier methods, complete reversal of mortuary statistics, and the complete relief of pain during surgical operations; in other words, to these two discoveries the human race owes more of the prolongation of life and relief of suffering than can ever be estimated or formulated in words. What an everlasting disgrace it is that, while to the great murderers of mankind, men like Napoleon in modern times and his counterparts in all times, the world ever does honor, erects imposing monuments and writes volumes of encomiums and flattering histories, the men to whom the world is so vastly more indebted for all that pertains to life and comfort are scarcely ever mentioned, save in medical history, while the world at large is even ignorant of their names. For this reason, if for none other, these chapters find an appropriate place in a work of this character."

In the same class from the point of usefulness to mankind may be placed the discovery in recent years of the great value of antitoxin by Prof. Von Behring, of Berlin, and the great work of Dr. Carl Schlatter, of Zurich, Switzerland, who completed the earlier work of the great Billroth, by the successful removal, in 1896, of the entire stomach from his patient, Anna Landis, a silk weaver of Zurich.

The medical profession in Allen County has always held a high rank. Its personnel shows to-day some of the most noted surgeons in Ohio, and a large number of the most successful practitioners.

#### THE ALLEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Was organized in Lima on the first Tuesday of May, 1867, with the following members: Drs. William McHenry, E. Ashton, S. B. Hiner, Samuel A. Baxter, C. I. Neff, W. H. Ward, W. H. Harper and R. W. Thrift, of Lima; William Sullivan, of Westminster, and Jesse G. Honnell, of Beaver Dam. Subsequently in the same year were admitted Drs.

R. L. McClure, of Westminster; F. W. Fanning, of Beaver Dam; H. P. Wagner and R. Reul, of Delphos; W. F. Reed, of Kalida; S. S. Yoder and F. Hermann, of Bluffton; James LeRoi Booth, of West Cairo; H. D. Hill, of LaFayette; Brice Blair, of Jackson township; J. H. Williams, of Upper Sandusky, and R. E. Jones and John Davis, of Gomer.

Dr. William McHenry was the first president and Dr. S. B. Hiner the first secretary. On June 2, 1868, in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio, an amendment to their constitution was adopted and a board of censors was elected to which "all applicants for membership, or certificate of qualifications, were to be referred for examination and report, and no person shall be eligible to membership in this society who does not possess the qualifications required by law to practice medicine in the State." On balloting, Drs. Wagner, Jones, Thrift, Ashton and Hiner were elected as said board of censors.

During the first year of its existence the society held monthly meetings, at which medical papers and essays were read and methods and cases were discussed. The members took active part and the meetings were full of interest, and much profit and good were derived from the intermingling of ideas. Subsequently, for a few years, the society became inactive until it was revived about 20 years ago and took on its old-time zeal and interest. It is to-day in a prosperous condition with about 40 of the leading and best doctors of the city and county as its members. The amendment made in 1868 is still a part of its rules and regulations and only such physicians are eligible as "possess the requirements by law to practice in the State." Its members, moreover, gain reputation by their works alone, the matter of advertising being forbidden to them. Meetings are held twice a month at which—as in the early days—essays are read and discussions are held. For a long time the meetings were held in the assembly room of the Court House, but in recent years they have met in the Y. M. C. A. Building. The officers are as follows: Dr. Collins, president; Dr. O. E.





Chenoweth, secretary; Dr. Oliver Steiner, treasurer; Dr. J. F. Mathews, vice-president; Dr. F. G. Stueber, Dr. Shelby Munnaugh and Dr. A. S. Rudy constitute the board of censors.

#### PHYSICIANS OF THE PAST.

In 1832 Dr. William Cunningham came to Lima, where he resided 10 years, dying September 3, 1842. In 1833 Dr. William McHenry settled in Lima, remaining here until his death in 1890. An account of these physicians has been given in the chapter on the early history of Lima. Dr. Samuel Black, who was also one of Lima's earliest teachers, practiced in Lima in the '30s, but later removed to Putnam County. Dr. S. D. Anderson and Dr. William Finley were pioneer physicians who continued for some years in practice in Lima.

Dr. W. H. Harper came to Lima in 1845 and for many years was closely identified with the town and her citizens. His early years of medical practice were in the horseback and saddlebag period. He began the study of medicine in the spring of 1840 in Jamestown, Ohio, under the tuition of Prof. John Dawson. He attended his first course of lectures at the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Harper was married in the fall of 1840 to Clarissa Winans and to the union were born 10 children, of whom four are living: Mrs. R. K. Syfers, of Indianapolis, Indiana; T. W. Harper, an attorney at Terre Haute, Indiana; Mrs. Annat, of Wooster, Ohio, and W. H. Harper, Jr., of Ottawa, Ohio.

Dr. Samuel Sanford began the study of medicine in 1842 in Madison County, Ohio, finishing in Lima. He came to Lima in 1846, opened a drug store and in 1849 began the practice of his profession. In the latter year he was married to Jane Scott, daughter of William and Jane Scott, old residents of Lima. Dr. Sanford served as city coroner for some years, also as county director of the poor; was appointed postmaster under Pierce's administration; and also filled the office of township trustee. His children, six in number, were: Charles A., Harry, Anna M. (Mrs. J. Y. Mar-

mon), Oniska (Mrs. A. C. Reichelderfer), Samuel and Lewis. Mrs. Marmon is the only one of these living. Dr. Sanford died in the summer of 1904.

Dr. Robert W. Thrift was for many years one of the prominent physicians of Allen County. He was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, February 1, 1823. His father, James Thrift, whose ancestors were from the North of Ireland, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His mother, whose maiden name was Sina Ball, was descended from an English family of that name. His father and uncle were in the land service of the War of 1812. As there were no public schools in Virginia at that time, young Robert was educated at a private and select school. At the age of 21 he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, and began the study of medicine under Drs. Bealmere and Ball. In 1847 he moved to Kalida, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for 13 years. During 1851-52 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in 1852. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, though a native of Virginia, he immediately responded to the call of the Federal government and was appointed to a captaincy. When surgeons were called for, however, he offered his services, was examined and accepted, and then resigned his captaincy, May 3, 1861, to enter the United States Army as a surgeon, continuing as such until September, 1864. During this period he filled the position of surgeon-in-chief of the Second Division, 20th Army Corps; Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and medical director of the general hospital at Danville, Kentucky. Returning to Kalida in 1856, he resumed his profession, and remained there two years. In February, 1867, he removed to Lima. In 1876 he was elected to the chair of diseases of women and children in the Fort Wayne Medical College, Fort Wayne, Indiana. In July, 1877, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensions and was president of the Lima board. On May 1, 1854, the Doctor was married to Angerona Rice, daughter of Clark H. and Catharine Rice, of Kalida, and a sister of Gen. A. V.





Rice, who represented the Fifth Ohio District in Congress, 1875-79. Dr. Thrift's family consisted of three daughters and one son: Flora R., Kate R., Robert W., Jr., and Julia Mabel. Dr. Thrift died in Lima in 1893.

Dr. Newton Sager was one of the pioneer physicians of LaFayette, Ohio, as well as a prominent politician and one who took an active part in all public enterprises, especially those for the advancement of educational privileges. His early life was spent upon a farm, receiving the foundation of his subsequent education in the common schools. When 19 years of age, he entered Oxford University, where he received a literary education. He afterwards read medicine in Pleasant Valley, Madison County, Ohio, and graduated from the old Jefferson Medical University in 1843. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in LaFayette, Jackson township, this county. At an early date his rides extended many miles, the first settlements being scarce and practitioners correspondingly so. With the increase of population the call for his services also advanced and for months at a time he prescribed for as many as 40 or 50 patients a day, and could not possibly visit them oftener than once in two days. At times it was quite difficult to obtain supplies. This being a malarious district, and the supply at one time both in Lima and Kenton having been exhausted, the Doctor was obliged to go to Piqua to make his purchases of medicines. As the demand for new remedies and drugs increased, his stock eventually developed into a drug-store, which he managed for several years in connection with his professional duties. He several times served as township treasurer and was a leader of the Democratic party in his section. He was also liberal in the support of religious institutions, though he was not identified with any denomination. He joined the Masonic order at Lima, soon after the organization of the lodge at that place, and was a charter member of Sager Lodge at LaFayette, Ohio, which lodge he was instrumental in having established, and which was named in his honor. The Doctor came to this county a widower, having been previously married to Hannah Cus-

tard, daughter of Daniel Custard, of Lima. Mrs. Sager died in 1840, leaving a daughter, Araneta, since deceased. The Doctor was married, on the second occasion, to Bethia Gilbert, of Vermont, born in 1824. This union was blessed with six children, who grew to maturity, namely: Newton, Jr., Norval, Annetta, Lovina, Norton and Mary Bell. Perhaps no man did more for the development of the eastern section of Allen County than Dr. Sager, and to his efforts was due the locating, in a direct line, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway from Upper Sandusky to Lima.

Dr. C. A. Evans was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, July 29, 1828. He came of a family which furnished a fair share of medical talent in the West. On the paternal side, his ancestors came to this country about 1775, located in Kentucky and removed to Ohio about 1802. On the maternal side, the Duckwalls came from the Rhine provinces in connection with Methodist mission work there, early in the 18th century. The subject of this sketch began the study of medicine at 19 years of age, and at 22 graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in the class of 1849-50. In June of 1850, he came to Delphos, where for many years he was identified with the practice of medicine. He was married on April 4, 1855, in Columbia City, Indiana, to Katie Ensler, a highly-educated lady and an ardent worker in church and social interests. Upon the organization of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, Dr. Evans took up railway work with that corporation, with which he was actively identified till it ceased to be a Delphos enterprise. He organized the Delphos & Kokomo Railway Company and remained its president till 1878. In the following year he organized the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Railway Company, serving as president till 1881, when he resigned and accepted the vice-presidency of a construction company and was connected with the establishment of other lines. The Doctor served the city as mayor four successive terms, and filled other civic official positions.

Dr. P. H. Brooks was born near Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, February 7, 1845. He





received a collegiate classical course at the Miami University, graduating in the class of 1868. His brother Robert was his preceptor in the study of medicine and after two courses of lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, he began the practice of his profession at Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio, in 1872. In 1877 he came to Lima, where for a number of years he was one of the leading physicians. He was a member of the Northwestern Medical Society and was widely known and highly respected. He died in 1899.

Dr. Brice Blair was born June 22, 1813, in Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. McPherson, of Tuscarawas County, having come to Ohio in 1835. He practiced near New Albany till 1854, when he came to Allen County and settled in Jackson township, where he bought 60 acres of land. He owned 240 acres in Auglaize township and 160 in Stark County, Indiana. Dr. Blair was a wideawake, active, industrious, enterprising man, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a great worker in the Sunday-school. The following children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Blair: John; Edward; Martin, who died in 1876; Nathan P.; Brice, Jr.; William F.; James H. deceased; Nancy, who married Isaac Hefner; Clara, wife of Harrison Hefner; Jennie, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Medill Fisher; Mary, wife of David Applas; and Jessie Allen, deceased. Dr. Blair died March 10, 1876.

Dr. John Davis was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1837. He came to Gomer in 1854 and at the age of 22 began the study of medicine with Dr. R. E. Jones. Later he attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was graduated from the medical college in 1863. Returning to Gomer he entered into partnership with Dr. Jones, their friendship, like that of David and Jonathan, remaining until death claimed Dr. Davis, December 3, 1904. A friend gives the following estimate of him as a man: "In most communities are found those who tower above their fellows, in stature sometimes, oftener by virtue of position, ability and influence. Such was the late Dr. John Davis. He was a man of

fine physique, of commanding appearance, moving with the bearing and tread of a general; dignified and stern somewhat to the casual observer, but most courteous and affable on nearer acquaintance. A practicing physician in the same place for over 40 years, what a mighty influence he exerted in a thickly settled community and within a radius of eight or ten miles! Next to his chosen profession he was pre-eminently a musician. As choir master and leader of congregational singing for 15 years, he threw his whole soul into the work, believing that the ministry of music is not an entertainment merely, but a means of grace to further deepen the impression made by the minister's words. He was thoroughly conversant in literature, his well selected and used library indicating the trend of his mind. A master of Welsh and English, he was much sought as literary adjudicator in Eisteddfods, his work always showing him a critic of no ordinary ability." December 12, 1895, Dr. Davis was married to Mary Griffith, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Davis being a musician, she not only efficiently seconded all her husband's efforts in that line, but was in hearty sympathy with all of his professional and social labors. After a most impressive funeral, those who loved him laid him to rest in Tawelfan cemetery.

#### PHYSICIANS OF TODAY.

##### *Lima.*—

Dr. G. A. Bachmeyer graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1888 and has practiced in Lima since 1901.

Dr. Fred L. Bates graduated in 1889 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He has practiced in Lima since that date.

Dr. A. J. Bice graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, in 1896 and has had 10 years of practice in Lima.

Dr. W. N. Boyer graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, in 1881 and has had 10 years of practice in Lima.

Dr. R. A. Buchanan graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1901 and has practiced for five years in Lima.





Dr. Charles Collins graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1894 and has practiced in Lima since 1896.

Dr. S. S. Hermann graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1884 and has practiced in Lima since 1886.

Dr. Burt Hibbard is a graduate of the University of Buffalo (class of 1900) and has practiced in Lima for two years.

Dr. T. M. Johnson is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, in 1884, and has practiced in Lima since that date.

Dr. R. D. Kahle graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1884 and has practiced in Lima 18 years.

Dr. L. F. Laudick graduated from the Medical College of Ohio (now the medical department of the University of Cincinnati) in 1890 and began practicing in Lima in the same year.

Dr. A. L. Jones is a graduate of the Fort Wayne Medical College in the class of 1897 and has practiced nine years in Lima.

Dr. J. J. Murphy graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1881 and began practicing at once in Lima.

Dr. W. H. Parent is a graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1888 and has practiced in Lima nine years.

Dr. T. R. Thomas graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1899, and has practiced about six years in Lima.

Dr. J. M. Patterson graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1902 and began practicing in Lima in 1904.

Dr. S. B. Hiner graduated in 1864 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. W. E. Hover graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1888.

Dr. J. H. Huntley graduated in 1890 from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Allen F. Knisely graduated in 1884 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. Jonathan F. Mathews graduated in 1898 from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. A. Miesse graduated in 1871 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Shelby Mumaugh graduated in 1888 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. J. C. Pence graduated in 1887 from the Fort Wayne Medical College.

Dr. A. S. Rudy graduated in 1884 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. D. W. Steiner graduated in 1883 from the medical department of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Oliver Steiner graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1901.

Dr. Isaac F. Steiner graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1897.

Dr. F. G. Steuber graduated in 1882 from Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Thompson R. Terwilliger graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1887.

Dr. J. B. Vail graduated in 1871 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. William B. Van Note graduated in 1895 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. E. G. Weadock graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Charles L. Yakey graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College.

Dr. H. C. Bennett graduated from the University of Michigan in 1888 and from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1889.

Dr. Enos G. Burton graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1871.

Dr. Justin S. Derbyshire graduated in 1888 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.

Dr. Ross V. Dickey graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

Dr. Thomas E. Williams is a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia (class of 1905).

Dr. A. H. Creps graduated in the class of 1890 from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.



Dr. Charles Albright is a graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

*Gomer.*—

Dr. Robert E. Jones graduated in 1856 from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati.

Dr. Oval S. Roebuck graduated in 1905 from the University of Kentucky, Louisville.

Dr. Milton L. Johnston graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

Dr. Archibald C. Adams graduated in 1890 from the medical department of the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

Dr. Newton J. Sager graduated in 1871 from the medical department of the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

*Harrod.*—

Dr. Clay H. Hart.

*Spencerville.*—

Dr. Leroy Pence graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, in 1882.

Dr. William Roush graduated in 1891 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Jacob R. Welch graduated in 1882 from the Fort Wayne Medical College.

Dr. I. C. Stanyer.

*West Cairo.*—

Dr. George W. Henderson graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1892.

Dr. Charles E. Stadler graduated in 1896 from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

*West Newton.*—

Dr. Monroe Davison graduated in 1882 from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, and in 1891 from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

*Beaver Dam.*—

Dr. Thomas P. Goodwin.

Dr. John B. Haines graduated in 1879 from the Fort Wayne Medical College.

*Bluffton.*—

Dr. Reverdy E. Hughson graduated in 1896 from the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Dr. J. F. Rudy graduated in 1892 from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Josiah S. Steiner graduated in 1898 from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College.

Dr. John J. Sutter graduated in 1898 from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

Dr. Ira R. Wetherill graduated in 1881 from the Maryland College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

Dr. John Wisely graduated from the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, in 1887.

*Elida.*—

Dr. Salathiel A. Hitchcock graduated in 1870 from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. Robert C. Alexander graduated from the Physicians and Surgeons' College at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1883.

Dr. Albert H. Herr graduated in 1903 from Starling Medical College, Columbus.

#### DENTISTS OF LIMA.

The following are the names of the dental practitioners in Lima: J. K. Bannister & Company, E. F. Barrington, A. N. Bruzelius, A. & J. W. Dimond, J. E. Evans, T. W. Forshree, A. B. Gray, G. H. Trum, Abner Jones, B. A. Long, R. W. Stephens, W. W. Strayer, D. H. Sullivan, J. W. Taylor and George Hall.





## CHAPTER XIV

### THE CHURCHES AND MINISTERS OF LIMA

*Presbyterian Churches—Methodist Churches—The Pioneer Camp-Meetings—Baptist Churches — Catholic Churches—Lutheran Churches—Reformed Churches—Church of Christ—Christ Protestant Episcopal Church—First United Brethren Church—Congregational Churches—First-Christian Church—Miscellaneous Churches and Missions—Biographies of Revs. T. P. Johnston, R. J. Thomson, T. L. Wiltsee, J. M. Avann, C. M. Rupe, F. J. Henry, A. E. Manning, Carl Ackerman, F. P. Bossart, P. H. Land, E. E. Young, G. H. Sims and I. J. Swanson.*

In the early days of the church in Ohio, almost all of the preaching was done by missionaries and circuit riders. These two classes included many odd characters and numberless are the good stories told of them, and though a great many of these itinerant preachers were "called" for no obvious reason except their great earnestness, which supplied to a degree the education and address which many of them lacked, yet it cannot be denied that many were possessed of learning and wisdom and were men of real worth and greatness.

#### CHURCHES OF LIMA.

##### PRESBYTERIAN.

*Market Street Presbyterian Church.*—The first Presbyterian Church of Lima was organized August 1, 1833, by Rev. Thomas Clark and Rev. James Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, Mr. and Mrs. John Jameson and Crain Valentine. John Jameson and Alexander Beatty were chosen elders.

In 1834 a brick church was built on West Elm street which was used till 1845, when

a frame building was erected at the corner of Elizabeth and Spring streets, which is now known as the A. M. E. Church. In February, 1855, 13 members withdrew from the church and a second Presbyterian Church called the "New School" was organized by a committee of the Dayton Presbytery. They built a small chapel on West street.

Under Rev. T. P. Johnston, by action of the Findlay Presbytery, a third Presbyterian society was organized, separating from the First Church and taking the name of Central Presbyterian Church. It consisted of 54 members. They built a brick church on Main street north of High.

In 1869 the "New School" church united with the First Church and the name "Union Presbyterian" was adopted. Parts of the former eldership of each church were chosen to constitute the new session. On September 4, 1872, the Central Church joined the Union Presbyterian, making the Presbyterians of Lima again one body under the name of Lima Presbyterian Church. The present house of worship on the corner of Market and West streets was erected about 1880. The pastors since the first organization have been: George



Sheldon, George A. Poague, William McGookin, J. M. Crabb, John McKenney, R. M. Bedeau, Henry B. Fry, Thomas P. Johnston, William Marshall, Samuel Ramsay, O. M. Todd, William Claybaugh, John Daniels, J. S. Kemper, I. G. Hall and R. J. Thomson, D. D. (deceased in November, 1905).

*Main Street Presbyterian Church.*—This church was organized by direction of the Lima Presbytery, June 12, 1875, by a committee composed of Rev. Thomas Elcock, Rev. J. B. Strain and Elder John Dobbins, with 24 members, of whom Thomas W. Dobbins, Mrs. Nancy Hover, Mrs. Eliza Williams, Mrs. Ida Breese and Mrs. Alma Hover-Ford are still on the congregation roll. The ruling elders were: J. W. Waters, James Harper and John Cunningham. The trustees were: J. A. Hover, Thomas Dobbins and Joshua Jameson.

In the summer of 1878 a house of worship was built on Pearl street east of the D. & M. Railroad. Rev. Z. B. Campbell was pastor and at this time a Sabbath-school was organized. The second location was in Irwin's storeroom at the southwest corner of Main and Vine streets to which place they moved in the spring of 1883. The present church edifice was dedicated on January 27, 1884. The following pastors have served: A. T. Robertson, 1883-86; H. M. Bradley, 1886-88; B. J. Brown, 1889-92; W. G. Smith, 1893-1902. The church was organized under the name of Presbyterian Mission Church. This was changed September 11, 1886, by the presbytery to Main Street Presbyterian Church.

At a congregational meeting, January 28, 1904, the trustees were authorized to purchase the property at the corner of Elizabeth and Kibby streets with a view of erecting a new church edifice. At the same meeting the trustees were authorized to sell the old manse property and proceed to erect a new parsonage on the north end of the new lot. This was completed during the past year, being ready for occupancy April 1, 1905. It is a modern structure of eight rooms built of pressed brick veneer. The building committee was composed of A. Mullen, Cyrus Hover, J. B. Young, Ira

L. Shaffer, Dr. R. A. Buchanan, H. D. Zuremehly, J. O. Kelly, W. E. Hess and W. M. Carey.

#### METHODIST.

*Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first Methodist Episcopal class in Lima was organized in October, 1833, by John Alexander and James W. Finley, missionaries of the St. Marys mission. Rev. Jesse Pryor came from St. Marys to conduct the first services, which were held in the old Court House. Mr. Pryor is also recorded as performing the first marriage ceremony in Lima, between James Saxon and Miss Jones, a sister-in-law of John Mark. About 1837 a Methodist frame church was built at the rear of the lot on the southwest corner of Union and Market streets. In 1852 a larger building was erected on the front of the lot and was used as a place of worship till 1871, when the present brick edifice was erected on the corner of Market and Elizabeth streets. This building with its appurtenances cost \$50,000, and is of the Gothic style of architecture.

Rev. William Raper, presiding elder, with Revs. James Finley and John Alexander held the first quarterly conference. The church was dedicated March 12, 1876, by Bishop Foster. These pastors have since served: Revs. A. Harmount, S. K. Hard, S. Moore, J. M. Holmes, J. K. Wykes, S. H. Alderman, J. M. Moore, W. Winters, O. Kennedy, I. R. Henderson, L. C. Webster, E. A. Berry, Dr. Isaac Newton, Dr. P. E. Donaldson, J. Francis Davis, Richard Wallace, Fish, Thaddeus L. Wiltsee, Bethards, Mills, Waters, Whitlock, Figley and Joseph M. Avann.

On the Kenton road east of Lima were held the yearly camp-meetings of the Methodist church. In the *Ada Record* of April 19, 1899, Joseph Dobbins, a pioneer of Allen County, gave a vivid description of the camp-meetings held here as early as 1838. "On three sides of the square," he says, "were placed the log cabins of the campers and on the fourth side was the preacher's cabin or tent as it was called. Within the enclosure thus formed were the seats for the audience,





the undergrowth being cleared off, leaving the saplings, which furnished a dense shade. Camp-meetings were usually held in July or August and in pioneer days the camp-meeting was one of the great events of the year, many coming from a great distance. Aside from its religious features, it afforded an opportunity for those living widely separated to meet and enjoy social intercourse; candidates for office sometimes took advantage of these meetings to do some electioneering and in a quiet way urge their remarkable fitness for the office to which they hoped to be elected. Some of the ministers who attended were giants both physically and intellectually.

"Sunday was the great day for the meeting. In the early morning people began to assemble from all directions on foot, on horseback, in all sorts of vehicles and carriages and long before the meeting the woods around the camp-grounds were alive with people, horses and vehicles. As night came on, the camp-ground presented an extremely interesting and picturesque appearance, with the camp-fires blazing in front of the cabins. While some were engaged in cooking their evening meals, others were holding impromptu prayer meetings. Not infrequently might be seen, in shadowy relief, youthful lovers conversing in low, suppressed tones, evidently not on the subjects that concerned their spiritual welfare. A few shrill blasts from a tin horn announce the hour of meeting, the scattering groups assemble on the seats in front of the preacher's tent, some one starts a familiar hymn which all join in singing, and the evening service begins, which often lasts far into the night.

"One of the most attractive features of these meetings to me," Mr. Dobbins continues, "was the singing, which I very often enjoyed. I remember one of the favorite hymns they sung was the 'Turtle Dove.' I admired it so much that I committed it to memory, but have forgotten all but the first verse:

Hark! don't you hear the turtle dove  
The token of redeeming love,  
From hill to hill we hear the sound  
The neighboring valleys echo round.

"There was something sublime and beautiful in the music of that sweet, old hymn, swelling from the lips of the vast congregation, so full of soothing melody, as it rose soft and clear, floating upward and dying away amid the sighing of the summer wind in the surrounding forest."

#### METHODIST.

*Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.*—On Christmas Eve, 1879, was held the first prayer meeting of the Methodists in South Lima at the residence of Joseph Ballard. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ballard and Timothy Shroyer. On the 6th of March, 1880, at the second quarterly meeting of the Shawnee circuit held at Allentown, Ohio, the Methodist Church of South Lima was organized. Addison Berry was presiding elder and W. G. Littell was pastor of the Shawnee circuit. J. Ballard, Simon Halm, W. P. Witherill, R. H. Snodgrass, Jerome Shockey, George Busick and Wesley Ritenour were the first trustees of the organization.

The services at the first were held at the residence of the pastor where the St. John's road intersects Main street. In the fall of 1880, Rev. Maltbie was pastor and during his ministration the lot at the corner of Elizabeth and Kibby streets was purchased and the first church building was commenced. This building, still standing on West Kibby street, is owned by John Boysell.

The next pastor, Rev. Joseph Webber, came in the fall of 1881 and was followed in 1882 by Rev. J. L. Albritton. The church was finished during his ministry and was dedicated in November, 1881, by Rev. Harvey Wilson.

In 1883 the present church edifice on the corner of Elizabeth and Kibby streets was finished and dedicated August 3rd by Rev. Leroy Belt. The following pastors have since served: Revs. J. H. Crooks, R. W. Schultz, D. R. Cook, Peter Biggs, Stewart Baumgartner, L. S. Albright, W. H. Leatherman, W. J. Hegerman and T. L. Wiltsee (deceased in October, 1905).



The church was remodeled and dedicated in September, 1895. It is free from debt and in a prosperous condition.

*Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church.*—At a quarterly conference held in the autumn of 1894, at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Lima, E. Charity, Dr. T. H. Foltz and H. Parham were appointed a committee to find a church site, raise money and proceed to erect a church building in East Lima. C. McCurry was later added to the committee and they proceeded to purchase a lot and let the contract for the erection of a frame building. This building was dedicated July 7, 1895, by Rev. D. Moore, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, now one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The class was organized with 51 members by the first pastor, Rev. J. F. Olive, and at the close of the year the class showed a healthy growth, an Epworth and a Junior League being organized in the meantime.

In September, 1895, Rev. E. T. Daily was appointed to serve the people of Epworth, but his throat becoming affected he was compelled to rest from the ministry for a time and Rev. B. F. McCoy came to fill out the year. In October, 1896, Rev. F. A. Zimmerman was pastor and was followed in October, 1897, by Rev. D. R. Cook. Two years later Rev. George Wood Anderson was appointed to the Epworth charge. He labored most earnestly for the upbuilding of the church. In the early part of his pastorate the church building was destroyed by fire, which caused discouragement, but not loss of hope. Renewed courage came, and they went from tomb-stone shop to Opera House for services, while a new building was in course of erection. The membership grew and the church gained prestige in the city.

In August, 1902, the present beautiful church building, costing \$17,000, was dedicated by Rev. L. A. Belt, D. D., president of the Ohio Normal University, of Ada, Ohio. After four years of zealous work, increasing the membership to more than 300, Mr. Anderson was transferred to a New York conference and stationed at Troy, New York.

Rev. C. C. Kennedy was his worthy successor, and labored for a year most faithfully to collect subscriptions and reduce the church debt. His success was considerable.

Rev. B. F. Reading was the next pastor, and with good audiences, a good Sunday-school, a growing Epworth League and a splendid Junior League, the congregation seems hopeful for the future. Her people are pleasant, devoted, faithful and sacrificing and when the church debt is paid, Epworth will be one of the most pleasant and desirable charges in the Central Ohio Conference.

*St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church.*—This church was organized in 1862 by Rev. Grafton Graham, at the residence of James Robinson. There were only four members—James Robinson, Catherine Robinson, Patrick Howard and Rebecca Howard, none of whom is living. Rev. H. J. Andrews was the first pastor. They held their meetings for about a year in private houses and then purchased the old schoolhouse which they occupied until 1875. At this time through the efforts of Rev. Reuben Clark, the old Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Spring and Elizabeth streets, was bought from the First Presbyterian Society for \$1,600 and this is their present place of worship. The church is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 130, a splendid Sunday-school, and a church property free from debt. Rev. Thomas Alfton is the pastor.

#### BAPTIST.

*The First Baptist Church* of Lima was organized January 25, 1834, with 26 members: Mr. and Mrs. James S. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. William Chenoweth, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. John Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Barzillai Osborn, Nancy Johnson, Benjamin M. Daniels, Nancy Daniels, Betsy Terry, Sarah Chalmers, Phoebe Homan and Rev. and Mrs. William Chaffee.

Rev. William Chaffee was their first pas-





tor. The church was admitted into the Mad River Association August, 1834. Until October 18th of that year services were held in the old Court House, at which time a house of worship was completed which is still standing on the corner of Union and Spring streets.

A request of the Presbyterian society for the use of the church on certain days was unanimously granted. Thus so early in our simple church history was recognized that principle now so widely advocated—"the universal brotherhood of man." The granting of such a request would no doubt have been considered sacrilege in the early days of the New England settlements.

Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

In 1855 the present house of worship was erected and was dedicated to the worship of God in June, 1856. There have attended the church through the vicissitudes and triumphs that necessarily came, 21 pastors, as follows: They are: William Chaffee, James French, Daniel Thomas, J. Dinkleman, D. Beemis, J. C. Armstrong, G. L. Stevens, J. L. Moore, T. M. Chapman, C. A. Clark, James Sykes, A. G. Kirk, M. W. Holmes, J. B. Cook, W. E. Wenman, D. B. Cheney, D. D., W. E. Freeman, G. B. Morse, C. M. Rupe, Deere and George Lord.

During the pastorate of J. L. Moore, W. W. McKibben, who is now a missionary in China, was converted. It was while Mr. Moore was pastor that an organ was purchased and at the pastor's request was taken quietly into the church, as certain members were opposed to instrumental music.

*South Lima Baptist Church.*—This church occupies a tasteful brick edifice at the corner of Kibby and Pine streets, and is situated in the centre of a large and interesting population. Its membership is composed of working people of sterling character and spiritual worth. By their fellowship in Christian work and worship, they give promise of becoming one of the vigorous spiritual forces of South Lima.

The church was organized May 31, 1896,

in the W. C. T. U. Hall on West Kibby street, by 22 persons, who received letters of dismission from the First Baptist Church for the purpose of organizing a church on the South Side of the city. At this time there were in that portion of the city a population of 6,000, and only two churches, these together having a membership of less than 1,000. They were recognized August 31, 1896, as a regular Baptist church by a council of delegates from churches of the Auglaize Association. They chose for their name, "The Berean Baptist Church of Lima, Ohio." Rev. George Byron Morse, the retiring pastor of the First Baptist Church who had led them in the movement, was elected to be their pastor. Other officers were: Mrs. Emma Van Horne, clerk; John Bradrick, treasurer; Mrs. Allie Miller, financial secretary; Rev. George Byron Morse, superintendent of the Sunday-school; R. E. Irwin and C. C. Klumph, deacons. The First Church turned over to them their mission at the corner of Second street and Forest avenue, and C. C. Klumph was elected to be its superintendent. They occupied for their first place of worship the second floor of the Bowdle Block, corner of Main and Pine streets. The organization began its work with enthusiasm and its first year, though one of struggle, was active and prosperous. At the end of 18 months, however, the pastor adopted the views of the Plymouth Brethren, and, with a half dozen other members, left the church and denomination to unite with that body. In January, 1898, their place of worship was changed to a room on Main street, a little north of Kibby, and Evangelist H. R. Baker was engaged to conduct a series of meetings. These resulted in several accessions and the calling of Mr. Baker to become their pastor. For five months, the stipulated time, he satisfactorily served them. About this time they gave up their place of worship, and all meetings and the Sunday-school were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bradrick, who nobly offered it for the purpose. In April, 1899, Rev. L. J. Baker was called to become their pastor and began work with encouraging prospects, but the church failing of expected aid from the Ohio Baptist Convention,





he felt obliged to relinquish the work the following August. This was followed by a season of great depression.

In the early fall the minds of the church and some friends outside, turned to Rev. W. H. Gallant, long and favorably known as a man of superior judgment and of great energy and success in church building, as a desirable leader for them in their present crisis. They called him October 8, 1899. He accepted and at once entered upon the work. His coming brought new hope, and introduced the period of the church's greatest prosperity. The first month had not closed before they had bought the very desirable lot at the corner of Kibby and Pine streets; and it was only a short time until pastor and people were engaged heart and hand in the work of building a church, an enterprise that hardly any other than Rev. W. H. Gallant would have thought possible of consummation. The work was carried forward with the pastor's well-known energy and tact, and the following fall, at the end of his first year of service, a church property costing more than \$5,000 was dedicated free from debt. Rev. Dr. George E. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Ohio Baptist Convention, preached the dedicatory sermon. During this year the name was changed to "The South Lima Baptist Church." Mr. Gallant's pastorate was also marked by a healthy spiritual development, and considerable growth in membership. In the summer of 1902 the pastor resigned and removed to St. Marys.

In October of the same year the church called to its pastorate Rev. G. W. Schmitz, then pastor at Ada. He served a year and a half in a pastorate of hard work and Christian devotion, but relinquished the work in March, 1904. The church was finding itself lacking in unity. There were unhappy difficulties and alienations, and several were excluded from the membership. Hearts were sore and there were discouragements.

Rev. C. M. Rupe, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lima, and at this time temporarily sojourning in the city, was requested to serve the church as supply until they should become ready to co-operate in the call

of a pastor. This arrangement proved useful, and after a few months, at the urgent solicitation of a portion of the church and of the superintendent of missions of the Ohio Baptist Convention, Rev. C. J. Rose, he yielded to a call of the church and became its pastor and entered upon the work in October, 1904, the Ohio convention guaranteeing a liberal portion of the support. He is still serving the church in this capacity. It is believed that the church is entering upon a new and prosperous era. Unity and concord have been attained. Alienations have been healed. With unanimity and harmony, pastor and people are working for the growth of the church and the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. The church is well organized in all departments. The Sunday-school is a flourishing one under the superintendency of C. C. Klumph. The church societies are a Woman's Missionary Society and a Ladies Auxiliary, both under the presidency of Mrs. John Bradrick; a C. & W. Society composed of young women, Mrs. R. P. Ransom, president; also a weekly boys' and girls' meeting, conducted by the pastor. The present officers of the church are: Rev. C. M. Rupe, pastor; Ralph P. Ransom, clerk; L. S. Gilmore, acting treasurer; Mrs. Frank Smith, financial secretary; C. C. Klumph, superintendent of the Sunday-school; M. L. Metzger, C. C. Klumph, R. E. Irwin (non-resident) and A. F. Palmer (non-resident), deacons. The present membership is 96. The pastor and church are facing the future with anticipations of vigorous growth.

*The Second Baptist Church (colored)* was organized about 20 years ago and has now about 100 members. Rev. Albert Grayson is pastor.

#### CATHOLIC.

*Church of St. Rose.*—As early as 1830, Father Stallo, a missionary from Cincinnati, visited the Catholics of Allen County. Four years later the Father Baden visited this part of the State. The first mass in Lima was celebrated at the home of Mr. O'Connell by a Sanguinist Father in 1846, many people coming a distance of 15 miles to take part in the holy





sacrament. During the building through Lima of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway and other roads, large additions were made to the Catholic population who were attended from 1850 to 1855 by Father Sullivan, of Tiffin and Father Kreusch, of Westminster, Ohio, alternately. Father Kreusch took steps for the building of a church, but was much discouraged when many of the Catholic families moved West. He, however, received as a donation from Nicholas Gunkel, a well-to-do Catholic pioneer, a fine lot on the Ottawa road, now North West street, and soliciting subscriptions from Catholic and Protestants alike, he succeeded in building a brick Gothic church, 34 by 40 feet in dimensions, in which he celebrated mass in 1858. The church was named "St. Rose" in honor of America's first canonized saint. John Goebel, one of the members of the original congregation, as a labor of love, made by hand all the windows and door frames, often working late into the night. Rev. Patrick Henneberry visited Lima in 1856. His successor was Rev. Michael Prendergast who visited Lima periodically in the year 1861. Rev. Edward J. Murphy was appointed St. Rose's first resident pastor, October 19, 1861. Land was purchased by Father Murphy in 1864 for a priest's residence. In June, 1862, Mathias H. Nichols, an ex-Congressman and one of our most prominent men, donated to the church a plot of ground, 350 feet on North West street by 360 on West McKibben.

The priests since the removal of Father Murphy in 1869 have been: Rev. James O'Reilly who selected the present site of St. Rose; Rev. A. R. Sidley, who succeeded him and sang the first mass in the new church on New Year's Day, 1872; Rev. Francis J. Henry, who came after him in 1876; Rev. James O'Leary, who came in 1886; and Rev. Alfred E. Manning, who took charge of the parish in 1893.

During the administration of Father Sidley the present church building was erected at a cost of \$30,000, which included the cost of the bell, the high altar and the organ. Improvements also were made in the parish school. Through the liberality of the people

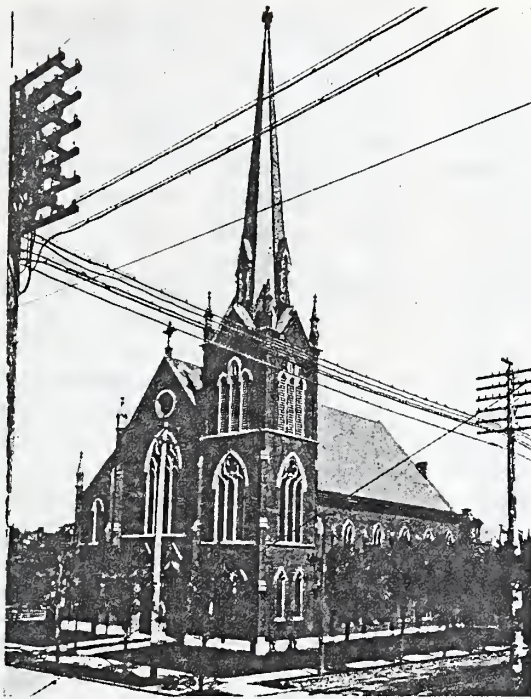
and the administrative ability of Father Henry the heavy church debt was cleared off during his administration, in 1882. He also erected the Sisters' residence while additions were made to the school and improvements secured for the church. Father Henry died in Lima in 1886. In 1887 Father O'Leary improved the church building by raising the roof and erecting the present graceful spire, known to all citizens of Lima. The following year a new schoolhouse, the one standing at the present day, was erected and an addition was made to the parochial residence.

At this time the great development of the oil industry brought to Lima a number of hard-working respectable Christian families, many of whom sought the privilege of the Catholic Church and it soon became a matter of necessity in order to accommodate them to either greatly enlarge St. Rose or to erect another church edifice. The former proposition was decided upon and in the fall of 1891 the sum of \$12,000 was spent on the enlargement and improvement of St. Rose. Among these improvements were a 40-foot addition to the church, beautiful stained glass windows, a new high altar and matings and carpets. In March, 1892, a grand pipe organ was placed in the church, which cost the congregation the sum of \$3,043. When Father O'Leary was called to Cleveland, he left but a small debt behind.

On November 1, 1893, the present priest, Rev. Albert E. Manning, was called to Lima from St. Ann's, Fremont, Ohio. He continued the work of improvement and from 1894 to 1896, accomplished the installment of modern heating apparatus in the church and school and in the residences of the Sisters and the priest. A further addition was made to the Sisters' residence, the school and residence of the priest were improved and stone walks with curbing were laid. The parish grew to such an extent that some five years ago it was divided and St. John's Catholic Church was erected at No. 799 South Main street. St. Rose has many church societies through which all the members of the congregation are reached so that each and every one can take active part in the upbuilding and improvement of the parish.







TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LIMA



ST. ROSE CATHOLIC CHURCH, LIMA



OLD BAPTIST CHURCH, LIMA



MARKET ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LIMA  
(Scene at the funeral of Hon. Calvin S. Brice)





*St. John's Church*, located at No. 799 South Main street, was started by Rev. F. G. Rupert, who began his labors here June 30, 1901. The organization was speedily effected. The first committee consisted of Thomas Phalen, H. S. Simons, J. J. Malloy and D. J. Danaher as counsilmen, and of F. X. Sieber, Andrew De Curtins, Cornelius McAuliffe, John F. Seifried and Edward Kane as building advisors. Leech & Leech were employed as architects and De Curtins Brothers as builders. July 20th the plans were made and July 27th the contract was let.

Excavation was begun August 1st, and on September 8th the corner-stone was laid by Rt. Rev. J. F. Horstman, Bishop of Cleveland, amidst a vast concourse of people. It was estimated that 10,000 persons were present, many of whom had come from neighboring towns. On November 17th, the edifice was far enough advanced toward completion so that divine services could be held in it. On December 8th the bell that now swings in the church tower was blessed.

St. John's church and school edifice was solemnly dedicated on December 15th by Rt. Rev. J. F. Horstman, assisted by the pastor, Rev. F. G. Rupert, and others. The first floor is used for divine services and has a seating capacity of 575. The second floor has four large school rooms, and four cloak rooms and the third floor is a society hall 40 feet by 92 feet in dimensions. The building is 48 by 102 feet in dimensions and cost \$20,000. The parochial rectory was begun in the late autumn of 1902 and finished in 1903. The parish embraces all Catholic families south of Market street and at present numbers 300 families. The parochial school was organized in the spring of 1902, with the Sisters of Charity, from Mount St. Joseph, in charge.

Under Father Rupert's care the parish and school have steadily increased in numbers and efficiency and are important factors for good in the South Side community.

Father Rupert is a very forceful speaker, and a writer of marked power. His recent articles in *The Educational Herald*, of Lima College, have been very widely read. He has many friends in Lima.

## LUTHERAN.

*Zion's English Evangelical Lutheran Church*.—Back in 1854 a number of Lutheran people of Lima and vicinity met together for the purpose of organizing a congregation. A preliminary organization was formed and services were held in temporary quarters. On May 2, 1855, a full constitution was adopted and the congregation was named the "First English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Lima, Ohio." On January 20, 1862, the congregation was incorporated under the laws of Ohio as "Zion's English Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Lima, Ohio," and Henry Boose, Joseph Roush and G. W. Overmyer were elected trustees of the congregation.

During the first 11 years the people were served in rapid succession by Revs. Doner, the Stirewalt brothers, Corbett and Nunemacher. Their first house of worship was the old school-house, purchased from the city and situated on the site of the present church. In 1865 Rev. A. S. Bartholomew was called to the pulpit and served the congregation until about 1880. During the early part of his pastorate the present church edifice was built. During the latter part of his ministry he was assisted by Rev. G. T. Cooperrider for two years and Rev. C. H. Eckhardt for one year. After this the latter served the congregation till 1894. Rev. Carl Ackerman was pastor from April, 1895, to June, 1896. Rev. F. W. Rohlfing was pastor from June, 1896, to June, 1898, since which time Rev. Carl Ackerman has again served. The church has increased in membership in late years and is in an excellent condition at the present time.

*St. Paul's Lutheran Church*.—In the early '70's a number of persons belonging to Zion's Lutheran congregation separated from that church and organized St. Paul's Lutheran Church under Rev. J. G. Neiffer. It was chartered in 1880 and has steadily increased in importance as a religious factor in the development of Lima. In November, 1885, Rev. J. H. Hunton succeeded to the pastorate and served the congregation with singular acceptance and ability for a period of 14 years and one month.

Under the pastoral care of Mr. Hunton,





the congregation increased in numbers and spiritual power. The church was freed from a troublesome debt and the lot was purchased on which the present structure stands. A large part of the price of the lot was paid by the Dime Society, which had been organized several years before. In the year 1897, Rev. C. S. Kohler, of Mount Vernon, New York, became pastor. His first work was to continue taking subscriptions for a new church, begun already by his predecessor. During the pastorate of Mr. Kohler, the new church was erected almost to completion. He was succeeded by Rev. F. P. Bossart, the present pastor, who is now in the sixth year of his incumbency. The church was speedily completed and dedicated with noteworthy and impressive services. A new and elegant pipe organ costing \$2,000 was placed in the church and paid for on completion. The congregation has largely increased, now numbering 350 members. The debt is being paid off gradually so that no one feels burdened. The Sunday-school under the efficient superintendency of Hon. I. S. Motter, assisted by a splendid corps of officers and teachers, is doing fine work. The organizations in the congregation, in addition to the Sunday-school, are the Ladies' Aid Society, the Dime Society, the Faithful Helpers and the Luther League. The congregation has an honorable record in the church at large. The church is beautiful throughout and has brought out the admiration and praise of all who visit its sanctuary. Its impressive liturgy and its simple and unostentatious style of worship meet the needs of the human heart.

*First Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—This is a church of the General Synod. Rev. F. M. Traub is pastor.

*German Lutheran Church.*—This church has 135 members and Rev. R. Brenner is pastor. The church building was erected on Kibby street in 1904.

#### REFORMED.

*German Reformed Church.*—In 1860 very few Germans were living in Lima. Having no church where German services were held,

Dr. P. Greding, then living at Riley Creek, felt that something could and should be done for these people. In a true missionary spirit he would ride to Lima on horseback over the mud roads, to preach in the German language. Later a German society was organized and a constitution adopted. Their first services were held in Sanford Hall and later in the Lutheran Church on Union street. In 1865 a little brick church was built on West Wayne street under the pastorate of Rev. William H. Fenneman. In 1887 during the ministry of Dr. J. H. Stepler the present church was built at a cost of \$18,000. The church has now a membership of 800 with Dr. Paul H. Land as pastor. The previous pastors were Revs. Greding, Rettig, Fenneman, Pluess, Waldecker, Stepler and Baum.

*Calvary Reformed Church* was organized several years ago in a little frame building on the bank of the river on South Main street. On finding the location unfavorable, the society in 1894 purchased the corner lot on Park avenue and East High street where the present edifice was erected. The congregation was founded by Rev. J. J. N. Gruber, and since his time has been served by Revs. M. Schultz, D. J. Burkhalter, J. C. Hornung, F. C. Cromer (who resigned his pastorate to go as missionary to China), A. D. Wolfinger and Ervin E. Young, the present incumbent. The church is well organized having a Christian Endeavor, a Junior Endeavor, a Ladies' Aid Society and a Mission Study Class. The Sunday-school has a membership of nearly 200.

#### CHURCH OF CHRIST.

*Wayne Street Church of Christ.*—The Church of Christ was organized in Lima on the 2nd of December, A. D. 1869, according to the following agreement: "We, the undersigned baptized believers, agree to unite ourselves together into one body, to be known as the Church of Christ at Lima, Ohio. And we further agree that in everything pertaining to church relationship we will be governed by the teaching of the Word of God." This agreement was signed by the following persons:





David S. Cross, Francis M. Hall, H. W. Lewis, Byron Hale, A. P. Dixon, E. J. McGuire, T. A. Udall, N. N. Dixon, Sallie R. Cross, Keziah Turney, Esther Hall, Lydia McGuire, Jennie Barber and W. H. Harper. On the 16th of July, 1871, the church employed as pastor, Rev. G. M. Kemp, who remained until October, 1879. The present pastor is Rev. J. M. Scholes. The house owned by and in which the society meets for religious worship is a brick structure on the south side of Wayne street between Main and Elizabeth streets.

*South Side Church of Christ.*—This church is located at the corner of Central avenue and Kibby street. It occupies an elegant and commodious new brick structure and is a very progressive and prosperous congregation. From its organization it has enjoyed unbroken and rapid growth numerically and financially as well as spiritually, and now has nearly 500 names enrolled in its membership, including a flourishing mission in Highland Park.

The organization was effected on the evening of March 2, 1897. Thirty-nine members of the Wayne Street Church of Christ, who at their own request had received letters of commendation and dismissal, met in the Congregational Church of Lima. Rev. J. V. Uddike, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who was present by invitation, preached a sermon "The Model Church" and proceeded to organize them and put them into working order. Israel Conrath and Philip Ingledue were selected for elders; for deacons—W. N. Faurot, A. Clark, L. E. Cowles and William H. Smith. The trustees elected were George East, Philip Ingledue and George Daniels. For clerk, H. W. Pears was named and elected.

From this time regular services were held in the home of L. E. Cowles for a short time until April of the same year, when the church building on South Main street, formerly occupied by the English Reform congregation, was rented. Later the present site was secured and the church house built. On September 21, 1899, the corner-stone was laid with fitting ceremonies with Rev. C. Mitchell,

W. Brundage and J. B. Underwood officiating. The building was completed and furnished and on June 10, 1900, was dedicated by Hon. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana, late consul to Turkey. Under the leadership of its present pastor, Rev. G. H. Sims, the church paid off its mortgage on December 17, 1905. This paper was burned at the close of fitting exercises and rejoicing, six years from the laying of the corner-stone.

In April, 1897, Rev. C. Mitchell held a short meeting, then for six weeks Rev. A. W. Spill of Warren, Ohio, acted as pastor. Later Rev. J. P. Myers, of Wauseon, Ohio, was called to be minister of this flock for the first year of its history. During this year 30 members were added. On October 15, 1898, Rev. C. Mitchell took his place and continued as pastor for the succeeding three years. Under his ministry the church building was erected. In October, 1901, the present pastor, Rev. G. H. Sims, took up the work and is now in his fifth year with unabated success. During his ministry \$800 in debts have been annually paid, the mortgage cancelled, and a flourishing mission started in Highland Park, for the lot and little chapel on which there is a debt of only \$83. The pulpit in this mission has been supplied gratis by several neophyte young preachers, W. Pugsley being the present incumbent. Several preachers have started out from this congregation and are either at work or are preparing for it. Mr. Sims is intensely missionary and the church with its own home mission is looked forward to sending out a foreign missionary to be supported by them.

#### EPISCOPAL.

*Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.*—The beginnings of Christ Church Parish date back to the early '70's. There are no records of these early years in the archives of the parish, either because none was kept by the officers, or, if kept at all, because of their subsequent loss through carelessness or mischance. Such facts stated herein as relate to the early years have been gathered from the memories of the older residents of the parish, and, because of





the death, removal or secession of many who were then active in church affairs, it has been very difficult to procure much accurate information.

In 1872 (perhaps as early as 1872) a few church families residing at Lima, then a town of less than 3,000 people, secured the establishment of a mission in their town. The City Hall, an auditorium in the City Building fitted as a theater, was chosen to be their meeting place and Rev. Wainwright, then resident at Piqua, Ohio, was assigned to the mission by the diocesan authorities. Mr. Wainwright had formerly been in the missionary service in the far North, and upon one of his visits to Lima he delivered a lecture upon the manners and peoples of the Arctic zone. His manipulation of an 80-foot dog-whip was a feature of that lecture that greatly impressed his audience. How long Mr. Wainwright supplied the mission cannot now be determined, nor does the writer know whether he be living or dead, but it is certain that his early ministrations served to knit together the church families in the parish to such a degree that the work, begun at that time, has never ceased, and the local church of to-day is the result.

Succeeding Mr. Wainwright, Rev. C. S. Bates came to the parish in the same capacity, remaining about six months. The work went on and plans for a church home were perfected and partly executed, and in May, 1874, three trustees for the parish (Robert Mehaffey, William B. Gorton and Shelby Taylor) took title to a lot on the corner of North and West streets, for which the parish paid the sum of \$1,500.

Mr. Bates was succeeded by Rev. Edward L. Kemp, who ministered to the parish for an extended period, coming from Gambier every two weeks.

In passing, it should be noted that during all the missionary period of the parish and until the organization of the parish after the building of the church, meetings were held periodically, every two weeks being the usual term, although at times the intervals were longer. Some time in the period of Mr. Kemp's service the people secured the old

Methodist Church as a meeting place. The Methodists had moved into their new church at the corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, leaving their old building vacant. The old church stood at the corner of Market and Union streets and has long since disappeared, the location now being given over to commercial business. But the little children who learned their catechism there will always remember the old church with love and reverence; it was their first church home, the City Hall never being anything else than a theater—never a temple. To Mr. Kemp must be awarded much credit for the work done during this period. Although but a missionary supply, visiting the parish every two weeks, with other work to distract his attention in other fields, his zeal for the movement to build a church at Lima never faltered. And after he was called to new fields of activity he did not forget Christ Church. The stone baptismal font now in use in the church is the gift of the scholars of Mr. Kemp's Sunday-school at Baltimore.

In July, 1878, the title to the parish lot was transferred to the trustees of the diocese and this is about the date of the laying of the corner-stone of the church building. The church was fitted for occupancy some time late in 1878, or early in 1879. It was consecrated by Bishop Bodell, the bishop of the diocese, and Rev. Leighton Coleman, then rector of Trinity Church at Toledo, Ohio, but now Bishop of Delaware, preached the sermon. He also held the first burial service from the new church upon the occasion of the death of Elizabeth Gordon Lamison, in April, 1879, one of the pioneers in the church work.

At some time during the service of Mr. Kemp he introduced to the parish a deacon by the name of Charles S. Aves. Mr. Aves sometimes came to Lima instead of Mr. Kemp and read the service. The impressions made upon the parish by these early visits were so favorable that, after the completion of the new church, Mr. Aves having been in the meantime ordained to the priesthood, he was called to the parish and became its first resident minister. The records here are faulty both locally and at





the headquarters of the diocese. Some claim that the parish was fully organized at this time, and was afterward reduced to a missionary parish, as will appear later, but others insist that the parish was always missionary in character until 1889. Mr. Aves remained in charge of the parish until the latter part of 1881. He married in the parish the daughter of Judge Charles M. Hughes, and is now the rector of Trinity Church at Galveston, Texas.

After the departure of Mr. Aves, the parish entered upon a term of ups and downs that ended in its total disorganization. During this period the resident ministers were Rev. John L. Taylor, Rev. J. B. Pitman and Rev. R. C. Wall, in the order named. But, labor as they would, none of them seemed able to stem the tide of disaster overflowing the parish, and one after another they reluctantly abandoned the work. In 1888, there being again a vacancy in the parish and its affairs at a very low ebb, the missionary board took charge. Two trustees were elected, the vestry and other officers relieved of their responsibilities and the parish supplied every two weeks by the missionary board. Rev. A. B. Nicholas was the missionary who visited the parish regularly, and during this period there were a few services conducted by Rev. D. D. Edwards, an unattached priest temporarily resident in the parish. At the convention of 1889 the parish representatives proposed to call their own rector and to conduct its affairs thenceforth as a self-supporting parish if the convention would allow it for one year the sum of \$100 from the missionary fund. This was agreed to and in October, 1889, the parish called Rev. Abner L. Frazer, Jr., who accepted the call and took charge; since then the parish has conducted its own affairs with uniform success, now has a complete organization and most important of all has its records in proper condition. Mr. Frazer married in the parish the daughter of L. H. Hume and is now the rector of St. John's Church at Youngstown, Ohio. He remained with the parish about four years.

On the 15th day of January, 1893, Mr. Frazer was succeeded by Rev. C. B. Crawford, who remained in active charge of the affairs

of the parish until the 1st of May, 1896, at which time he was given leave of absence that he might serve as chaplain of the Third Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in the war with Spain. Mr. Crawford joined his regiment and served it during the war. He never resumed active work in the parish, but resigned his rectorship in September, 1898, and is now the archdeacon of the diocese of Kansas, residing at Topeka.

Rev. G. F. Hoyt became rector of the parish November 1, 1898, and was in charge of affairs until September 1, 1905. Under his ministrations the parish work was more thoroughly systematized than ever before in its history; and its records were gotten into accessible and understandable condition. The usefulness and helpfulness of the church as a social factor in the community is now firmly established.

#### UNITED BRETHREN.

*First United Brethren Church.* — The United Brethren Church in Christ effected their first organization in Lima in March, 1880. The services were held in a private house on West North street. Rev. William Miller organized the church with the following charter members: J. J. Ogden and wife, Thomas Montague, Charles McClain, John Barr and wife, Jacob Poling and wife, Noah Culp and wife and Joseph Evans and wife.

The first church building was erected at the corner of Spring and Union streets and cost \$3,000. The congregation had a long struggle with debt and had just succeeded in arranging for the payment of the last dollar when the church took fire and burned, July 5, 1896. By heroic faith and earnest efforts the church, under the leadership of Rev. R. W. Wilgus, succeeded in erecting the present commodious building at a cost of \$10,000. This again entailed a heavy debt on the society, but with liberality and constant effort year after year the debt was reduced, until on the evening of May 29, 1904, the last note was paid and notes and mortgage burned.

The following pastors have served the



church: Revs. William Miller, W. E. Bay, D. N. Howe, D. A. Johnson, William Miller, J. Q. Kline, A. W. Ballinger, I. Imler, R. W. Wilgus, L. C. Reed and the present pastor, A. E. Davis. The church has enjoyed many extensive revivals and has at this time a membership of 654. Sunday-school enrollment, 450; average attendance, 200.

#### CONGREGATIONAL.

*First Congregational Church.*—At Cambrian Hall, March 18, 1887, the society was organized with 42 members. Rev. J. E. Davies was called to the pastorate. Services were held in the assembly room at the Court House and in Cambrian Hall until the last of October, 1892, when the church building on South Elizabeth street was finished and dedicated. Mr. Davies continued as pastor until the first of July, 1895, when his ill health caused him to resign and seek a milder climate. In October, 1895, Rev. I. J. Swanson, of Odell, Illinois, was given a unanimous call by the church. He accepted and began work January 1, 1896, and is in charge of affairs at the present time.

*The West Lima Congregational Church* was organized in 1899 with about 20 members. Rev. J. G. Thomas has been pastor since its organization. It has a flourishing Sunday-school with about 90 members.

#### CHRISTIAN.

*First Christian Church.*—About 1902 Rev. G. B. Garner, now of Vaughnsville, Ohio, organized in Lima the Christian Church. He was pastor until a year ago, when Rev. S. S. Newhouse, D. D., took charge. Services were held in the Court House assembly room for some two years. Last year the society finished a handsome brick church on the corner of Elm and Elizabeth streets and, from the 18th of December until the church was dedicated in July, services were held in the Sunday-school room of the church. At the dedication \$4,800 was raised to liquidate the debt and provide for the pastor. The society has 80 members

and under the sincere and earnest pastorate of Dr. Newhouse has an excellent outlook for growth and usefulness in the community.

#### MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES AND MISSIONS.

*First Church of Christ (Scientist)*—*German Baptist (Dunkard) Church*—*Gospel Tabernacle*—*Salvation Army*—*And the Baptist, Beulah, Christian, Third Street and Solarville Missions.*

#### Ministers of Lima.

REV. THOMAS POWELL JOHNSTON, deceased, an early pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lima, was born March 15, 1819, at Wooster, Ohio, being the son of Thomas and Abigail (Powell) Johnston. His father, a native of Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a descendant of one of those Presbyterian families whose faith was only strengthened by persecution. One of his ancestors, who emigrated to America some time in the early half of the 18th century, is supposed to be of the same lineage as Col. Richard M. Johnston, by whose hand Tecumseh is said to have fallen. Mr. Johnston's mother was a native of Pennsylvania, her father's family, the Powells, being among the early settlers of Chester County, in that State, where they have owned land for over a century.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, and at the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny. He was licensed to preach by the Beaver (now Shenango) presbytery and in 1848 was ordained a minister, the same year accepting his first call at Clarksville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

He was united in marriage in 1848 with Mary Haskell, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Dana) Haskell, both of whom were descendants of families of early settlers of Marietta, who with other pioneers occupied the block-house for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were the parents of four children: Mary E., Charles H. (deceased), Lizzie McLain (deceased) and Mrs. Grace Catt. Charles H. Johnston was ordained a minister of the







REV. ROBERT JAMES THOMSON, D. D.



Presbyterian Church in 1881. He was a young man of rare personality, but his sphere of usefulness was cut short by his untimely death, which came just as he began his work. He was married to Mary B. Smith, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Rev. T. P. Johnston remained in Clarks-ville for 10 years, coming to Lima in 1858; he was pastor in Lima in 1864; was stated supply at Lima Centre from 1864 to 1870; stated supply at Concord, 1871, and afterward engaged in missionary work whenever his work permitted. He had long been in feeble health and died from pulmonary trouble after a two weeks' illness, May 2, 1895. His death was a calm and peaceful one, fit ending to a life filled with good works. He was a man of fine education and marked ability. The *Herald and Presbyter* paid this tribute to him: "Mr. Johnston was a devotedly pious man, an earnest preacher, and a sound theologian. The Jefferson College students of 50 years ago who are still living will remember his earnest prayers, and also his efforts for the good of his companions. He was strong in his personal attachments, clinging to his friends throughout his entire life.

REV. ROBERT JAMES THOMSON, D. D., late pastor of the Market Street Presbyterian Church, of Lima, whose portrait appears in this chapter, was born in Syracuse, New York, on the 14th of August, 1855. He attended the common schools in his native city until 12 years of age, then left school to learn the mason's trade with his uncle, with whom he worked till he was 18. He then entered Syracuse University and, following this, Hamilton College, completing the four years' course in three years in each institution. At Hamilton he tutored throughout the course, graduating third in his class. He entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City, graduating therefrom in 1884. While at the seminary he had charge of Mizpah Chapel, a Russian church on 10th avenue near 57th street, and here he met Alice Walton, one of the Sunday-school teachers, who in 1885 became his wife. In May, 1884, he took a four-months' trip through Europe. His companions

on this journey were Douglass Walton, brother of his fiancée, and Rev. S. G. Anderson, who was for 12 years pastor of Westminster Church in Toledo, and whose death occurred in October, 1900. On his return from Europe, Dr. Thomson took charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Winona, Minnesota, where he remained until he was called to the Market Street Presbyterian Church of Lima in November, 1890.

Dr. Thomson was always a tireless worker. As chaplain of the Second Regiment of the Ohio National Guard he was especially successful in his work among the boys, using a great deal of tact, which in such a position is peculiarly needful. He held this office from 1900 to 1905, when he retired on account of his prospective change of residence.

As a writer of short stories and also as a lecturer, Dr. Thomson won a considerable reputation. Several of his stories were taken up by the *Youth's Companion*. It is interesting to note that the original of Westcott's hero of "David Harum" fame lived in Syracuse in Dr. Thomson's younger days and the two families were intimate friends and neighbors. During his pastorate at the Presbyterian Church in Lima he was made chairman of the missionary committee of the presbytery, and also was made moderator of the synod, a position which he filled with great ability.

In the year 1905, on account of ill health, he decided to give up the ministry. He became interested in an orange grove plantation in Porto Rico and on the 25th of March sailed for the West Indies. His health, however, was not benefited by the change and, being recalled by a unanimous vote of his congregation, he returned to his pastorate at Lima.

After a long illness, Dr. Thomson died at Clifton Springs Sanitarium, New York, November 24, 1905. In November 27th a most impressive service was held over his remains at Lima in the church where he had so often preached the Sacred Word. His last resting place is in Greenlawn Cemetery. On December 3 a beautiful memorial service was held in his church.

"The Interior," in its issue of January,





1899, paid him the following tribute: "Dr. Thomson, of the Market Street Church, is a man of striking personality. The extremes of society seem to have contributed to his making. He has the broad hard hand of an humble toiler that has been close to nature, a face that classes him on sight with the aristocracy of the intellect, and a manner that would carry him gracefully into any social circle. His is a personality that takes to itself friends, even of the mammon of unrighteousness, friends that come not to sojourn, but to abide with him.

"This American-Scotchman was born in Syracuse, New York, where he could look out on the Onondaga hills that the Irish orator Burke regarded as a synonym of savagery. Here he must have gained his remarkable powers of analysis. He seems to be able to take things apart and show you how easy it is to put them together again. Dr. Thomson has had two pastorates, one at Winona, Minnesota, of six and a half years, and at Lima. He is stronger with his people and stronger with the Lord every day. The summer of 1897, Wooster University did a very gracious thing in conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Pre-eminently is Dr. Thomson a preacher of the word. As a preacher, he is striking, eloquent, magnetic and powerful. He does not come to the sanctuary each Lord's Day to sell Joseph's wheat at so much a bushel. He has resources of his own and can make Egypt grow wheat at a time when most would pronounce it famine. This takes his pulpit oratory out of the rut, divests it of bookishness and makes it fresh and interesting to an audience. A man of such parts is, of course, largely in demand by the public. His is the pioneer voice preparing the way for all public enterprises. Dr. Thomson married into one of the prominent families of New York City. His accomplished wife is a great help to her husband in every way."

REV. THADDEUS L. WILTSEE, late pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1850. When a boy of 13 he went to Chicago and secured a position as clerk in a bank. His college education was received at Northwestern University,

Evanston, Illinois, and later at the Ohio Wesleyan, where he graduated in 1873. After his graduation he was engaged for two years in the work of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Church at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Here he met and married Margaret Herbert.

Returning to Ohio in 1875, he entered the Central Ohio Conference and served successively charges at Upper Sandusky and Marion. He was then sent to Toledo, remaining at the Broadway Church for three years and subsequently serving St. Paul's Church of that city for the same length of time. At the close of his ministry there his failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate in Colorado. His activity there was unabated, for we find him superintendent of missions in Arizona. To him is due the establishment of the first mission among the Navajo Indians in that State.

The climate, however, did not agree with his wife and he returned to the Central Ohio Conference, of which he became an active and prominent member. He was sent to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Lima and here, in 1891, Mrs. Wiltsee died. Within a year her death was followed by that of a son. Four children of the first marriage are still living. They are: Rev. Herbert Wiltsee, of Rhineland, Wisconsin; Edward Wiltsee, who is in business in Chicago; Mrs. Harriet Demorest, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; and Margaret Wiltsee, who is a student at Delaware, Ohio. In 1893 Mr. Wiltsee married Alberta Smith, by whom he had one son, Warren.

From Lima he was sent to Sidney, Ohio, and later to Marysville, Ohio. In 1900 he toured abroad for several months and after his return engaged extensively in lecturing.

In 1904 Mr. Wiltsee was installed at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Lima, and again in 1905 he received the same appointment, but his career was cut short by his death, which occurred at the Lima Hospital on Saturday, October 14, 1905. He was greatly loved by reason of his high Christian character and his earnest, successful work. His congregation and his many friends deeply mourn his loss.

REV. JOSEPH MERCER AVANN, pastor of





Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Teuterden, in the beautiful County of Kent, England. He was second in a family of eight children, and when 8 years old came with his parents to America, where the family settled in Breckville, near Cleveland, Ohio. The mother's maiden name was Mercer. On the father's side he is a descendant of the French Huguenots, who in the 17th century fled from the persecution of the home country and sought refuge in England. His early training and home life were eminently religious. Family worship was a part of the everyday routine, and although the church was three miles distant the family were never absent. Indeed, some of the members have no recollection of ever missing a Sunday. Such training, supplementing inherited proclivities, could not but bear fruit in a strong sense of the supremacy of the claims of man's mission, in a courage that recognized no obstacles, and in singleness of aim. Four of the children who lived to maturity worked their way through college, without a dollar of help and never spending a dime that was not earned.

After finishing his course at Berea College, Mr. Avann entered the Boston Theological School, and was the first man from Ohio to attend a Methodist school of theology. The era in the history of the Methodist Church, when a college education and theological training were considered non-essential, had closed and Mr. Avann is thus classed with the new generation of Methodist preachers. He was chosen president of his class, whose large membership came from many States, and he graduated with his degree in theology in 1877. Joining the New England Conference, his first charge was North Brookfield, Massachusetts, followed successively by appointments in Southbridge, Massachusetts, and Waltham, in the same State. He was next transferred to St. Paul's Church, Manchester, the largest church of any denomination in New Hampshire. Under Mr. Avann's ministration the growth was phenomenal and he remained here, as in all previous charges, three years, then the full time limit. During his pastorate at St. Paul's a delegation from the First Methodist

Episcopal Church, Findlay, Ohio, came to hear him, and by unanimous request of the quarterly conference Mr. Avann was transferred to Ohio and became pastor of First Church, Findlay, in April, 1889. Numerically and financially, this church soon became the strongest in the Central Ohio Conference, and the same success followed his appointment to the First Methodist Church, Van Wert, Ohio. Three years later, much against his wishes, he was made presiding elder of the Delaware district and the following year saw him transferred to the Toledo district. His six years' administration here resulted in an extraordinary development of Methodism. More than 20 churches were built, including all the best in the district: St. Paul's, St. John's, St. James', Asbury, Clark Street, Central Avenue in Toledo, also Bowling Green, Oak Harbor, Weston and Elmore. Not alone were churches organized and houses of worship built, but the salaries of the ministers in the district were increased over 25 per cent, and the missionary offerings were increased 55 per cent.

After serving his full term as presiding elder, Mr. Avann was appointed to the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Delaware, Ohio, where a successful year preceded his coming to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Lima.

This is the largest Protestant church in the city and Mr. Avann is now serving his third year as its incumbent. Many improvements both in the church and parsonage attest to his wise and efficient management.

Trinity was never more united and prosperous than at present. The congregations are large and the church is one of the strongest forces in the religious activities of the city.

REV. CLARENCE MULFORD RUPE, pastor of the South Lima Baptist Church, came to Lima in the fall of 1896 as pastor of the First Baptist Church, and most of the time since has been a resident and an active minister of the city. After being pastor of the First Baptist Church about four years, he went West, by the urgent advice of physicians, seeking health for Mrs. Rupe. He at once received a call to the Baptist Church in Greeley, Colorado, one of the





stronger churches of that State, and situated in one of its most beautiful and cultured young cities. During the first six months of residence in the new location, the bright, useful life of Mrs. Rupe was brought to its close by an acute attack of pneumonia, this event taking place February 9, 1901. After a successful pastorate of three years, family interests made it desirable that he should return to the East, and in the summer of 1903 he came back to Lima, where a portion of his family were residing.

The South Lima Baptist Church soon becoming pastorless and, being in great need of careful management, Mr. Rupe, at the urgent solicitation of a portion of its members and of the superintendent of missions of the Ohio Baptist Convention, accepted the pastoral care of this church, which still enjoys his labors and is prospering under his ripe experience and well-directed efforts. In October, 1904, he was happily married to Mrs. Jennie L. Ballanger, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a life-long friend well known and prominent in Christian work in that city.

Mr. Rupe was born in the village of Economy, Wayne County, Indiana, March 25, 1846, being the eldest son of Rev. Henry B. Rupe, a local lecturer of great popularity on temperance, slavery and education, a preacher of local fame and a citizen honored by his county with public office and other tokens of esteem. The subject of this sketch received his collegiate education at Denison University, and a thorough theological training at Rochester, New York, in one of the finest of the Baptist theological seminaries.

Before coming to Lima Mr. Rupe held pastorates in Springfield, Tiffin, McConnelsville, Le Roy, New York; and Franklin, Ohio. The last that at Franklin continued almost 11 years and was highly successful in all respects, one of the notable achievements being the building of a church edifice costing nearly \$30,000. Several sermons of Mr. Rupe have been published and he has written frequently for the periodical press.

REV. FRANCIS J. HENRY, deceased, who was probably one of the best beloved of all the

priests who have served the Catholic population of Lima, and who will long be recalled by the congregation of St. Rose, which he served so faithfully, was born in County Derry, Ireland, April 14, 1848, and died February 22, 1886.

Father Henry received classical instruction in Ireland, was trained in philosophy and theology at St. Vincent's, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and completed his course in the diocesan seminary. He was elevated to the priesthood on May 7, 1871, by the late Bishop Luers, in St. Patrick's Church, Toledo, where he remained in charge until May 1, 1872, when he was sent to take charge at Brier Hill, which included the missions of Mineral Ridge, Girard and Canfield.

In June, 1876, Father Henry was transferred to Lima, where he continued the beloved pastor of St. Rose until the close of a life which was notably one of Christian achievement. Ere more than in middle life, however, the good father, through strenuous work, had impaired his health, and in 1884 he visited his native land in the hope of recuperating, but, in the two remaining years which were permitted him, he never regained his former strength, although he never paused in his appointed work. He passed away, as he would have desired, in harness to the last, having twice celebrated mass on the day preceding his death.

The work Father Henry accomplished during his pastorate still stands as a lasting monument to his memory. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Lima, every one seeming to wish to pay a last token of respect. Bishop Gilmour, who preached the funeral sermon, paid an eloquent tribute to the many virtues and earnest labors of one of whom he spoke as one of the most successful priests of his diocese.

REV. ALFRED EDWARD MANNING, pastor of the Church of St. Rose, at Lima, is a man whose learning and piety make him a power in the community. With exceptional gifts as an orator and spiritual leader, he has also shown himself an able administrator and has looked well to the material advancement of the





parishes over which he has been called to preside. Father Manning was born September 1, 1856, in St. Patrick's parish, Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Jane E. (Murray) Manning.

Thomas Manning was born in Ireland but he left his native land at the age of 14 years in order to enter the great machine shops at Glasgow, Scotland. There he was trained to be a skilled engineer and he later enjoyed the distinction of being the engineer who handled the engines of one of the first steamers which crossed the Atlantic ocean. He settled first at Boston but later lived in Cleveland, where he carried on an extensive manufacturing business during the remainder of his active life. For some years prior to his death he lived retired. He reared a family of 13 children.

Father Manning was educated in the parochial schools of St. John's Cathedral, Cleveland, and in St. Mary's Seminary of the West, at Cincinnati. In September, 1874, he entered the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, New York. After completing his classical course he entered St. Mary's Seminary at Cleveland, in September, 1876, and after five years' study of philosophy and theology was there ordained priest by Rt. Rev. R. Gilmour, on July 2, 1881. On July 7th of that year he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Antwerp, Ohio, this field including the missions of Cecil, Emerald, Junction, Flat Rock, Hicksville, Mark Centre and Delaware Bend. When in the spring of 1883 he was transferred to St. Mary's at Clyde, he left behind him a remarkable aggregation of substantial results. He had enlarged and improved the churches of Antwerp and Hicksville, paid the debts of the churches at Delaware Bend and Junction, purchased and paid for a cemetery at Cecil, organized the mission and purchased land for cemetery, church and pastoral residence in Payne and had the church plastered and entirely out of debt.

Father Manning's success in his next field was a repetition of his former accomplishments. When he took charge of the church at Clyde, with its mission at Green Spring, he found a debt of \$2,000 at Clyde and one of

\$900 at Green Spring. By 1886 the latter was paid. In the same year the corner-stone was laid for the beautiful Church of our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Clyde, and by 1890 the church was frescoed and almost ready for use, its cost—over \$10,000—being practically paid. In February of that year Father Manning was called to be pastor of St. Ann, at Fremont, and here again blessings seemed to fall on parish and priest.

Father Manning said his first mass in the Church of St. Rose, of Lima, November 19, 1893. He then promised his people to serve them faithfully, and this promise he has kept in full measure. He has not only a powerful hold on the mass of his congregation but also on the thinking men of this body, and has a quiet method of inspiring enthusiasm which has brought about great material as well as spiritual prosperity. Personally he is beloved and revered.

REV. CARL ACKERMAN, M. A., PH. D., pastor of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lima, and formerly president of Lima College, was born September 12, 1858, on a farm near Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, and is a son of George Ackerman, for years a prominent contractor here.

Mr. Ackerman received his early education in the local country schools, attended the Clyde High School and then spent some time at Canaan Academy. In 1875 he entered the Capital University at Columbus, Ohio, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1879. He engaged in teaching until 1881, when he entered the theological department at the Capital University, where he was graduated in 1884. He was married in October, 1884, to Mary Reese, a daughter of Rush Reese, a prominent farmer of Wayne County, Ohio. For the following nine years he served charges at Attica, Lithopolis, Fremont and Fostoria. In 1893 he came to Lima to accept the presidency of Lima College, which had just been organized. Mr. Ackerman has given the weight of his name and the fruits of his intellect to this institution ever since, continuing as its president until 1897. He remained dean of the faculty until 1903, when he resigned,





but continues to hold the chairs of mathematics and mental science. In 1888 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of M. A., and in 1901 he was given the degree of Ph. D.

During his long association with Lima College he has been repeatedly offered positions of great honor in the church as the head of large and important churches, but his heart has been in his work in Lima and here he has felt it his duty to remain. Since 1898 he has been the beloved pastor of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lima; he had previously been pastor from April, 1895, to June, 1896.

Mr. Ackerman has been a frequent contributor to religious and educational journals and magazines, was chairman of a committee of four appointed by the Joint Synod of Ohio for the preparation of a hymnal with music for Lutheran churches, and is at the present time actively taking part in a movement for the publication of Luther's works in English. In 1903 he took part in the organization of the International Lutheran Library Association and is one of its vice-presidents.

REV. FRANK PHILIP BOSSART, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, came to Lima in the fall of 1899 to take up his present charge. He is a thoroughly educated churchman, having received his academic education at Thiel College and his theological education at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. His former pastorates were in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, New York, in both of which cities he organized new congregations which have steadily grown in power and influence. The beautiful new St. John's Church, of Pittsburg, costing \$33,000, was built during his pastorate in that city, and the Church of the Redeemer, of Buffalo, now having about 500 members, was organized during the first years of his ministry in that city. He is known in the church as a good preacher, an earnest worker, a successful organizer and a pleasant gentleman. During his ministry in Lima he has at various times addressed the prominent fraternal organizations and is known for his candor and firmness in dealing with public questions. He has served a term as president of the Luther League of Ohio, and is a member

of the topics committee of the Luther League of America, whose duty it is to prepare subjects of study for the young. He has for three years been secretary of the District Synod of Ohio, and has been president for two years past of the Northern Conference of said synod. Last fall he was called to Binghamton, New York, and for a time was undecided, but his Lima congregation spoke in no uncertain terms and the happy relation so long cherished between pastor and people still continues.

REV. PAUL HENRY LAND. At Breslau, the largest and most influential city of the eastern part of the German Empire, was born the subject of our sketch, who is pastor of the German Reformed Church of Lima. He went through the schools and colleges of his native city and in 1887 emigrated to this country. He first came to Cleveland, Ohio, and continued his studies at Calvin College, an institution of the Reformed Church. In the year 1890 he graduated with honors and went to Ursinus Seminary at Philadelphia, taking a course in theology. After graduating from the seminary he at once received a call from Zion's Reformed Church in Baltimore, Maryland, which charge he served acceptably for four years, beginning at the same time a post-graduate course in the oriental languages at the Johns Hopkins University. This course he completed in 1897, having been appointed "Fellow by Courtesy" in 1896 and holding this office for two consecutive years. President Gilman, now of Carnegie Institute; Prof. Paul Haupt, and Prof. Gildersleeve, well known among educators, were then members of the university faculty. During these years Mr. Land also taught classes in French, German and Hebrew at Dr. Deichman's famous gymnasium school at Baltimore.

In 1898 Mr. Land accepted a unanimous call to the German Reformed Church at Lima, Ohio, following his natural inclination to preach and to teach, and this position he has occupied for the last seven and a half years.

REV. ERVIN E. YOUNG. In Fairfield County, Ohio, on a farm near Bremen, was born the subject of our sketch, who is pastor of Calvary Reformed Church. His early edu-





cation was received at country schools. At 16 years of age he entered the Ohio Central Normal College at Pleasantville, Ohio, completing the normal course in 1889. He remained one year at this school as assistant instructor in algebra and geography and then took up the study of the law. He found the legal profession distasteful, however, and turned to the ministry. He entered Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1892, completing the classical course in 1896 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. While attending the university he paid his expenses by clerking in a shoe-store. In the fall of 1896 he entered the theological department at Heidelberg and upon finishing the course in 1899 he received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity. During his theological training, Mr. Young supplied the First Reformed Church at Fremont, Ohio, the Lindsay charge at Lindsay, and the First Reformed Church at Caruthers, Ohio. During his vacations he supplied the Grace Reformed Church at Lancaster, Ohio.

After completing his seminary course he accepted a call from St. John's Reformed Church at Germantown, Ohio, where he served until coming to Lima, October 1, 1903. Under his earnest ministry at Germantown the congregation increased in membership from 200 to nearly 400, the church was remodeled and repaired, and a new parsonage valued at \$5,000 was purchased. He had found the church greatly in debt and left it in possession of a bank account. His labors in Lima have been similarly rewarded and under his efficient and pleasant ministry his church has taken in members from all parts of the city and the congregation has been almost doubled. During the last two years they have contributed almost as much to benevolence as to the current expenses of the congregation.

REV. GEORGE H. SIMS, or the "marrying pastor," as he is familiarly called in Lima, is the pastor of the South Side Church of Christ. He is the youngest child of Capt. John H. Sims, late of Cleveland, Ohio, and his wife, formerly Sophronia O. Gillette, of Newburg, Ohio. For many years Captain Sims sailed out of Cleveland as a lake navigator. His in-

terests were connected with this city from the time it numbered a few hundred inhabitants until it was consolidated with what was then Forest City. At this time he removed to Royalton, Ohio, and later to Spencer, Medina County, Ohio. Here on January 9, 1860, on a farm in the Black River bottoms, was born the subject of our sketch. His early education was received in the district school. He graduated later from the Hinckley High School and then attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada to prepare himself for the work of teaching. He taught school for several years until at the age of 28 he entered upon his life work of the ministry. At this time also he was married to Cora E. Updike, daughter of the great evangelist, Rev. J. V. Updike. Mrs. Sims traveled with her husband for several years as musical director. She is a very efficient helpmeet for Mr. Sims. Two boys, Fay Updike and Kenneth J., are their only living children, a little daughter, Iva Belle, having died in infancy.

Mr. Sims' first meeting was held at Bluffton. He then held a pastorate at Edgerton, Ohio, for two years, enlarging the pastorate and refitting the church. From this place he was called to minister for the First Church, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The membership was doubled at this place, the debts paid off and a parsonage built, which was afterward sold for \$3,200 to help build the new church. His ministry here was very successful, but on account of ill health he resigned and accepted a Western pastorate in Wichita, Kansas, remaining there four years. During his ministry at this place over 500 members were added to his congregation and the church became the largest in numbers of this denomination west of the Mississippi River. He was called to be State evangelist and later became general evangelist under the national board, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. Although very successful, he left this field and located at Tiffin, Ohio where he became pastor of a small but wealthy congregation.

On October 1, 1901, Mr. Sims came to Lima and has improved the property of the South Side Church of Christ in many ways.





He is still young and in the midst of usefulness. He is now working to send a missionary to foreign lands to be supported by his congregation.

REV. ISAAC J. SWANSON, B. A., B. D. Located in Northern Scotland is Thurso, the little "town that is seated by the sea." This old town of Caithness, bristling with historic facts and traditional fancies, was the birthplace and early home of Rev. Isaac J. Swanson, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Lima.

Throughout Scotland there is hardly a locality where a boy is not within two or three miles of a school where he can get the necessary preparation for college, and our little Scotch lad early pursued his education in his native town at a noted academy for matriculation at a Scottish university. While still quite young, however, he came to America, but not before something of the rugged strength of that stern Northern clime had left its impress on his nature expressed in the strong personality and sturdy simplicity and power that characterize the man we know to-day.

Mr. Swanson finished his college course in Montreal at McGill University, the leading Canadian institution of learning whose degrees are recognized by Oxford in England, Vienna in Austria and by Harvard and Yale. He excelled especially in Hebrew, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A course in theology followed at the Congregational College in Montreal, and here he won the special prize offered for general excellence and was made valedictorian of his class. Coming to the United States, he completed his theological education at Chicago, graduating with the foremost members of his class and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. While in Chicago, besides pursuing his own studies, he taught English to the foreign classes at the seminary. His first charge was at Odell, Illinois, where he remained about three years, meeting with notable success. During his pastorate there he was a member of the State Home Missionary Board and moderator of the

local conference. On leaving Odell he was presented with a gold watch and highly complimentary resolutions from his church and congregation.

In 1895 Mr. Swanson received a call from Lima, which he accepted, and he preached his first sermon in the First Congregational Church of this city on the first Sunday in the year 1896. His 10 years of ministry here have been marked by a steady increase of membership, over 240 having been added, and a decrease in the church debt by \$5,000 until at present the debt is so small as to be a scarcely perceptible burden on the shoulders of the congregation. As a preacher and pastor he easily takes front rank and his church fills a prominent place in the religious life of the city. Mr. Swanson has been twice honored by being chosen moderator of the Toledo Conference, and he was sent as a delegate to the National Triennial Council of the Congregational Churches in the United States.

Going abroad in 1903, he toured extensively in his native country and England, besides taking a short trip through France. The story of these travels has been told in a number of illustrated lectures. He has been very active in the Y. M. C. A. work of the city and his labors in the Sunday School Training Class have been markedly successful. His influence and happy method of instruction resulted in the largest graduating class, that of 1905. This class presented him with a very handsome set of books in token of their regard and of their appreciation of his services. His appointment as secretary of the Sunday School Teachers' Training Association of Allen County, and as president of the Pastors' Union of Lima, attest to the prominence his labors have won him and are a well-deserved acknowledgment of his learning and sterling religious character, as well as the high esteem in which he is held by his clerical co-workers. He is generally regarded as one of the ablest ministers in the city of Lima, possessing the highest regard of the public generally, and the confidence and love of his own congregation.



# CHAPTER XV

## EDUCATION

*The Public School System of Allen County—The Public Schools of Lima—Board of Education—List of Teachers—The Lima High School—First and Last Graduating Classes of the High School—The Lima Training School—The Truant Law—Supplementary Reading—An Ancient Appeal—Lima's School Buildings—Demolishment of the Old West Building—"That Dear Old Building"—Destruction of the Old East Building by the Terrible Cyclone of September 24, 1898—Other School Buildings—The New High School Building—A Brief History of the Public Schools of Lima—Account of Mrs. Josephine C. Smith—Complete List of Superintendents and of the Presidents of the Board of Education—The Parochial Schools of Lima—Lima College—The Allen County Teachers' Institute—Board of County School Examiners—The New School Code—The Old Academy, Called "The Allen County Institute."*

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF ALLEN COUNTY

Is of greater interest and moment to the people than any other institution, save the church. Every citizen should take the deepest interest in the selection of the teachers and in the making of the course of study. The time has long since passed when a citizen of Ohio should be careless about matters of education. Allen county has a large number of intelligent, interested and competent teachers. All they need is proper encouragement. From the schools of the county have come a large number of young men and young women thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of an education. Many of these have continued their work in higher institutions of learning, and have accomplished most excellent results. In this article only those schools will be considered that have not already been given. In the history of each township, under Chapter VII, the reader will find a history of the schools of the township, together with a list of the present-

day teachers. The same is true with the villages. The course of study very largely followed in the villages and in the city of Lima consists of eight years' work below the high school, viz., four primary and four grammar years. This is followed, in most instances, by a four-year high school course. Much honor is due to pioneer teachers who had every obstacle to overcome; but in the face of every difficulty there were often seen in these schools groups of students, the equal of any of to-day. In fact, the "giants of the past"—Mackenzie, Lamison, Cunningham, Coffinberry, Metcalf, Nichols, Harper, McHenry, Marshall, Robb and Pillars—were all trained in these primitive schools. Likewise, all honor is due the advanced system of to-day. It aims to teach not only the "Three R's," but the full measure of a well-educated gentleman or lady of the 20th century.

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LIMA

Are organized as follows: Primary department, four years; grammar department, four





years; high school department, four years; and training department, one year. The courses of study in the primary and grammar departments are the common branches; in the high school department there are three courses—Latin, German and scientific. The school buildings include the new High School, costing \$75,000, and 11 ward buildings, two of which were recently completed. The value of all school property is \$405,000. The total expense of the teaching force in 1903-04 was \$46,562.50. The total enrollment of the schools in 1905 was 4,430, of whom 348 were enrolled in the High School. The total enrollment, January, 1906, is 4,600, of whom 430 are in the High School. The total number of teachers employed in 1906 is 115, of whom 11 are teachers in the High School.

The members of the Board of Education for the year 1905-06 are as follows: Dr. J. C. Pence, president; Charles W. Banta, C. H. Churchill, Dr. A. H. Creps, J. N. Stolzenbach, W. H. Uhl and G. A. Herrett, clerk. The treasurer of the board is Clem S. Baxter. The superintendent of schools is John Davison Following is a list of the teachers of the Lima schools:

Lima High School—S. Steffens, principal; Nettie M. Snook, Blanche Andrews, Ella M. Richards, Millie M. Cooke, Grace Hunton, Mary Jones, Herbert M. Thomas, Fern M. Renick, Genevieve Hanna and Lillian Raudabaugh.

Garfield School (East Building)—Elizabeth Disman, principal; J. C. Arbaugh, Nannie Francis, Mary Armstrong, Jennie Christopher, Verna Driver, Chloe Davis, Agnes Connell, Bertha W. Borges Ada Shreve, Etta Johnson, Elizabeth Jewett, Cora R. Reynolds, Mabel Ballard, Nellie Potter and Emeline Reilly.

Franklin School (West Building)—W. H. Thomas, principal; Wessie Baker, Emma Knupp, Mae Ward, Lizzie Ducey, Mabel Sheidmantel, Alice Stockton, Gertrude Weixelbaum, May C. Epke, Clara Stolzenbach, Genevieve Henry, Rosabel Keve, Marie Robinson, Ella Bresler and Lucy Hooper.

Lincoln School (South Elizabeth Street Building)—Mary Gore, principal; Elizabeth

Williams, Edna Goodenow, Anna Ducey, Grace Overholtz, Bernice Fletcher, Julia Lyons, Grace McClurg, Lelia Waugh, Nora Keville, Leanne Saunders, Emma Ford, Edna Smiley, Alice Morris and Minnie Littler.

Washington School (South Pine Street Building)—Clara S. Reed, principal; Anna L. Conrath, Effie Sherrick, Anna Klein, Kate Carter, Laura Frail, Dorothy Jones, Bertha Wilhelm Goldie Blair, Nellie Smith, Matilda Robinson, Nina Morehead, Emma Guy and Bessie Morris.

Lowell School (West Spring Street Building)—Kathryn Ford, principal; Clara E. Herr, Elizabeth Parrett, Elizabeth Hughes, Arminta Allison, Lillian Elliott, Anna Phillips, Lena Schnabel, Minnie Keve and Bessie Eastman.

Irving School (Grand Avenue Building)—Etta Boysell, principal; Agnes Higginbotham, Lorena Gottfried, Frances Lawlor, Nina Cantieny, Mary Arthur, Anna Gagin and Kathryn Prophet.

Whittier School (Reese Avenue Building)—Belle Gibbs, principal; Myrtle Busick, Blanche Long, Mae Murphy, Nellie McCachren, Minnie Eisley and Vera Sherrick.

Richardson School (Maplewood)—Clara V. Bingham, principal; Laura Hirseland, Anna Taylor and Jennie Thompson.

Emerson School (North Jefferson Street Building)—Florence Bower, principal; Daisy Simmons, Mary Bingham and Nellie Donahue.

McKinley School (Harrison Avenue Building)—Hannah R. Gordon, principal; Lenore Gottfried, Mabel Busick and Minnie Bloxham.

Longfellow School (Shawnee Building)—Gladys Eppert, principal; Helen White, Gertrude Moore and Marie Umbaugh.

Solar Avenue School—Mary Parish.

Music and physical culture are taught in all of the schools by Myrta Hartson.

#### THE LIMA HIGH SCHOOL.

No part of the public money is expended to better advantage than that which is used for the maintenance of the High School.

That the people of Lima appreciate the advantages of the High School is shown by the



constantly increasing attendance. In 1896, the enrollment was 156; in 1897, 192; in 1898, 214. It is now (1906), 430.

The High School ranks first grade in Ohio and maintains a four-year course. There are 11 teachers employed (1906). The school library has 900 volumes on its shelves.

The High School was organized in 1856 and to date there have been 730 graduates. The first graduates were four in number, namely: Dr. Samuel A. Baxter, Lima; Fidle Bennett (Holmes), Marion; Josephine Cunningham (Smith), Lima; and Mary Watt (Nichols), deceased, Toledo.

The last graduating class, that of 1905, was made up of 30 members, as follows: *Girls*—Mabel Arnold, Marie Badeau, Carrie Botkins, Blanche Craig, Elma Crider, Lenore Kissel, Hazel Maskey Florence Moore, Treva Morris, Hazel Morrison, Isabel Morrison, Francis Myers, Ethel Neise, Mary Philips, Lenna Rudy, Jessie Siglin, Martha Weixelbaum, Frieda Wilhelm and Goldie Zurmehly; *Boys*—Karl Bassler, Robert Black, Karl Deakin, Harry Drake, Emmet Jackson, Walter Murphy, Manley Osgood, Clayton Paine, Levi Reichelderfer, Karl Sproul and Charles Walther.

#### THE LIMA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Acting on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, the Board of Education, in 1899, wisely decided to establish a training school for the city of Lima. The object of this school is to train young people for the serious business of teaching in the public schools. The plan is a very simple one. A thoroughly trained and experienced teacher is selected by the Board of Education, who is known as the training teacher. This teacher is given control of all who wish to enter this school. By the aid of these pupil teachers or cadets, the training teacher is enabled to teach two rooms in the regular school work, thus causing two less teachers to be elected and paid by the board. The training teacher receives the salary of these two teachers, and that amount of money (\$90 per month) will secure

a most competent and skillful teacher. Only graduates of the Lima High School, or of other high schools of equivalent standing, are admitted to the training school. Each one of these applicants, however, must first secure a certificate to teach, from the City Board of Examiners of Lima, before they can enter the training school.

The course of study consists of the regular work of teaching the two schools placed under the charge of the training teacher, and in addition the study and mastery of two high-grade texts taught by the training teacher. These books are White's "School Management and Seeley's History of Education." One hour each day is devoted to the study of these texts; thus the pupil teacher secures both the theory of teaching and the actual practice. This course of study is continued daily during one school year. If the pupil has completed the work to the satisfaction of the training teacher at the close of the year, the Board of Education grants to these pupils a diploma, as a graduate of the Lima Training School. These teachers are then elected by the board and assigned to regular work. By this method, only thoroughly trained teachers are admitted to the regular corps in the city of Lima. This plan has greatly elevated the standard of teaching, and has a strong influence in securing increased pay for meritorious service.

The first training teacher elected in 1899, was Ruth English, a graduate of the Fredonia State Normal School of New York. Upon her resignation, at the end of the second year, 1901, Jennie Elizabeth Chapman, a graduate of the same school, was elected. Miss Chapman resigned at the close of the year 1905, and in her place Cora Ruth Reynolds was elected.

The following are the graduates of the Lima Training School: Class of 1900—Belle Bloxham, Rhoda Basinger, Chloe Davis, Lillian Elliott, Lillian Robinson, Minnie Sontag, Margaret Tehan, Mae Ward and Ethel Zurmehly; class of 1901—Armitta Allison, Laura Borges, Ethel Hefner, Grace Hunton, Minnie Keve, Marie Mills, Grace Overholtz, Helen Smith, Ada Shreeve, Nellie Steffens and Lillian Williams; class of 1902—Agnes Connell, Verna Driver, Laura Frail, Edna Godenow,





Elizabeth Hughes, Genevieve Henry, Laura Hirseland, Edna Johnson, Fanny Lawlor, Matilda Robinson, Leanne Saunders, Marion Smith, Bertha Wilhelm and Julia Weaver; class of 1903—Ina Cook, Dorothy Jones, Grace McClurg, Nina Morehead, Mary McCarey, Anna Phillips and Clara Stolzenbach; class of 1904—Myrtle Busick, Bertha Wise Borges, Bernice Fletcher, Lenora Gottfried, Blanche Long, Helen Smith, Mary Stephens, Lena Schnabel and Anna Taylor; class of 1905—Mary Arthur, Mabel Walker Ballard, Inez Bedford, Maybelle Busick, Clara Belle Clizbe, Mary Catherine Epke, Nora Frances Keville, Julia Teresa Lyons, Mae Murphy, Mary Parish, Lydia Alice Stockton, Vera Dalphyne Sherrick, Marie N. Robinson, Helen Amelia White and Halsa Marie Umbaugh; class of 1906—Mabel Arnold, Margaret Finley, Lenore Kissel, Florence Moore, Mary Phillips and Frieda Wilhelm.

#### THE TRUANT LAW.

Among the most beneficial school laws passed in the last two decades is the truant law. This compels the attendance of all children of school age, and regulates the employment of minors by shops, factories or private persons. In Lima, F. C. Povenmire has filled the responsible position of truant officer for the past 12 years. The conscientious manner in which he has performed his duties at all times has made the law effective, and, in consequence, many children were kept in school who would otherwise have grown up in ignorance.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY READING IN THE LIMA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"If there is a benefactor of mankind in this world, it is the author of a good book. Towers crumble to earth, but he whose book lives cannot die." So wrote old Richard De Bury in his book entitled "About Books." One of the most momentous questions before the educators today is that of reading. Just what shall be placed before the child is a much unsettled problem. That good reading matter should be

placed in their hands all agree, but the proper selection is important and difficult. The books of the "Ohio State Pupils' Reading Course" have been, from year to year, put in the hands of the pupils. The results have been very satisfactory. A better taste for the right kind of literature is acquired and the habit of reading firmly implanted. By this means the pupil's vocabulary is wonderfully broadened and improved—a consummation devoutly to be wished. The number of pupils who have, each year, completed the course grows larger with each succeeding year and it is larger in proportion to the size of Lima than that of any other city in Ohio. In 1896-97, 675 pupils completed the course; in 1904-05, more than 2,000.

#### AN ANCIENT APPEAL.

Out of the mists of the past comes an echo which might have resulted from a more modern cry. It is an appeal for a new school house and could well enough have emanated from a patron of the schools of 1904 in place of 1868. The slip of paper, a circular, aged and yellow and printed in quaint and long since abandoned styles of type, reads as follows:

#### PARENTS

If you would have your children educated vote for

#### A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

on

The 13th day of January, 1868.

Between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Let every child watch his pa and see that he votes on that day for his child.

Children, it is for you that the new school house is wanted. More than 1,000 of you have no place to go to school. Not more than one out of every three can get in the schoolhouse you now have.

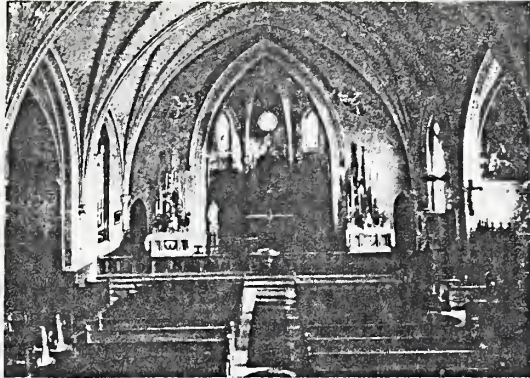
Give you knowledge and you will be intelligent men and women; turn you out of school on the streets and you will soon be bad men and women.

Who are in favor of a new schoolhouse? Every parent who prefers to give his children an education above everything else; every man who loves his little child; every man who desires the prosperity of the town; every man who prefers good society, and would diminish suffering and crime.

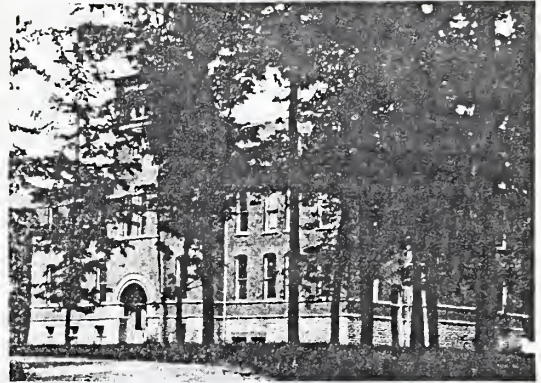
Who will vote against the schoolhouse? Every







INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC  
CHURCH, LANDECK



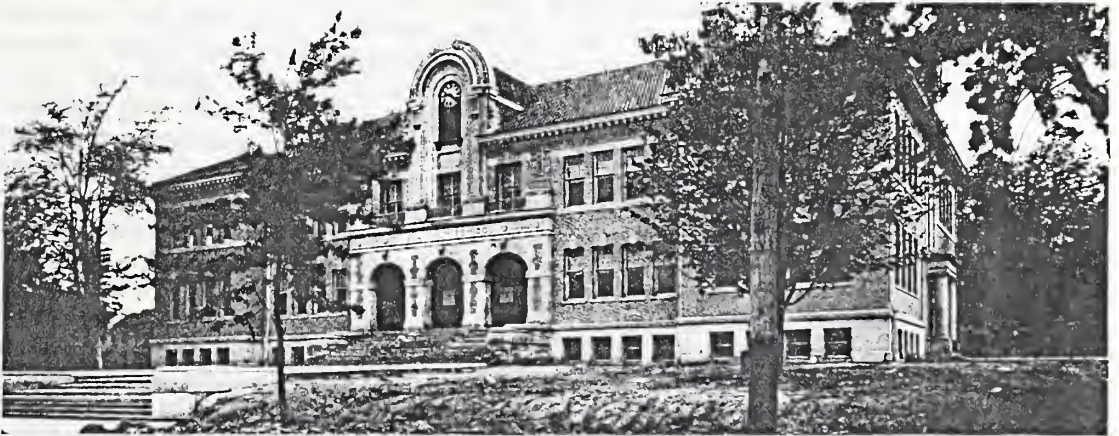
CENTRAL MENNONITE COLLEGE, BLUFFTON



LIMA COLLEGE, LIMA



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, LIMA



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, LIMA





man who loves money more than everything else—even more than his own children.

January 10, 1868.

N. TUCKER.

#### LIMA'S SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The school buildings of a city are an index to the character of the people. While Lima has not always had buildings of a high grade, the tendency in recent years is very largely towards modern, handsome and substantial buildings. This is shown particularly in the new Garfield Building, and the new High School Building—structures that would command attention and admiration in any city. Lima's first school building of any pretension was the old West Building, erected in 1858. For many years this was the most imposing school edifice in Northwestern Ohio. It was a three-story, 12-room building, constructed of brick laid in old-fashioned mortar, which hardened equal to the best cement of to-day. The timbers throughout were hard wood, and the walls so thick and firm that they seemed to defy both time and the elements. It was constructed by John P. Haller, whose work was so honestly done that had the present Board of Education acted with less haste and more wisdom, the building would be standing to-day, and as good as ever. There was no reason whatever for the destruction of the building, which was done by order of the board, in February, 1905. This hasty act on the part of the Board of Education brought only inconvenience to the school children, and great expense to the taxpayers. No doubt, however, a new and modern building will soon arise upon the ruins of the old. An architect has been selected and plans are now being prepared. Many sacred memories cling about that old west Building, for in it many of Lima's most substantial and honored citizens received their early training.

At the time the Board of Education ordered the abandonment and demolishment of the old West Building the following editorial, entitled, "That Dear Old Building," appeared in the *Lima Times-Democrat*:

"The action of the new School Board in ordering the abandonment for ever of the old

West Building brings a sense of sadness to many who have been identified with the growth of this city and the intellectual development of her people.

"For 46 years that old building, which was not erected by a 'contractor who was cracked,' has stood as a monument to the burning desire among the good pioneers that their children should have the advantages of an education.

"The glory of this ambition is the Lima of to-day.

"With the razing of the structure there will pass away for many of us a constant reminder of many happy childhood days, but all that can bring back those pleasant memories does not fade with the destruction of its great square walls.

"We recall two teachers, Mrs. O. W. Smith, and Mrs. M. J. Ballard, who are still living in Lima to note the influence and elevating impressions they made on many of those who were their pupils in the '60's, and who are now among the best men and women in this prosperous city. They, too, will recall many happy hours spent in the old West Building teaching the ideas of the young how to shoot, but not at 'cracks,' which a recent addition to the occult pencil-shovers of this community has discovered, doubtless through some clairvoyant, have always existed.

"Whatever its faults, the building has covered thousands without harm to them physically; it has provided shelter for teachers and pupils, and the moral and school learning therein imparted and absorbed will last as long as eternity.

"Whatever its faults, it has played a part in teaching an army to be honest within themselves, and respectful in discussing these things which are dear to others.

"Whatever its faults, it is responsible for Lima.

"To the dear old school building we say a fond farewell. The sweet remembrance of the days of our youth spent within its walls will last as long as life endures to us."

The next building of importance was the East or Garfield Building, erected in 1871. This structure was used jointly as a ward and high school building until September 24, 1898,





when it was destroyed by a most terrific electric storm or cyclone. The people of Lima were fortunate in this: The storm occurred on Saturday, and no lives were lost in the destruction of the school building. The large bell, weighing 2,000 pounds, fell through three floors, carrying everything with it to the basement. Had the storm occurred at the same hour on a school day, not less than 300 children would have been crushed. In its place was erected, in 1900, the handsome modern structure in use today. This building is of mottled pressed brick, finished in hardwood throughout, and of most excellent design. The architect was William R. Brown, of Cincinnati, with Leech & Leech, of Lima, associate architects.

Other buildings were erected as follows:

Lincoln School (South Elizabeth Street Building)	1882
Irving School (Grand Avenue Building).....	1888
Washington School (South Pine Street Building)	1890
Lowell School (West Spring Street Building)...	1890
Whittier School (Reese Avenue Building).....	1891
Whittier School (two additional rooms added)...	1905
Longfellow School (Shawnee Building).....	1892
Emerson School (North Jefferson Street Building).....	1897
Solar Avenue School.....	1903
Richardson School (Maplewood).....	1904
McKinley School (Harrison Avenue Building)...	1904
High School Building.....	1904-05

A new High School building for Lima had been an absolute necessity even before the destruction of the Garfield Building in 1898, but the people of the south side of the city insisted that the new High School structure should be "centrally" located, at least it should be farther south than the West Building lot, where it was proposed to erect it. The proposition to bond the city for the erection of a new High School failed to carry on its first presentation, but later the proposition carried by a large majority. The Board of Education decided by an emphatic vote to locate the new building upon the south side of the old West Building lot, viz., on the school property between McDonald and Pierce streets, the building to face High street. Dissatisfied citizens

of the South Side carried the matter of the location into the courts, seeking to prevent its location as decided by the board. The case was bitterly contested, appealed again and again, until it reached the Supreme Court of the State. The Board of Education was sustained in every court. In the meantime, the building had been erected and opened to the admiration and delight of the citizens of Lima, at the dedicatory exercises, May 4, 1905. The Board of Education under whose direction this beautiful structure was built was constituted as follows: President, H. S. Prophet; vice-president, Dr. Fred L. Bates; treasurer, C. E. McClain; clerk, Miss Annie Dismay; members, James Donahue, A. L. Metheany, Frank J. Klatte, J. H. Blattenberg, T. E. Fenwick, Charles W. Mooney, Joel Spyker, Mrs. Anna Vicary, Dr. T. R. Terwilleger and H. K. Fredericks; superintendent of instruction, Charles C. Miller. The building committee was composed of Dr. T. R. Terwilleger, Charles W. Mooney and James Donahue. F. S. Packard, of Columbus, Ohio, was the architect. He was assisted by a local architect, J. A. Chapin, in the construction of the building. The building was 182 days in erection and cost \$75,000. The furniture and equipment will increase this amount to nearly \$90,000. A cut of this building is found on another page of this book.

#### A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LIMA.

The organization and development of the school system of Lima is no inconsiderable part of the city's history. It is interesting to the old and instructive to the young. Great credit is due those intelligent pioneers, who saw, with the eye of the seer, the future growth of Lima and the consequent need of an adequate school system. These wise founders held to the faith expressed in the Ordinance of 1787, one of the most noted laws ever given to a people, that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged."





Hence they organized, in 1856, the "Lima Union Schools," a well-founded system, which has developed into the excellent city school system of to-day.

Every citizen of Lima is deeply interested in this great work, and it is most confidently hoped that such aid will, at all times, be accorded those in authority, as will conduce to the formation of noble and useful lives—to advancement, culture and refinement.

For the courtesy of Mrs. Josephine C. Smith, of Lima, who supplied the following interesting sketch, prepared in September, 1897, acknowledgment is hereby made.—

Prior to 1856 Lima was divided into three school districts: The first west of Main and south of Market, the second west of Main and north of Market, the third east of Main.

In 1852 the Lima Academy was established with Rev. John A. Campbell, principal. It was a flourishing institution, patronized by all of Lima's best citizens, and continued its prosperous course until 1856, when the organization of the Lima Union Schools took from it the majority of its best students, and its instructors went elsewhere.

The Lima Union Schools were established, after much heated battling against the system, in 1856, with Dr. D. W. Littlefield as superintendent, and occupied the basement rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the same building still standing, as it did then, on the southwest corner of Market and Union streets.

In 1857 the schools opened with Rev. P. J. Stirewalt as superintendent and the following corps of teachers: High school—P. J. Stirewalt; grammar school—Mrs. Mary A. Fry; intermediate school—Hattie McGervy (Mrs. Jacob Watt, of Nebraska) and Fannie Johnston; primary school—Lizzie Lloyd (Mrs. McGilliard, of Indianapolis), Lizzie Nichols and Martha Richardson (Mrs. M. J. Ballard, of Lima.)

In the next school year, with a Mr. Wilhelm, as superintendent, the schools entered their first building erected at a cost of \$20,000. It was then deemed a handsome structure, and still stands on the square enclosed by High and North, Pierce and McDonald streets. [Demolished 1905.]

The high school course had included higher mathematics and scientific and classical studies, but a new superintendent coming in at this time, these were all dropped and the course limited to the common branches.

In 1860 a new and happy era dawned, and it would seem more proper to say that the present system of our schools began at this date. A four-years' high school course was adopted under the supervision of William A. Shaw.

The following were the officers of the schools at this time: Board of Education—W. H. C. Mitchell, president, William E. Lee, Esq. and Hon. M. H. Nichols; school examiners—Hon. James Mackenzie, Rev. Charles Gibbs and Dr. D. W. Littlefield; superintendent—William A. Shaw; instructors—high school, William A. Shaw; grammar school, George H. Sanford; intermediate school, Lizzie Lloyd, Martha J. Richardson and Olivia Meily (Mrs. Calvin S. Brice); primary school, Lizzie Hurd, Talma O. Alderman, Lizzie Nichols and Amanda Grove; vocal music, William A. Shaw.

The course of study for the High School at this time included Greek. Instruction in drawing, painting, French and German were provided at extra charge. Five years was the age necessary for the admission of children to the schools. Public oral examinations were held in each department by the superintendent, and printed certificates given for each study to each pupil. The school regulations provided for the suspension of school on all public holidays and "fast days," appointed by civil authorities.

Prof. John Hanson, a graduate of Dartmouth College, came to the superintendency in 1862, at which time the High School had its first lady assistant in the person of Mrs. J. R. Hughes, and the first class was graduated on the 3rd of June, 1864. Of the 25 who formed this class when beginning the High School, four only completed it: Dr. Samuel A. Baxter, of Lima; Mary Watt (Mrs. Nichols, of Toledo); Fidelia Bennett (Mrs. Dr. Hunter, of Marion, Ohio,) and Josephine Cunningham (Mrs. O. W. Smith, of Lima). The commencement exercises were held in Ashton's Hall (now the I. O. O. F. Hall, over the Ohio National Bank)





Rev. Thomas M. Cheever, of Lane Seminary, delivering the address. Lima was proud that day over her first commencement.

In 1868 W. E. Crosby came to the superintendency with Miss M. V. Friend as assistant in the High School.

In 1870 the schools passed under the control of G. W. Walker, who occupied the position of superintendent for a period of 14 years.

In 1871 the second school building, our present High School Building,\* was erected on Pine street, between High and North, at a cost of over \$46,000. J. M. Greenslade succeeded Mr. Walker in 1884 and remained until 1895.

Following are given lists of the superintendents of schools and the presidents of the Board of Education:

*Superintendents.*—Dr. D. W. Littlefield, 1856-57; Rev. P. J. Stirewalt, 1857-58; Professor Wilhelm, 1858-60; William A. Shaw, 1860-62; John Hanson, 1862-68; W. E. Crosby, 1868-70; G. W. Walker, 1870-84; J. M. Greenslade, 1884-95; Charles C. Miller, 1895-1905; John Davison, 1905—.

*Presidents of the Board of Education.*—W. H. C. Mitchell, 1860; Thomas K. Jacobs, 1863; S. R. Badeau, 1864; Richard Metheany, 1867; Norman Tucker, 1868; Theodore Mayo, 1870; Thornton T. Mitchell, 1871; D. C. Richmond, 1872; G. W. Overmyer, 1873; W. K. Boone, 1874; R. W. Thrift, 1875; O. B. Selfridge, 1876; Calvin S. Brice, 1877; I. T. Moore, 1878; Theodore Mayo, 1880; W. K. Boone, 1882; Dr. Charles Metzger, 1884; Dr. J. P. Vail, 1886; Theodore Mayo, 1887; H. S. Prophet, 1888; Jacob Moser, 1891; H. S. Prophet, 1892; Thomas H. Jones, 1894; F. G. Borges, 1896; E. W. Jackson, 1897; Dr. Fred L. Bates, 1898; H. S. Prophet, 1899; Henry Blosser, 1900; G. M. Sprague, 1901; H. S. Prophet, 1902; and Dr. J. C. Pence, 1905—.

#### THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS OF LIMA.

*St. Rose Parochial School* is one of the educational institutions of Lima, which has made

\*The High School building, referred to in the above account of Mrs. Smith, was blown down in the severe electrical storm, or cyclone, of September 24, 1898.

remarkable onward strides since its establishment. The first resident pastor of the parish, Rev. Edward Murphy, recently deceased, built a little frame schoolhouse in 1865 in which he gathered the children of the parish and placed them under the care of two ladies, Miss A. Richardson and Anna McGuckin. In 1867 Jennie McGuire taught. In 1868 the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary took charge of the school. Lay teachers, Peter J. Scully and Kate McGormley (now Mrs. Dr. T. M. Weadock), succeeded these teachers in 1871. A two-room addition was then made, and the school given to the Franciscan Sisters, of Milwaukee. From 1872 to 1874, George Weadock, since a successful lawyer and mayor of Saginaw, Michigan, and Maggie Ryan taught in the school. In 1883; John McLaughlin was employed to teach the larger boys. In 1885 the Dominican Sisters succeeded the Franciscan Sisters in charge of the school and remained until 1888, when the present teachers, Sisters of Charity, from Mount St. Joseph, replaced them. Up to 1895 there was always at least one lay teacher assisting the Sisters.

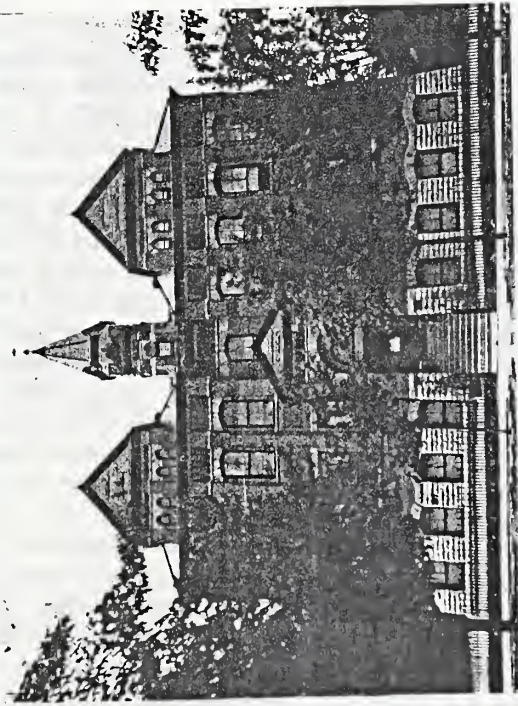
The little frame schoolhouse meanwhile grew by repeated additions as the school grew in numbers and strength, until in September, 1889, it was abandoned for the beautiful 10-room building on North West street, a view of which is shown on another page. The building, which will compare favorably with the majority of those since built in this city, is a standing monument to the zealous labors of Rev. James O'Leary, now of Cleveland, and the generosity of St. Rose parish. There is an investment of nearly \$40,000 in the building and equipment. The annual expenses exceed \$3,000.

Since the dedication of the new building the school has grown in numbers and efficiency; so much so that it became necessary in 1904 to take the 11th grade to the new parish building on McKibben street, where two beautiful rooms are occupied.

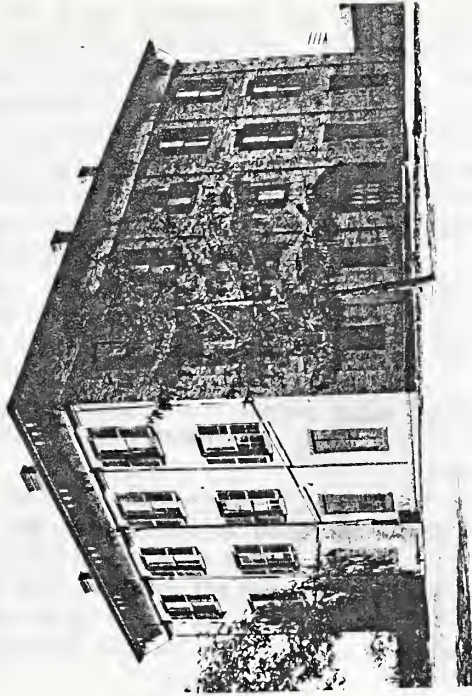
There are, in all, 11 grades in the school; in the last three a commercial course including Latin, is given. In every grade from the first to the last vocal music is taught; with what success can be told by those who have assisted at



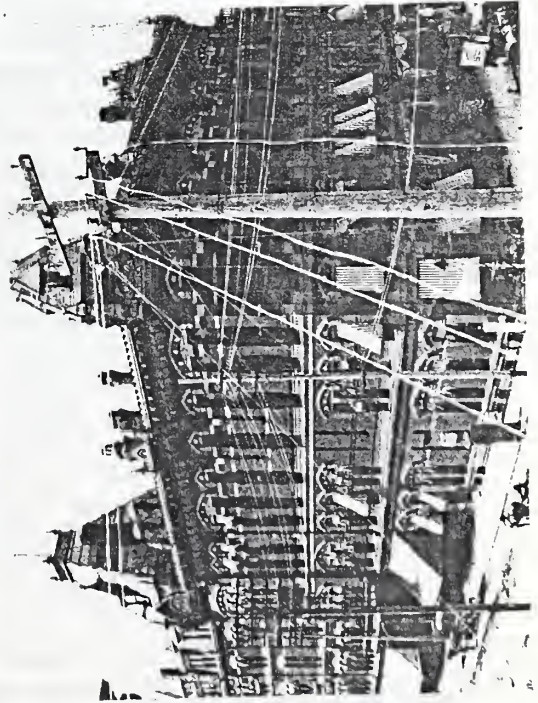




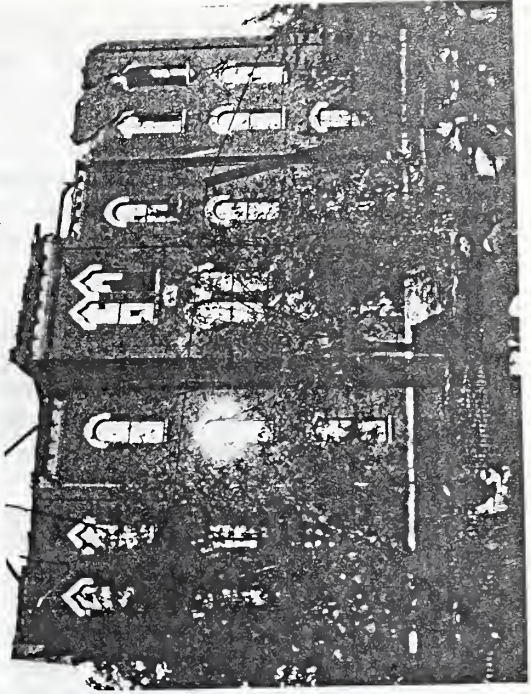
ST. ROSE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, LIMA



OLD WEST SCHOOL BUILDING, LIMA



OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, LIMA



RUINS OF THE OLD EAST SCHOOL BUILDING, LIMA  
(Destroyed in the storm of September 24, 1897)





the services in St. Rose or attended any of the entertainments given by the children. At the opening of the February term in 1905, there were 512 children in the school.

*St. John's Parochial School.*—This school, made necessary through the growth of the Catholic population of Lima, was first opened January 2, 1902, with 185 pupils, which number has increased until there were over 250 on the roll in 1905. The school has eight grades, in which all the common branches are taught. Five Sisters of Charity constitute the teaching force; one of them teaches vocal and instrumental music exclusively. Sister Joseph is the principal and Rev. F. G. Rupert, the superintendent.

The school building was erected in the autumn of 1901; its architecture is along tasteful and harmonious lines. The school rooms, four in number, are located on the second floor. Each room is 22 by 40 feet in dimensions, well lighted by windows on two sides and heated by steam.

#### LIMA COLLEGE

Was incorporated by the Lima Lutheran Educational Association, May 24, 1890. The incorporators were Frank P. Graff, Theodore Roush, Henry A. DeLong, Aaron Albert and Christian H. Eckhardt. The beautiful location, consisting of ten acres of ground, on which the college building stands, was donated by Judge John E. Richie, in 1902. This generous act on the part of Mr. Richie has been of great benefit to the city of Lima and the country at large.

The building was erected in 1892-93 and the college opened its doors for the instruction of students in the spring of 1893. The building, a view of which is shown elsewhere in this work, is a commodious structure of brick and stone, costing at the time of its construction about \$45,000. It is well lighted, airy and healthful and excellently adapted for its purpose. The six steam and three electric railroads passing through the city render the college easily accessible from all parts of the county.

Rev. Carl Ackerman was one of the most influential men in the Lutheran Church in securing the organization which led to the final

incorporation, and to the construction of the building. He was also its first president. He was ably assisted by Rev. C. H. Eckhardt, whose heart has always been and still remains very close to the interests of Lima College. His untiring efforts in its behalf placed the institution upon a sound educational basis. He was also one of its presidents.

Lima College has had the following presidents: Rev. Carl Ackerman, 1893-97; Rev. S. P. Long, 1897-1902; Rev. C. H. Eckhardt, 1902-05; and Charles C. Miller, 1905—

In January, 1905, the control of Lima College passed from the hands of the Lima Lutheran Educational Association to a board of control, composed of Lima business men, of which board Jackson B. Adkins is the leading spirit. On July 1, 1905, Charles C. Miller was elected president of the College. The broad-minded, business-like management of the present board of control has built up the College very rapidly. The attendance has greatly increased, causing changes and additions to be made in the college facilities.

The interest on the part of the pupils is very marked, and most excellent work is being done in all departments. The original faculty has been increased by the addition of 10 new names, all of them distinguished instructors in their respective departments, among them being: Prof. W. W. Newcomer, an experienced teacher in expression and dramatic art; Prof. J. A. Christman, who was called from the State Agricultural College of Colorado to take charge of the commercial department; Prof. Arthur Blaser, a graduate of the University of Wooster, Ohio, and of the Case School of Applied Sciences, Cleveland, who was elected to take charge of the department of civil engineering; Prof. Charles Wesley Picquette and his talented wife Mrs. Leah Arthur Picquette, who were put at the head of the department of voice; and Prof. John W. Forbing, trained in the University of Pennsylvania and an excellent teacher of pharmacy, who was chosen as the dean of the department of pharmacy.

The members of the faculty are experienced instructors, ladies and gentlemen of culture and refinement. They are fitted for their work by





careful study, travel and observation. The methods employed are modern and based upon solid, pedagogical principles. Following is the faculty for the college year 1905-06: Charles Christian Miller, Ph. D., president and instructor in history and literature; Jackson B. Adkins, secretary; Carl Ackerman, A. M., Ph. D., instructor in mental science and mathematics; Miss C. C. Cromer, A. M., instructor in German, French, literature and history; F. E. Asenheimer, A. M., principal of the normal department; Miss Alpha Fraunfelter, A. B., instructor in Greek, English and algebra; J. A. Christman, M. C. S., in charge of the commercial department; Rolland B. Mikesell, B. C. S., instructor in stenography and typewriting; Arthur F. Blaser, B. S., in charge of the civil engineering department; John W. Forbing, Ph. G., Ph. C., B. S., dean of the department of pharmacy; Miss Helen Badeau, B. S., instructor in Latin and English; J. G. Park, A. M., instructor in grammar and civil government; Hon. J. A. McDowell, instructor in grammar and history; Harold B. Adams, B. Mus., instructor in piano and organ; Mrs. Julia Ackermann Adams, B. Mus., instructor in piano, harmony and theory; Charles Wesley Picquette and Mrs. Leah Arthur Picquette, in charge of the department of voice; W. W. Newcomer, A. M., principal of the department of expression, physical culture and dramatic art; Miss Jennie Bowman, instructor in Swedish gymnastics; Mrs. Ora Blanche Wheeler, instructor in Froebel kindergarten work; Miss Frances Adkins, registrar and librarian.

The courses of study include the following: Classical, scientific, literary, normal, music, commercial and preparatory civil engineering, pharmacy and law and in addition a course is offered in elocution, reading and dramatic art.

The classical course is well arranged with ample studies in the classics to meet the demands of the student of Latin, Greek, French and German, while it is strong in mathematics, science, history and literature. The scientific course is equally well planned. It has less work in languages and more in science. The literary course is one of four years work and its aim is to fit students for duties in life in a general way

with special reference to literary pursuits, music or elocution. The normal course has been prepared with especial reference to the training of teachers for highest attainments in the profession. In the commercial department instruction is given in bookkeeping, banking, commercial law, shorthand and typewriting and in all branches necessary to the acquirement of a complete business education. The preparatory course consists of three years work and embraces such studies as will fit pupils for a regular college course. The department of music offers to students of music opportunity to study piano, organ, voice and harmony under the direction of competent, wide-awake and experienced teachers. The course in pharmacy is of high grade, and is designed to meet the wants of the professional pharmacist and those desiring thorough preparation for the study of medicine. In the law course which is designed to prepare students for the practice of the law, regular class work is conducted and in addition thereto lectures are delivered by leaders of the local bar and by judges of the common pleas and higher courts. The course in engineering consists of plane surveying, railroad engineering, hydraulic engineering, municipal and sanitary engineering, graphic statics, bridge designing and actual field practice. The department of expression and dramatic art is complete, giving students an opportunity of making a specialty of these subjects if desired. Students are taught in oratory, physical training, fencing and all the arts of expression.

A large amount of money has been spent upon the equipment of the various departments, —especially in the domain of science, where the apparatus is all new and of the latest design.

While the college is non-sectarian, it is understood that all its work is from the point of view of the Christian thinker and the Christian scholar. Daily chapel exercises are held which students are expected to attend.

In addition to the nine months regular college work, a summer school is also conducted at Lima College, where teachers have an opportunity to not only review the common branches but also to take up advanced work and secure degrees.





## THE ALLEN COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Is almost as old as the county; it has always been a power for good. Very early in the history of the county, the teachers saw the need of conference with one another and of concerted action on all educational questions, hence teachers' associations and teachers' meetings were frequently held. These meetings led to the formation of the annual institute, the management of which has always been conservative, yet making sufficient advances each year. In recent years, instructors were employed strictly on merit, without regard to cost. Many teachers are in the habit of attending these meetings from the first to the last session, not missing a single lecture or exercise.

The officers of the institute for 1905-06 are as follows: President, J. D. Cotner, of West Cairo; secretary, Blanche Kinsey, of Herring; executive committee—J. K. Douglas, of Harrod, H. M. Peltier, of Delphos and Thomas J. Class, of Spencerville.

The instructors at the last session of the institute held August 15-19, 1905, were Profs. S. D. Fess, T. I. Tussing and Thomas C. Blaisdell. As the number of teachers necessary to supply the schools of the county is 290—115 in Lima and 175 outside of Lima—the attendance of 250 at this institute shows the interest taken in the work.

There is a long list of distinguished lecturers and scholars, who have appeared from time to time before the teachers at their annual institute in Allen County, among them being Dr. E. E. White, Hon. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Hon. Henry Houck, Margaret Sutherland, Prof. Edson S. Mills, and superintendents from various cities of the State.

## BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The county school examiners at present are: Oliver Kies, of Spencerville, president; F. R. Mason, of West Cairo, vice-president; and H. M. Peltier, of Delphos, clerk.

## THE NEW SCHOOL CODE.

It had long been recognized by the teachers of Ohio that the school laws needed amendment. This sentiment crystallized under the able ad-

ministration of State School Commissioner L. D. Bonebrake. Assisted by his friends and after much consideration and many delays, he succeeded in having enacted into law the present school code.

One of the wise provisions of this code is the clause, which authorizes the payment of teachers for attending the annual institute. There is no good reason why the State of Ohio should not aid her teachers in every way, and payment for time spent in the annual institute is a worthy measure. Boards of Education should not hesitate to meet this requirement, for it encourages the teacher in his work and increases by just a small amount his long underpaid services.

## THE ALLEN COUNTY INSTITUTE (1855.)

In 1855 Lima had a very flourishing academic institution of learning called "The Allen County Institute." There were a total of 188 students from various parts of the State and from other States, as the accompanying list indicates. A well-arranged three-years' course of study, including ancient and modern languages, was pursued by the pupils. The textbooks used belonged to a day long since past yet they were standards for that age, among them being Bullions' "Latin Grammar and Reader;" the classic texts of Anthon and Johnson; Paley on "Natural Theology;" Agassiz on "Zoology;" Willard's "United States History;" Cutter's "Physiology" and Clark's "English Grammar." We publish herewith a list of the officers for the year 1855-56:

Trustees—F. H. Binkley, Dr. William H. Harper, James S. Cheever, Samuel A. Baxter, P. R. Grauel, Shelby Taylor, Dr. William McHenry, R. Metheany and G. E. Poage; officers of the board—Samuel A. Baxter, president; Shelby Taylor, secretary; P. R. Grauel, treasurer.

Board of Instruction—S. E. Adams, principal and teacher of mathematics and natural history; Mrs. Ada L. Adams, preceptress and teacher of mental and moral science; Rev. J. A. Campbell, teacher of ancient literature; Miss M. M. Shipman, teacher of modern languages; A. R. Boggs, teacher of ancient languages and





chemistry; Miss Margaret A. Lewis, teacher of instrumental music.

The pupils in attendance for the year 1855-56 were as follows:

Men—John H. Anderson, George P. Alfred, Charles L. Anderson, Martin Armstrong, David L. Anderson, John K. Ashton, Matthew Anderson, John W. Bashore, George W. Britton, George M. Baxter, Daniel A. Brower, Harvey H. Bowers, Alfred C. Baxter, Jasper Buckmaster, John E. Binkley, Samuel A. Baxter, Jr., Benjamin A. Coleman, John Cunningham, Blanchard Chaney, Samuel A. Comer, Dewitt C. Dehart, J. N. Cunningham, Charles Curtis, Samuel W. Chaney, George Chapin, J. H. Cole, Samuel Cunningham, Henry W. Grauel, Ralph C. Harper, Wilson S. Harper, Thomas H. Harper, J. M. Harper, Richard T. Hughes, C. Volosco Hard, Edwin C. Hard, William C. Jacobs, Ferdinand Keller, Samuel L. Keller, William A. Kincaid, Ziba Kennedy, J. Edwin Keller, Lorenzo Kennedy, Alonzo Livingston, Junius R. McHenry, Luther M. Meily, Charles A. Metheany, Albert M. Metheany, Ringgold Meily, Robert McCauge, J. Milton Metheany, William H. Neal, Danton Nichols, William F. Poage, Gratton E. Poage, Thomas Pollock, William H. Richardson, Levi J. Saint, Henry W. Stevens, Porter Turner, James Turner, Elijah C. Tingle, Effingham B. Williams, Leonard G. Taylor, William Watt, Greenbury H. Watt, Joseph Wolf and Jacob D. Watt,—all of Lima; Henry Boyd and George L. Davidson, of Shawnee township; Chalmers Dobbins and Joseph Dobbins, of Bath township; John Holland, of German township; Alfred Jennings and Abel Jennings of Jackson township; William Ward and James M. Wood, of Sugar Creek township; William Shoup, of Chesterville; Abraham K. Alexander and Charles Wagoner, of Logansport, Indiana; Martin Shell and Edwin Shell, of Goshen, Indiana; Harvey Tingle, of Traverse Bay, Michigan; and S. Irving W. Card, of Masonic Grove, Iowa.

Women.—Ruth Ashton, Jenima J. Anderson, Sarah E. Bowers, Mary E. Brower, Harriette A. Badeau, Sarah C. Badeau, Emma

Baxter, Mary P. Binkley, Annetta G. Binkley, Frances E. Binkley, Maggie A. Binkley, Louisa Benton, Arabella V. Bates, Leah J. Buckmaster, Clara C. Cunningham, Mary P. Cunningham, Josephine A. Cunningham, Cornelia C. Cunningham, Sarah A. Coleman, Adaline Coleman, Laura Caldwell, Mary Clippinger, Mary Chaney, Louisa E. Chaney, Adaline Chaney, Ellen H. Chapin, Deborah Chaney, Mary A. Custard, Eliza L. Curtiss, Adelaide B. Cheever, Cornelia C. Cheever, Arabella Cheever, Alice Harper, Irena S. Holland, Mary A. Harper, Mary E. Harriot, Alice Harriot, Henrietta Huffer, Mary Huffer, Alice P. Hard, Ida Hard, I. E. Hancorn, E. Viella Holmes, Catherine Heckerthorn, Mary J. Jenkins, Ellen Jenkins, Anna Jenkins, Minerva Jolly, Tracy Keller, Irene I. Keller, Susan Keller, Juliema Kincaid, Sarah Kelly, Louisa J. Lambert, Julia Lambert, Rachael Lambert, Henrietta Lippincott, Mary Livingston, Mary E. Longshore, Celestine E. McHenry, C. Olivia Meily, Eliza C. Meily, Luella R. Mitchell, Emma C. Metheany, J. Augusta Metheany, M. Salena Metheany, Harriet E. Musser, Ellen A. McCague, Julia C. McCague, Susan Moyer, Amanda Milligan, Sarah M. Mann, Mary Metcalf, Elizabeth Melhorn, Laura Nuese, Sarah Ann Poage, Margaret A. Pollock, M. J. Richardson, M. E. Richardson, E. A. Richardson, Virginia Richardson, Frances A. Robinson, Isabella Ross, Mary Ross, Lucinda Saint, Emma Saint, Huldah A. Watt, Elizabeth J. Tingle, Aldulia Wamsley and Frances G. Williams, all of Lima; Elizabeth Atmer and Eliza E. Johnson, of Bath township; Asenath Budd, of Perry township; Mary E. Elsworth, of Sugar Creek township; Mary L. Harper, of Selma, Ohio; Mary Higley, of Penolton, Ohio; Candace H. Hurd, of Mersails, Ohio; Matilda Fanrote, of Kenton, Ohio; Mary Jane Ketcham, of Vaughnsville, Ohio; Rachael E. Mason, of Grove Port, Ohio; Emily McComb and Rebecca A. Turner, of Columbus Grove, Ohio; Mary H. Jones, of Rochester, Indiana; and Julia Burnell, of Fort Ann, New York.

The reader will be interested in many of the statements made in reference to location and tuition:



Location, &c.

This Institution is located in Lima, an incorporated village, of about 2,000 inhabitants; on the Ohio & Indiana Rail Road, about midway between Crestline and Fort Wayne. Lima is a desirable location on many accounts. It is easy of access, there being three different Rail Roads passing through the place, either completed or in process of completion.

There are societies of Methodists, Associate Reformed, Old and New School Presbyterians, and Lutherans, which are well attended on the Sabbath. The health of the place is good.

Tuition.

Primary Branches per term.....	\$2.50
Common English Branches.....	3.00

Higher English Branches, (each extra) ..	.50
Latin and Greek.....	1.00
German and French.....	2.00
Drawing.....	2.00
Music, Instrumental.....	8.00

Students will be expected to be present at the commencement of the term. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. A daily record will be kept of the deportment and recitation of each student, and no one will be retained in the school who does not maintain a respectable standing. Pupils will be graded according to their advancement, so as to secure all the superior advantages of a thoroughly classified school.





## CHAPTER XVI

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

*The Allen County Infirmary—The Allen County Children's Home—The Lima Hospital—The Lima Public Library—The Carnegie Gift and the New Library Building—The Lima Water Works—The Postoffice and Postmasters of Lima—The Federal Building—Federal Officers—The Allen County Fair—Sale of Fair Grounds to Lima Driving Park Association—The Proposed New State Hospital for the Insane.*

The institutions under the direct control of a State are always an index to the character of the citizenship of the State. It is greatly to the advantage of the people to have the strong arm of the government, State and National, control those institutions, which so widely affect the body politic. It is a trite saying that whatever the State does, is well done. Ohio has always stoutly maintained the principle of Algernon Sidney that the governor obtains his power only by consent of the governed. Hence the people's will has been the only guide, and the people have asked for a strong institutions of a public nature, supported by the public, for the good of all concerned. This idea found firm footing in Allen County, and the result is a large number of public institutions, amply equipped and ably managed. The county, at public expense, cares for the indigent and the homeless; clothes and educates the orphan, and administers to the sick—in fact acts as a broad-minded, public-spirited benefactor of the people, whose child it is.

#### THE ALLEN COUNTY INFIRMARY

Allen County is not remiss in the maintenance of charitable institutions. The buildings known as the County Infirmary were erected in 1857-58 on the County Poor Farm, which is

located in Bath township about four miles from the Court House, and occupies the southwest quarter of section 22, the northwest half of the northwest quarter of section 27, and the northeast half of the northeast quarter of section 28 of said township.

The first infirmary building was built by John P. Haller. The contract was let to him in February 5, 1857, for the sum of \$3,975. The building was accepted June 8, 1859, and forms the rear part of the present structure. In 1874 a three-story addition was built at a cost of \$12,461 and about 15 years later another addition of two stories was constructed, which completed the building as it now stands. A view of the infirmary is shown elsewhere in this work. The first board of directors elected in 1858 was comprised as follows. John B. Reeder, David Bryte and James Chenoweth. Previous to the election, however, Curtis Baxter, Shelby Taylor and David Bryte were appointed directors. The following have been superintendents: John W. Waters, Daniel Stevick, J. N. Shane, Martin V. Blair, Joshua L. Dunlevy, Amos Young, David Baxter and Frank Fraunfelter, the present incumbent.

The last annual report gave the number of inmates as 93, and the expenses of the institution for the year ending September, 1905, as \$15,119.62. The sanitary condition of the in-



stitution is perfect and every comfort is provided for the county's infirm. It is under the supervision of the Infirmary Directors, consisting of David Stepleton, Christian H. Mosier, and J. E. Eversole.

#### THE ALLEN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

On September 4, 1891, at a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, composed of William Bice, John Amstutz and John Akerman and C. D. Crites as clerk of the board, 80 bonds of \$500 each were signed and delivered to the highest bidder, the proceeds of which were to be expended in the erection of a Children's Home for Allen County.

On September 15, 1891, the plans and specifications of Architect J. A. Chapin, with some modifications recommended by the State Board of Charities, were adopted by the board. On June 8, 1892, additional bonds for the sum of \$10,000 were sold, being the second and final issue of bonds for the site and erection thereon of a Children's Home for Allen County.

The Children's Home originally had 87½ acres, but now the farm contains 152½ acres of as fine farm land as can be found in Shawnee township. There is a fine spring near the roadside, which refreshes many a weary traveler.

On December 10, 1892, the commissioners appointed the following directors: Alexander Shenk, William M. Melville and John Berryman. The present directors are: D. H. Sullivan, David E. Hover and Owen Francis. The president is Alexander Shenk, of Delphos, Ohio. The former superintendent and matron were Mr. and Mrs. F. Blair. The present incumbents are Mr. and Mrs. David W. Higby. The governesses are Mrs. Jennie Erwin, and Ella Hickman. J. F. Garner is teacher of the home school.

The children's Home is one of the best managed institutions of the State, maintained as a home for orphan children. The home, a view of which appears on another page of this book, consists of three large buildings including a school and workshop. The children are given the care of trained nurses. This institution is free to residents of Allen County when unable

to pay and open to residents of other counties for boarding.

Number of children from Allen County in the home, 50; number of children from other counties in the home, 30; number of pupils in the home school, 60.

#### THE LIMA HOSPITAL.

As Lima struggled from a village into a city and its energetic citizens had demonstrated that its permanency and growth were assured, the less fortunate began to increase in numbers, and a feeling began to grow among many of the people that something ought to be done to give the unfortunate sick and suffering, scientific and humane care and nursing. In 1894 a movement was started to build a hospital and a play was given, but the city was not yet large enough to stand the cost of establishing a home for the sick, and the proceeds of this play were saved and with accrued interest amounted to \$372.82 when turned over to the present hospital.

From time to time charitable and public-spirited citizens agitated the question, and so the hospital germ was kept alive until October, 1897, when the Pastors' Union of the city earnestly took up the necessity for a hospital and determined that they would neglect no effort to stir the hearts of charitable people, that a place might be provided where the unfortunate sick should have proper nursing and treatment. It was most proper that the pastors should head this movement, for they are the agents of the Great Master of Charity.

The Pastors' Union appointed a committee to confer with the Allen County Medical Society, and the physicians, who best know the value of a comfortable home for the sick with proper care and nursing, heartily joined hands with the pastors in the project for a Hospital.

A joint committee of the Pastors' Union and the Allen County Medical Society called a meeting at one of the churches for Sunday evening, November 7, 1897. This meeting was largely attended and manifested its entire sympathy with the movement. A hospital society was organized at this meeting and committees on by-laws and subscriptions were appointed.





On November 15, 1897, a meeting was held and the name "Lima City Hospital Society," with a constitution and by-laws, was adopted, and a committee was appointed to nominate 12 trustees. On November 22, 1897, this committee reported the names for trustees and they were elected. On November 26, 1897, the trustees organized and elected officers.

Committees were appointed to push the work of obtaining subscriptions by dividing the city into districts and appointing sub-committees. An invitation was extended to the Lima Lodge of Elks to give an entertainment for the benefit of the Hospital fund.

At the next meeting of the trustees the Elks reported that the invitation had been accepted by their lodge by a unanimous rising vote and said: "We feel the great necessity for a place where the halt, the lame, and the blind, without regard to creed or nationality, can be taken in and their burdens lightened. There is nothing that could command our more hearty support. We thank you for the honor you have conferred upon us.

"Yours in charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity."

Right nobly did the Elks show their charity, do justice, work out brotherly love, and prove their fidelity in preparing and giving this entertainment, which delighted and entertained all the good people of Lima, and many from the neighboring towns, and netted for the hospital fund, \$816.30.

On October 30, 1898, the trustees met to consider the securing of a site for a hospital, as sufficient funds were on hand and subscribed to encourage the trustees to take up this question, and, although a large amount was still needed, the trustees resolved that the only way to have a hospital was to get one, and they felt that the charitable people of Lima were in earnest and would supply the funds when they saw the hospital.

Various committees were appointed to carefully look over every part of the city for the most desirable hospital site.

For many weeks the trustees met nearly every Sunday afternoon, and the work of soliciting subscriptions and finding a hospital location was vigorously prosecuted.

On November 27, 1898, the trustees decided to purchase the Overmyer property on East Market street, if sold at the judicial sale at a satisfactory price, and a committee of three was appointed to attend the sale and bid on the property. The committee bid off the property for \$3,635, and the title was taken in the name of Dr. S. B. Hiner, as trustee for the Lima City Hospital Society, as the society was not incorporated. The purchase of this property gave the hospital project new and greater impetus. The property had a frontage on East Market street of 100 feet and a depth of 216 feet on Scott street and had a large substantial two-story brick house. The lot is underlaid with gravel and it was a most desirable location, being central, yet removed from noise, and was worth much more than the price paid, for hospital purposes.

Committees were appointed and at once commenced to make necessary alterations and repairs to adapt the building for a hospital.

On January 15, 1899, the trustees appointed a board of 20 lady managers. No band of women ever worked more earnestly and effectively "for sweet charity's sake." No work was too laborious, no discouragement too great, to disturb their earnest co-operation and patient devotion to this noble work. They made a warm place for the hospital in the hearts of the people, and too much credit and honor cannot be given to them for the modern, well-equipped hospital in which all our citizens feel a pride.

On January 29, 1899, the trustees decided to incorporate the hospital under the name "Lima Hospital Society," and a committee was appointed to have this done.

On February 1, 1899, the incorporation was completed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Dr. S. B. Hiner, as trustee, conveyed the hospital property to the Lima Hospital Society and from that date the incorporated society had full control of the hospital and all of its interests.

The Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. John, Lima Club, German Citizens Concert, True Blues, Woman's Veteran Relief Union, Barbers' Union, and Dorcas Society gave entertainments or raised funds in some manner





for the hospital, and the benevolent orders assisted by donations; the by-laws provided for life memberships upon the payment of \$50 and many became life members.

The good people of Lima at last saw a completed hospital and on April 1, 1899, came the opening. The board of lady managers took charge of this and thus insured a success. Hundreds of people came and were surprised and gratified with the arrangement of the hospital and the completeness of all its furnishings and equipment.

From the opening the hospital has been run on strictly non-sectarian lines and any inmate can have the spiritual adviser desired. Charity is broader than any sect, and every creed and belief in the city has given the hospital earnest and continued support.

The hospital was so well conducted that it commanded the confidence of the physicians and brought many pay-patients from other places, and soon the demand was greater than the capacity, and the trustees were confronted with the necessity of enlarging it.

The physicians of the city formed a medical staff and have promptly and faithfully treated all charity patients, without any charge.

In the spring of 1899, the Council made a levy for the hospital and have continued this each year, and the hospital receives and cares for the unfortunate sick of the city, and members of the police force and fire department, when sick, or injured in the line of their duty.

With this help from the city and earnings from pay-patients, a small fund had been accumulated, and the trustees felt justified in enlarging the hospital.

On March 8, 1901, the building committee was instructed to have plans and specifications prepared for a new building, and it was resolved to establish a building fund.

The board of lady managers again showed their earnest cooperation by starting this fund with \$700, which they had made and saved from their work and entertainments. The new building was built north of and adjoining the former building. It is 42 feet by 48 feet, two stories high, with a good basement and attic and was ready for use in September, 1901.

The hospital, as now fully completed and furnished, is steam heated throughout; has a first-class operating room; bath rooms, and accommodations for 35 patients; it is modern in every respect and one of the best of its size in the State.

The construction and equipment of the addition created a debt which, on April 1, 1902, amounted to \$3,700 and accrued interest.

In connection with the hospital, a training school for nurses was opened January 1, 1902. The class in March, 1902, numbered five, who were under the immediate supervision of the chief nurse, Alice Henderson. The course covers a period of two years in study and training. A course of lectures has been arranged which provides for two lectures per week by different members of the hospital staff. This is expected to result in great benefit to the hospital, as well as affording worthy young women an opportunity to fit themselves for a profitable and worthy occupation.

At the annual meeting of the Lima Hospital Society held January 15, 1906, the following trustees and officers were elected: Trustees—S. S. Wheeler, Walter B. Richie, W. K. Boone, C. H. Cory, E. Christen, F. E. Baxter, Henry Deisel, Dr. Thomas K. Jacobs, R. W. Argue, J. D. S. Neely, Dr. F. G. Stueber and Dr. S. B. Hiner; officers—Dr. S. B. Hiner, president; W. K. Boone, vice-president; and A. E. Scheithe, secretary and treasurer.

During the course of the meeting Dr. Hiner submitted his annual report, which showed that the total receipts for 1905 were \$8,937.44, with total expenditures amounting to \$9,209.39. The total deficit in current expenses including the deficits for 1904 and 1905, amounted to \$518.39. The receipts were classified as coming from four sources, namely: Pay-patients, \$5,557.42; City of Lima, \$2,993.98; life memberships, \$185; and donations, etc., \$201.04. During 1905, 395 patients were admitted, of which number 270 were pay patients.

The purchase of the home for the nurses added \$3,000 to the indebtedness of the society, which also owed \$1,000 for building account and \$31.50 accrued interest, making, with the





deficit in current expenses, a total indebtedness of \$4,549.89. The hospital property is valued at \$25,000. The removal of the nurses to their home increased the hospital capacity by six beds, making it possible at the present time to accommodate 37 patients. Nine nurses are now in training. During 1905 the medical staff cared for 132 charity patients.

The board of lady managers of the hospital submitted their report for the period from April 15 to December 31, 1905, which showed that the total realized from their efforts was \$943.57 in cash. The board also replenished and left well stocked the linen closets of the hospital and did much work not only for the comfort of the patients but for the nurses as well. It furnished the new home for the nurses and expended \$279.31 in furnishings, repairs and painting. It expended on the hospital proper \$537.20, besides which a new range was placed in the hospital kitchen at a cost of \$224. An unexpended balance of \$127.06 was handed over to the board of trustees to be used as was deemed necessary.

Herewith is given a list of the life members of the Lima Hospital Society: Walter B. Richie, S. S. Wheeler, C. H. Cory, D. J. O'Day,\* J. Goldsmith, J. W. VanDyke, Dr. S. B. Hiner, W. K. Boone, J. D. S. Neely, E. Christen, Dr. T. K. Jacobs, Dr. D. W. Steiner, Dr. F. G. Stueber, Dr. W. B. VanNote, William Melville, H. F. Vortkamp, Mrs. Nancy Shotwell,\* J. C. Linneman, Dr. S. A. Baxter, Herbert L. Brice, J. J. Ewing, Benjamin C. Faurot,\* W. H. Harper,\* J. H. Huntley, N. L. Michael, Albert Watson, Dr. T. R. Terwilliger, W. E. Hover, G. E. Bluem, R. W. Argue, Robert Mehaffey, A. S. Rudy, Buckeye Pipe Line Company, Solar Refining Company, Ohio Oil Company, Lima Natural Gas Company, Manhattan Oil Company, C. H. & D. Railway Company, City Bank, Moore Brothers' Company, Schultheis Brothers, Elk Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. John, Rebekah Lodge, Lima Club, True Blues, German Citizen Concert Company, Humane Society and John Crumrine.

\*Deceased.

THE LIMA PUBLIC LIBRARY—I.  
(By Mrs. M. J. Ballard.)

Years ago, so many in fact, that it must be but a hazy memory to any but the oldest living residents of Lima, a Reading Club, composed of men and women, both young and middle-aged, was organized for the two-fold purpose of social intercourse and mutual improvement.

This club read in a desultory, but delightful, way, that which was held at the time to be "classic" in literature. Neither current topics, nor the new books were much discussed at these meetings of "auld lang syne," but many papers of unquestioned merit were read, and an occasional discussion was had of some subject of vital importance to the public. At such times, if Judge James Mackenzie and C. N. Lamison were present, nothing was wanting to make the occasion memorable.

The public library movement, then in its infancy in this country, was the question of the hour at a never to be forgotten session held at the residence of Judge Thomas M. Robb.

Because of the forcible arguments for and against the proposition to establish a Public Library in the village of Lima, and the decision called forth by a vote taken on the issue, it proved to be a "red letter" event in the history of the club. Before adjourning an "attempt to establish a Public Library in Lima," as our president wisely put it, was authorized, and Judge James Mackenzie, Olivia Meily and Martha Richardson were appointed a committee "to proceed in the matter as they saw fit and proper."

As one now recalls it, the demands made on the public for aid in the enterprise were very modest. No money was asked for and no new books purchased. In lieu of these, books and magazines were solicited from all interested citizens, especially from those having comparatively well-equipped libraries. It was a creditable showing of books thus gathered, and they were placed in Judge Mackenzie's office to be given out at his discretion.

The demand for reading matter was not so great then as it is to-day, but this little library proved a boon to the genuine book lovers of the town.



After the first generous contribution of literature had served its purpose, the venture for many obvious reasons, languished. With his growing legal duties, the self-imposed task of librarian proved too onerous for Judge Mackenzie; no money was forthcoming for new books, and the library, as a whole, was transferred to the "Rosicrucians" club and made a part of their possessions.

Although not apropos to the subject under discussion in this article, one may be pardoned when he digresses to pay tribute to the memory of the many brilliant, forceful and ambitious young men who made up from time to time, the roster of the "Rosicrucians." This club, social and literary in its purpose, was an honor to Lima, and in the manly fiber of its membership has known no superior.

Of this coterie of long ago, but few are left. Among these are H. A. Holdridge, James Irvine, Dr. Cloyd Jacobs and Dr. S. A. Baxter. Numbered among those who "sleep to wake" are Capt. Mart Armstrong, Judge C. M. Hughes, Gen. L. M. Meily, James Anderson, and Calvin S. Brice. There were certain characteristics in most of these men which gives the writer of this article heartfelt pleasure to recall. There was a directness and vivid reality in their conversation; a gift for reaching their hearers at once, due to the self respect and self-reliance, which strength of purpose always creates.

Brief as was the history of the first public library movement in Lima, it cannot be said that its influence was wholly lost. It served, at least, as a stepping stone for a later and more effective organization.

Under the auspices of the Chautauqua movement, in the early '80's, the first regularly organized and systematic course of study was adopted by a club made up of the following Lima women: Mrs. C. M. Hughes, Mrs. Angerona Thrift, Mrs. J. F. Brotherton, Mrs. J. R. Hughes, Mrs. James Irvine, Mrs. Margaret Ruple, Mrs. S. A. Baxter, Mrs. Frances Mitchell Baxter, Mrs. C. S. Brice, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Martha J. Ballard, Mrs. J. N. Harrington and Mrs. H. A. Holdridge. Out of the growing

demands for better literary facilities on the part of this club, and an ardent desire to promote the best welfare of the town, came the next public library movement. It met with an immediate and enthusiastic approval from all good citizens. A library association was formed and I. S. Motter was made its president. An entertainment committee was appointed with Mrs. J. F. Brotherton as chairman. A "paper festival," given by the influential women of the town, proved a signal success. A paper, edited by John F. Brotherton and Mrs. John Harley, was published in the interest of the good cause. A detailed account of the amount accomplished by this band of faithful workers cannot be given here. Suffice it to say that through the many agencies employed a generous sum of money was realized.

Judge James Mackenzie, Goodrich Nichols and Mrs. C. S. Brice were appointed a committee to purchase books. The work was nobly done, and the library formed was one of unusual excellence. In order that the general public might have easy access to the books a room was set apart in the Court House to that end.

This second Public Library failed, in a measure of realizing the fond hopes of its promoters. Lack of resources compelled the association to yield their cherished plans until a more propitious season, when a certain and assured revenue could be established and better methods found.

The library was placed under the management and care of the Y. M. C. A. until that hour should arrive.

The last public library movement in our city, and one that has come to stay, was inaugurated in the fall of 1900. With the many art music and literary clubs, with which our community abounds, there was felt, as never before, the necessity for more reference books and supplementary helps along the lines of their varied work. Then, too, the expansion of the library movement in other towns of less population than ours aroused the civic pride of our progressive women to such an extent that it would not "down." Several of the clubs at their first meeting in the year named urged vigorous and immediate action.





As an advance courier, Mrs. O. W. Smith, of the Woman's Club, made a strong appeal for the library cause through the columns of our newspapers.

But the spirit had "touched the waters" and they were troubled pretty generally, it would seem, as close upon this action of the clubs came the announcement that a number of our influential men at a meeting called for that purpose, had reorganized the library association formed in 1882.

#### THE LIMA PUBLIC LIBRARY—II.

(By Medora Freeman.)

This reawakening among the men was almost entirely due to Herbert L. Brice. It had been a dream of his to rouse the citizens to action in the matter of a permanent library for Lima and for some time before the attention of the people was generally called to the proposition, he had discussed plans with a number of the leading citizens, which he afterwards formulated. At his suggestion the old association of 1882 was reorganized and for the first time in the annals of the library movement an organization was put on a thoroughly systematized and sure basis.

To the regret of all those who lent their support to the movement, Mr. Brice was forced to withdraw his services on account of ill health, shortly after the library opened and was never again well enough to take any part in its progress.

The Public Library as it is to-day is a monument to his memory; and the Carnegie Library when completed will be a realization of his fondest hopes; for it was through his efforts that we were put upon Mr. Carnegie's list of benefactions.

The reorganized association elected as its board of library directors: L. S. Motter, president; Herbert L. Brice, vice-president; G. M. Sprague, secretary; J. W. Roby, treasurer; James O. Ohler, J. W. Van Dyke and C. C. Miller. The various women's clubs were invited to co-operate and a plan was suggested and followed which gave the movement a start financially. Life membership tickets were sold

for \$1 each and the club women disposed of about 400 of these; individual subscriptions were also solicited by a committee and the money thus raised was used in organizing and opening the present Public Library. This committee was made up of the directors with Herbert L. Brice as chairman. His work was persistent and untiring and the success met with was largely due to his efforts. Mr. Brice and Mr. Roby selected the books which were purchased and with the volumes housed at the Y. M. C. A. the library was started.

Medora Freeman was elected librarian after a competitive examination and began the work of cataloguing the books on the 15th of July, 1901. On September 21st following, the Public Library was opened to the public with 1641 volumes ready for circulation; of these volumes, 782 were purchased, 143 were donated and 716—the remains of the original library—were moved from their old quarters in the Y. M. C. A. Building to the present library rooms in the Black Block.

At the end of the first year there were 2,678 volumes in the library and the circulation for the year was 31,423 volumes. At the year's close 1,952 borrowers were registered; these being limited to Lima residents although there have been many requests from county residents for library privileges.

There is a reading room in connection with the library, where a number of leading magazines are kept on file. The books are divided into three departments: Reference, fiction and juvenile. The reference department is classified under the general heads of philosophy, religion, sociology, philology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature, history and general works. Each class is subdivided and all works dealing with a certain subject are kept together. The juvenile department is sadly handicapped as in truth are all the branches, for lack of room.

At the close of the fourth year there were 4,547 volumes in the library, 2,906 having been added since the library opened. All branches have been added to at different times so that an effort has been made to keep the departments well balanced. There were 3,746 borrowers registered at the close of the fourth year.



The Public Library, although quite inadequate to the demands made upon it, has proved a great benefit and pleasure to thousands and has become an indispensable factor in the advancement of the community.

Soon after the library opened, it was found necessary to have an assistant in the work and Martha Gamble was added to the force and is still in the library.

Several changes have occurred in the board of directors. Mrs. C. F. Lufkin was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the death of Herbert L. Brice; D. J. O'Day filled Mr. Van Dyke's unexpected term; and Mrs. T. K. Jacobs was elected at the expiration of Mr. O'Day's term. The board saw before the library had been in operation very long that larger and better quarters would be needed very soon and they were glad to accept the offer made to us by Mr. Carnegie in 1901 for a library building.

At Herbert L. Brice's suggestion, Helen Brice, of New York City, interceded for us with Mr. Carnegie. Through her personal acquaintance with him, her appeal met with immediate success and Mr. Carnegie at once promised us a building to be given as soon as we could comply with the conditions he imposed. The stipulation made by Mr. Carnegie was that he would donate the sum of \$30,000 for a library building if the people of Lima would furnish a site and guarantee 10 per cent. of his donation annually for its support and maintenance. His offer was gladly accepted. In November, 1902, the first step was taken toward securing a site. Under the management of the librarian, the ladies of the various clubs banded together and issued a special "Library" edition of the *Republican-Gazette*. This proved a very successful undertaking and gave the site-fund a splendid start of \$1,000. In April, 1903, the Federated Clubs gave a "twilight recital" and in June following under the supervision of Mrs. C. F. Lufkin they gave a lawn fete at McBeth's Park. Both benefits were successful, artistically and financially, and added \$1,274 to the fund. The ladies of Lima were later called upon for individual donations and the balance necessary to secure the lot was solicited from the men. This

work was done entirely by Mrs. C. F. Lufkin, whose interest and perseverance in the work have crowned it with success. The beautiful lot, 100 feet square, at the northeast corner of Market and McDonald streets, has been purchased and work has been begun on the plans so that by spring the actual building will be started to replace the castles that have been in the air the last four years. The work of raising a good sum of money for a public benefaction has never yet proved a light task—nor did this one. But perpetual pushing and assurance put the difficulties out of countenance, and made the seeming impossibility give way.

Those who know under what difficulties the work is carried on in the present quarters will doubly appreciate what the advantages of a real library with proper equipment will mean.

For almost 50 years this library movement has been growing and gathering strength with the years. If as some one has said, "To know how to wait is the great secret of success," surely the time is now ripe to gather our reward.

#### THE LIMA WATER WORKS.

On the 19th of July, 1904, the Board of Public Service purchased from the County Infirmary Directors 72 acres of the bottom farm opposite the infirmary buildings, paying therefor \$8,280. From George R. Fetter they bought an adjoining 40 acre tract, paying for this \$5,150. To the Ohio Oil Company, which owned an oil lease covering the infirmary tract, with several scant producing wells, the sum of \$20,000 was paid in order to secure the leases, and the Ohio Oil Company was permitted to at once "pull" the wells and retail the piping and other paraphernalia pertaining to the operation of the lease. To Oscar Hover, who owned a lease on the Fetter tract, was paid the sum of \$2,000, this making the total cost of the site \$34,430.

The contract of building the reservoir with its necessary equipment of high-powered and capacious pumping machinery, conduit lines, electric current lines, etc., was let to J. C. Linne-man for \$139,578.49. This with the purchase price made a total of \$175,008.49. The city





had been bonded for this purpose some years before to the extent of \$150,000.

The new reservoir, as indicated above, covered an area of about 112 acres, excavated to an average depth of 22 feet, and in volume this figures a little more than 600,000,000 gallons or more than five times the capacity of both the old city reservoirs, located on East North street which have a combined accommodation for but 117,000,000 gallons.

The daily consumption of water in this city has increased from less than 1,000,000 gallons eight years ago to about 2,500,000 gallons at this time. Therefore the combined storage capacity of the old and new reservoirs of about 720,000,000 gallons is sufficient to supply the city for almost 300 days of 24 hours each, during which time there would be sufficient water even if not a drop were added to the supply. However, there is seldom three months at one time during which it would not be possible to greatly augment the supply in the new reservoir, as well as practically fill the old ones from the Lost Creek dam, not to mention the two dozen wells at the East and West Side stations of the present system.

In view of these facts it will be seen that Lima has an abundance of water supply and in quality it is much better and purer than ever before. The water is taken from the Ottawa River, which flows alongside the walls of the new reservoir in an artificial channel, the making of which involved the removal of several million cubic yards of earth, every yard of which entered into the retaining wall construction. It is taken only at flood tide, after all the impurities have been washed away by being carried off on the rise of the flood. A canal leads from the main channel of the pump suction pipe well, and so great is the capacity of the pair of centrifugal pumps that a swift current is created by their suction in this canal, which is 16 feet in width and four feet in depth. In the reservoir the sediment settles rapidly, leaving the water near the surface practically clear, while the outlet pipe is hinged upon a huge ball point, which permits it to be raised or lowered, always taking water for the city reservoir from near the surface where it is clearest and purest. By this arrangement, in connection with the

twin reservoirs on East North street, all water pumped into the city mains is doubly purified. It is allowed to settle in the big reservoir before being drawn off into the conduit line and brought down to the East North street twin storage reservoirs. There the water is filled into one of the reservoirs and after it has been allowed to settle it is drawn off into the other and pumped into the mains, while another supply is being settled, and so on indefinitely.

As has been before stated the contract for the building was placed with Lima men. J. C. Linneman, J. A. Bendure and J. D. S. Neely and Joseph B. Meyer, of Buffalo, president of The Lima Electric Railway & Light Company, were the principals in the contract. To Cliff Wise went the construction of the huge retaining walls which bound it on three sides and a portion of the fourth, and the dredging for the Ottawa River, by which that stream is diverted from its natural course, which was directly through the body of the reservoir, and carried past the big pond alongside its south bank to a point where it rejoins the natural channel.

When the infirmity site was adopted, it was realized that there were several obstacles to overcome and one of these was the handling of a small stream which crossed the road a few hundred feet west of the infirmity buildings, and passed down through the body of the tract which now constitutes the reservoir. This little stream carried away the sewerage from the infirmity and it was an absolute necessity that it be taken care of in some manner that would absolutely and surely prevent any of its contamination coming in contact with the waters of the reservoir. This stream ran through a rather deep swale or ravine, leading down to the river, with high banks sloping to the east and west. The only feasible course was a tunnel leading almost directly eastward and at right angles with its old course which as to the south. This plan was adopted, and a hole seven feet in diameter was bored through the ridge-skirting the north and northeast bank of the big pond. In some places this bore is almost 30 feet beneath the surface of the ground. It is lined with a triple course of hard brick, laid in cement and the interior or net diameter of the tunnel thus formed is four feet, large enough to







GAZETTE BUILDING, LIMA



DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RY. DEPOT, LIMA



FEDERAL BUILDING AND POSTOFFICE, LIMA



MASONIC TEMPLE, LIMA





enable a person to walk through it in a stooping posture. This tunnel is almost 1,200 feet in length, and constituted a large item in the cost of the construction of the reservoir, or rather in making it possible to construct the reservoir. It conducts the little stream mentioned above to the Ottawa River several hundred feet south or down stream from the point where the intake canal secures its supply, thus avoiding all danger of contamination from this source.

#### THE POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS OF LIMA.

The postoffice at Lima was established February 1, 1832, with Lewis Srouf, postmaster. At that time the business amounted to little over \$500 per annum. For the year ending June 30, 1905, the receipts for the sale of stamps amounted to \$62,214.28, while the total money order business aggregated about \$520,000.

The postmasters with their terms of service have been:

- Lewis Srouf, February 1, 1832, to April, 1832.
- John Ward, April, 1832, to June, 1832.
- Henry Lippincott, June, 1832, to April, 1833.
- Charles Baker, April, 1833, to November, 1837.
- William Cunningham, November, 1837, to April, 1839.
- John W. Thomas, April, 1839, to July, 1841.
- John B. Wamsley, July, 1841, to May, 1843.
- Samuel A. Baxter, Sr., May, 1843, to December, 1844.
- B. A. Satterthwait, December, 1844, to April, 1851.
- John Keller, April, 1851, to June, 1853.
- Samuel Sanford, June, 1853, to September, 1856.
- Orrin Curtiss, September, 1856, to March, 1861.
- John R. Beatty, March, 1861, to October, 1861.
- Cornelius Parmenter, October, 1861 to March, 1867.
- Dr. William H. Harper, March, 1867, to April, 1869.
- Cornelius Parmenter, April, 1869, to November 8, 1877.
- George P. Waldorf, November 8, 1877, to April, 1886.
- R. W. Meily, April, 1886, to April, 1890.
- Dr. George Hall, April, 1890, to July, 1893.
- W. R. Mehaffey, July 1, 1893, to August 1, 1898.
- Dr. George Hall, August 1, 1898, to March 23, 1904.
- William A. Campbell, March 24, 1904.

The officers, clerks and carriers at the present time (January, 1906) are as follows: Postmaster, William A. Campbell; assistant postmaster, R. H. McKinney; money-order-clerk, Eda M. Ballard; mailing clerks—George F. Winemiller, Clarence H. Atmur, Guy Sproul and Frank I. Mumaugh; distributing clerks—Earl E. Winemiller, Jonathan K. Yant, Silas I. Barling and Bruce M. Darby; stamp clerk, Joseph Y. Badeau; registry clerk, Harold L. French; general delivery clerk, Asa H. Osman; clerk in charge of the South Lima station, John J. Anderson; substitute clerk, Fred F. Flager; city carriers—Arthur Baker, Frank J. Bolton, Calvin K. Carnes, Edmund L. Conrad, James W. Cremean, Edward G. Hall, Fred. C. Herold, Harry L. Hutchins, Robert T. Jones, Charles A. Knecht, Cantwell McKee, Will S. Simpson, Cloyd E. Strawbridge, Norman H. Townsend and Harry D. Zurnehly; substitute carriers—Benjamin F. Richie and Frank J. Smith; rural carriers—Richard Stockton (Route 1), Billa Hitchcock (Route 2), Walter Wetherill (Route 3), Harry Ward (Route 4), Alton L. Osmon (Route 5), Emanuel Waltz (Route 6), John W. Bowersock (Route 7) John E. Vore (Route 8) and Charles Rousculp (Route 9); substitute rural carriers—Schuyler C. Early and Clara M. Roush; janitors—Adolph Lehman and Edward Harrison; mail messengers—John T. Swander, Thompson R. Kennedy and William M. Hawkins; contractor screen-wagon service, O. D. Fisher.

During Mr. Parmenter's administration as postmaster, the postoffice was located on the southwest corner of the Square; afterwards, under Dr. Harper, it was removed to the old Holland Block, corner of High and Main streets. In 1880 it was moved across the street to the room now occupied by Melville's drug-store, and the Commercial Bank and there it remained for 15 years. During Mr. Meily's term of office, 1886-90, free delivery of mail in the city was established. On July 4, 1894, in the administration of Mr. Mehaffey the cornerstone of the new Federal Building and Post-office on the corner of Elizabeth and High streets was laid by Allen Andrews, Grand Mas-



ter of F. & A. M. of the State. In 1895 the building was completed, the cost being \$40,000, and in September of that year the postoffice was moved to its present quarters. This handsome Postoffice Building was secured for Lima at the expense of the national government through the efforts of Senator Calvin S. Brice. While the building presents a creditable appearance, it is, nevertheless, too small to accommodate the growing business of the city of Lima, and the rural free delivery. During the early years of Dr. George Hall's second term as postmaster, 1898-1904, and largely through his efforts, rural free delivery was inaugurated in the county.

*Federal Officers (1906).*—S. R. Vertner, deputy revenue collector, and F. L. Churchill, pension examiner, occupy rooms on the second floor of the Postoffice Building.

#### THE ALLEN COUNTY FAIR.

The first annual fair of the Allen County Agricultural Society was held in Blackburn's Grove, which was located south of Spring street and west of McDonald on what was afterwards known as Faurot's farm. The fair was held on the 4th and 5th of October, 1860. On the last day of the fair Hon. Isaiah S. Pillars was to have delivered an agricultural address but on that day the Democrats held a mass meeting adjacent to the Fair Grounds and, owing to the noise and confusion, Mr. Pillars declined to deliver the address. The address was published in the weekly paper.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Allen County Agricultural Society, held in January, 1861, the following officers were chosen: J. B. Roberts, of Ottawa township, president; F. J. Lye, Jr., of Marion, vice-president; O. E. Griffith, of Ottawa, secretary; George W. Overmyer, of Ottawa, treasurer; Joseph Slutz, of Jackson, Dr. R. E. Jones, of Sugar Creek, C. W. Jacobs, of Perry, J. L. Smith, of Auglaize, A. E. Hadsell, of Bath, J. R. Hughes, of Ottawa, Charles Crites, of German, James Pettit, of Monroe, Mr. Lewis, of Richland, Calvin Harris, of Amanda, Nelson Hayes, of Marion, John H. Harbison, of Spencer, and James A. Hover, of Shawnee, managers.

The officers in 1868 were: President Thomas K. Jacobs; vice-president, Robert McHaffey; directors—Gabriel Hefner, James A. Hover, Calvin Harris and S. R. McKee. In 1869 the officers of the society were: President, J. R. Hughes, vice-president, Robert Mehaffey; secretary, G. W. Overmeyer; treasurer, James A. Hover; directors—S. R. Bailey, G. C. Schooler, William Yoakum and Gabriel Hefner. The officers for 1905-06 are: President, Joseph E. States; vice-president, J. W. Shanahan; treasurer, George R. Fetter; assistant secretary, L. J. Keppler; secretary, T. B. Bowersock.

Until 1882 the Allen County Agricultural Society held their annual fairs on the grounds afterward known as Faurot Park, situated west of McDonald and south of Elm street. We find this entry in the minutes of the society under date of August 6, 1881: "Agricultural Board met this day; Pres. W. K. Boone in the chair. The Secretary stated the object of the meeting was to consider the question of buying 30 acres of ground of J. B. Roberts for permanent fair grounds. After considering the matter, motion was made by R. Mehaffey, That the society purchase the ground (30 acres) at the price offered by Mr. Roberts (\$7,000) and that the \$2,000 due the Agricultural Society from the surplus dog fund on hand be paid as first payment. Motion carried. Motion by Lester Bliss, That the President, Secretary and Amos Hefner be a committee to see to the survey and perfecting the title and that the President and Secretary execute, sign and seal the necessary notes and mortgage to complete and effectuate said purchase, also to employ such legal advice as they may need in the matter. Motion carried. Adjourned to meet September 10, 1881."

This ground has been used as the meeting place of the Allen County Agricultural Society since the fall of 1882. In 1903, the Lima Driving Park Association purchased the Fair Grounds, then having 34 acres, of the Agricultural Society. Since that time the fair board rent the grounds of the Lima Driving Park Association for the purpose of holding the annual fair.

The Lima Driving Park Association was organized by representative citizens of Lima





and the surrounding territory. It is a stock company, with capital stock of \$25,000. Improvements have been made on the grounds to the amount of \$15,000. The grand stand, a view of which is shown elsewhere in this book, cost \$7,500, and will seat 1,600 people. The half-mile track and equipment is the best in the Middle West and the track holds the half-mile track record.

The race meetings given in the spring and fall are attended by the most prominent horsemen from New York to Chicago and from Detroit to Lexington. The officers for 1905-06 are: President, J. C. Linneman; vice-president, J. W. Rowlands; secretary, F. E. Baxter; and treasurer, Harry M. Moore.

The following are extracts from the address of Hon. Isaiah S. Pillars. This address is the one referred to at the opening of this article on the Allen County Fair.

"As early as 1784, the South Carolina Agricultural Society was established and still exists. As early as 1657, the growth of hops was encouraged in Virginia by legislative enactment. In 1732 the cultivation of the mulberry tree and silk worm was encouraged in Georgia by legislative enactment. In 1785, the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was founded by a body of citizens, only a few of whom were actually engaged in agricultural husbandry, but who were convinced of the necessity of such an association. This society was finally incorporated in 1809. In 1791 a society was organized in the city of New York 'for the advancement of agricultural arts and manufactures.'

"In 1792 was organized the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. As early as 1794, the formation of a national agricultural society seems to have occupied the attention of Washington, then President of the United States. In a letter to Sir Peter Sinclair, he advised the establishment of such a society, but thought it would be some time before Congress would give the matter any aid. The agricultural report from the Patent Office for 1859 says: 'The first proposition for the establishment of such an institution was made by Washington, in his annual speech, delivered on 7th

of December, 1796, when he met the two houses of Congress for the last time. He said: 'It will not be doubted that, with reference to either individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse, and to what objection can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none has been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement.'

"Thus do we see that the formation of these societies for the promotion of agriculture met with the hearty approbation of one whom we all delight to call the father of his country. This recommendation of Washington met with a hearty response from Congress.

"From this time, agricultural societies began to be formed in various parts of the country—in New England, in New York and Pennsylvania, and in the Southern States.

"The first national agricultural association was organized at Georgetown, in 1809, which was discontinued in 1812, in consequence of the war with England. No effort was again made to organize it until 1840, which was not successful. In 1852 at the call of many agricultural societies, 153 delegates, representing twenty-three states met and a national society for agriculture was formed, which has been eminently successful. It has just closed its eighth annual exhibition at Cincinnati. It has done much good to raise the standard of agriculture and disseminate information.'

"The first agricultural fair ever held in America was in 1804-05. The first exhibitions, however, that we have any definite record of were held by the Columbian Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, D. C., in 1809. Among the premiums awarded was \$100 for the best



'two-toothed ram lam,' \$80 for the second best 'two-toothed ram lam' and \$60 for the third best 'two-toothed ram lam.' President Madison and lady are spoken of as having attended this exhibition.

"Thus do we find the men of the early days of the republic, laboring to advance the interests of agriculture by these societies and exhibitions. Should we not as intelligent men give the matter more attention in these advanced days of the republic? Let us throw away party politics, the scrambling of men for position under our laws, which benefit us or our country not a whit, and devote a part of the energy and vigor we give to party, to accomplish something for that cause which works for our substantial happiness.

"Having referred somewhat to the history of the formation of agricultural societies, it may not be out of place, nor uninteresting, to see what has been done in Ohio in that behalf.

"In 1846 the Legislature passed an act 'For the Encouragement of Agriculture.' Under this law a State Board of Agriculture was organized. It is made the duty of the board to meet annually, and to report to the General Assembly the condition of agriculture throughout the State, to be accompanied by such recommendation as in the opinion of the board may be interesting and useful. Under this law they have published 12 volumes of reports, and have just held at Dayton their 11th annual fair, with a success unparalleled by any former exhibition, and have assisted most materially in impressing the people with an idea of the importance of a correct knowledge of the science of agriculture. So common have the societies and exhibitions become, so well are they approved by all men of science and friends of advancement, that scarce a county or State in the nation but what has its society thoroughly organized. Shall Allen County lag behind? Certainly she now gives evidence of awaking from profound sleep. But it must be confessed that it is not by these societies, and these exhibitions alone that people are to be educated in the science of agriculture. We can here but interchange experience and observation, and accomplish the other objects I

have spoken of. It is but the practical results which we view. We must have schools to teach the science of agriculture. We find a few of the States with agricultural schools and colleges; New York has two or more; Michigan upon our north has incorporated into her constitution a provision, requiring the Legislature to establish an agricultural college, and they have done it—have given 700 acres of land and \$90,000 for the purpose. So have Pennsylvania and Maryland given like assistance to the establishment of these schools.

"The necessity for the establishment of these institutions or some place where those who design cultivating the soil may be taught in all that pertains to agriculture, is apparent to everyone. Should Ohio be behind in this matter? Most certainly not. If it is necessary to educate the sons of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Maryland in the science of husbandry, then it is also necessary to give a like education to the sons of Ohio.

"The Americans, as a nation, are eminently an agricultural people. We are tillers of the soil. Before the hardy industry of the Anglo-Saxon, the forest is made to 'bud and blossom as the rose', the earth is made to yield up her treasures, and the mineral is appropriated to the best use of man. Our wealth as a nation is in agriculture. The republic produces annually 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, 600,000,000 bushels of corn and 2,500,000 bales of cotton. Why, cotton is said to be *King!* Our agricultural exports amount to \$220,000,000 annually whilst the manufacturing exports amount to but \$23,000,000. Thus our agricultural exceeds our manufacturing products in exports alone, nearly \$200,000,000. Is not agriculture our greatest source of national wealth?

"Take our own State of Ohio. In 1840 there were 300,000 of our people engaged in agriculture, and only about 70,000 engaged in commerce and manufacture combined. In 1850 we had 270,000 males over 15 years of age engaged in cultivating the earth. In 1860 we cannot have less than 850,000 engaged in farming. In 1858 our agricultural wealth exceeded our manufacturing by many millions of dol-





lars. The annual agricultural productions of Ohio amount to \$150,000,000. \* \* \* But it is useless to enumerate the evidence of our pre-eminence as an agricultural State. They are manifest on every hand. Our people are fed and our treasury filled by agricultural industry.

"But let us come nearer home. What of Allen County? We have 242,000 acres of land. Of this we cultivate 64,000. In 1850 we sowed 15,000 acres in wheat, and planted 10,270 acres in corn. In 1858 we sowed 16,165 acres in wheat; in 1856 we planted over 19,000 acres in corn. In 1850 we produced 231,277 bushels of wheat; in 1851 300,000 bushels of wheat; in 1859, 140,000 bushels of wheat. In the meantime, however, during those years of discouragement which you all will long remember, the wheat crop became almost a failure.

"In 1851 the farmers of Allen County planted 11,326 acres in corn, and gathered about 40 bushels to the acre, or 443,126 bushels. In 1853, from 13,623 acres there were gathered 529,623 bushels of corn; and in 1855 we gathered 529,541 bushels of corn from 18,000 acres. In 1858 from 12,000 acres we gathered 216,000 bushels of corn and in 1859 we gathered 646,000 bushels of corn. We have 6,560 horses, 17,000 cattle and 27,000 hogs.

"Besides this we have 50 miles of railway in the county diverging and connecting us with the best grain markets in the West. Our population amounts to 20,000. Less than 4,000 of these live in the villages, leaving all who are able to labor out of 15,000 connected directly with agriculture."

#### THE STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The State hospitals of Ohio have for a number of years been overcrowded. On thorough investigation, it was decided to give these institutions greater facilities and, therefore, the Legislature of the State, on April 25, 1904, passed House Joint Resolution No. 60, authorizing Governor Myron T. Herrick to appoint a commission, whose duty it would be to select a site for the erection of a new State Hospital for the Insane. Acting upon this resolution, Governor Herrick appointed the following commission:—Dr. E. LeFever (chairman), Marietta; Hon. A. H. Judy (secretary), Greenville; Hon. C. J. Manix, Cleveland; Hon. Walter B. Richie, Lima; and Dr. A. B. Smith, Wellington.

The first three named were members of the Ohio House of Representatives. This commission entered earnestly upon the responsibility with which it was charged, and, after an extended examination of sites proposed by a large number of the cities of Ohio, decided by unanimous vote to accept the location offered by the people of Lima and Allen County. The place selected consists of 628 acres of land, a little more than a mile directly north of the city of Lima. This tract of land has several streams of clear running water, most excellent drainage facilities, and two large natural groves of forest trees. The location is ideal in every way for the purpose for which it is intended. The above-named commission has made its report to the Legislature in session at the present time (1906), and resolutions are pending for the proper amount of appropriation for the purchase of the site and erection of the buildings.



## CHAPTER XVII

### FRATERNAL, BENEVOLENT AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS OF LIMA

*Sweet Charity—History of the First Lodge of Masons Organized in Lima—Masonic Societies of To-Day—The Masonic Temple—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Odd Fellows Societies of To-Day—Knights of Pythias—The New Ritual, the Work of Walter B. Richie—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Improved Order of Red Men—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Knights of the Maccabees and Ladies of the Maccabees—Modern Woodmen of America—Other Fraternal Insurance Societies—Catholic Societies—Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps—United Spanish War Veterans—The Crusade and the W. C. T. U.—Young Men's Christian Association—The Lima Club—The Business Men's Association—The Lima Progressive Association.*

#### SWEET CHARITY.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blest;  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

One of the noblest attributes of the human heart is benevolence. Sad indeed would be this old world were men not actuated to noble deeds by the impulse of charity. From Christ himself man has learned that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak.

In order to more fully comply with this divine instruction men have organized many societies for the purpose of alleviating human suffering, as well as to extend the social spirit. Benevolent organizations, both within and without the church, have collected millions of dollars, and with it they have made bright the dark places of earth, and have carried the blessings of Christian civilization to the poor, the sorrowing and the helpless at home and abroad. The humanitarian spirit has ever flourished in Lima, and throughout the country. The leaders in benevolence have ever taught the masses that

There's a wideness in God's mercy,  
Like the wideness of the sea.

And the masses have taken up the refrain and through the splendid benevolent and other organizations of the county—

The charities that soothe, and heal, and bless,  
Are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.

#### THE MASONIC ORDER.

*Lima Lodge, No. 205, F. & A. M.*—On January 1, 1851, when Lima was only a little struggling hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants, under dispensation granted by Grand Master Hubbard, Lima Lodge met and organized in what was then the Jacobs Block on the present site of the Lima House, with the following officers: Orrin Curtis, worshipful master; Seth W. Washburn, senior warden; Samuel A. Baxter, junior warden; Thomas K. Jacobs, treasurer, and John H. Meily, secretary. David H. Anderson, Zeno Bates and Phineas Edgecomb were also present at this first meeting.

At the meeting of January 18, 1851, the petitions of John M. Anderson, Richard E. Thomas, Samuel Sanford and Napoleon B.





Howard for the entered apprentice degree were received. On the 3rd of February the degree was conferred on Samuel Sanford, and on the 10th of February on Napoleon B. Howard. These young men were business partners, were about the same age and were the first to receive the degrees.

On the 5th of May, 1851, the first Masonic funeral was held over the remains of Ezekiel Hover, and in June of the same year Edmund S. Linn, the first victim to succumb to the scourge of cholera, was given a Masonic burial. During the siege of cholera, wherever there was a case of the dread disease, there were found members of Lima Lodge and their wives, bravely ministering to the sick, the dying and the dead. Of these heroic workers is still living one who pre-eminently deserves honorable mention in Lima Masonic history. For more than half a century the wife of the first secretary, although not permitted on bended knee to assume the lodge's vows she has followed its precepts and practiced its teachings. She has been foremost in deeds of charity and pure beneficence, has nursed the sick, soothed the dying, provided Christian burial for the dead. All this has been done without hope or expectation of reward. All honor to Mrs. Meily! Surely for her, as she "descends the final slope" that ends the shadowy valley, the darkness will be edged with light from the Land beyond the border.

In the spring of 1852 the lodge voted to turn over all the available assets to Thomas K. Jacobs as a partial compensation to him for having provided for the wife and children of a deceased brother during the preceding winter. There is also an instance of three members of Lima Lodge, who took turns for more than a year in sitting up with a sick brother. This is the kind of Masons they had then and that the kind of lodge to which they belonged.

The second home of the lodge was in the third story of the Badeau Block, built by Edmund S. Linn. The room was carpeted and that carpet was the cause of much tribulation to the brethren. The traditional mud of those days exceeded in amount all that could be found in the Black Swamp in springtime. "Uncle" Phineas Edgecomb, the tyler, did not propose to

have that carpet spoiled, neither could he afford to travel 10 miles from his country home to sweep it at 25 cents a week. So he solved the problem by issuing an edict that those brethren who did not provide themselves with slippers should enter the lodge room neither barefoot nor shod, but in their stocking feet.

At the close of the fiscal year July 1, 1851, Orrin Curtis, Seth W. Washburn, Samuel A. Baxter, Thomas K. Jacobs, John H. Meily, Zenas Bates, William S. Baker, Andrew Schindler, Lott Turner, Michael Leatherman, John M. Anderson, George Cowles, Henry Grove, Napoleon B. Howard, William L. Hartley, Grimes McConahy, Thomas Milligan, Phineas Edgecomb, Mathias H. Nichols, James M. Nash, William S. Rose, Samuel Sanford, Henry Sharp, Daniel Swalley, A. N. Smith, Richard Thomas, Eli Bond and William Winn constituted the lodge.

The first meeting under the charter was held November 3, 1851. The officers installed were: Orrin Curtis, W. M.; Seth Washburn, S. W.; Samuel A. Baxter, J. W.; John H. Meily, secretary; John M. Anderson, S. D.; Zenas Bates, J. D.; Phineas Edgecomb, tyler; and thus came into full maturity Lima Lodge No. 205, formerly known as Charity Lodge.

For some time after this period the accretions were fitful—at times active, at other times dormant, but at no time dead. There have always been faithful members and few regular meetings were ever adjourned for lack of quorum or lack of business.

On December 27, 1852, Benjamin F. Metcalf was the presiding officer and delivered the address at the first public installation, which was held in the old Court House.

The next home of the lodge was in the Langan Block, now the City Bank corner, and on December 27, 1867, it established its quarters without pomp or ceremony in the rooms over Melville's drug store, which it continued to occupy until the completion of the new Masonic Temple in 1900.

*Garrett Wykoff Lodge, No. 585, F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation July 28, 1900, with Davis J. Cable, worshipful master under dispensation. The name was given to



the lodge in commemoration of Garrett Wykoff, an old and honored Mason of Lima. The charter was granted October 25, 1900. The past masters have been D. J. Cable, U. D., W. K. Boone, William M. Melville and F. M. Frey.

The elections of November, 1905, resulted as follows: John Thomas, W. M.; G. F. Wine-miller, S. W.; J. W. Puetz, J. W.; T. W. Dobbins, treasurer; E. H. Johns, secretary, O. F. Ramseyer S. D.; W. F. Dobbins, J. D.; and J. H. Blattenberg, tyler. The membership numbers 90.

*Lima Chapter, No. 49 R. A. M.*, was organized under dispensation March 27, 1852, and chartered October 21, 1852. The following is a list of past high priests: Orrin Curtis, D. H. Anderson, Thomas Milligan; Eli Bond, Milton Scott, D. C. P. Tirrill G. W. Overmeyer, Calvin Halladay, E. H. Johns, Garrett Wykoff, W. K. Boone, G. W. Walker, L. T. Furnas, A. B. Crall, G. Wms. Van Rennselaer, H. C. Scheide, P. A. Lown, James McBeth, Thomas Cahill C. E. Lanphier Gus Kalb, W. J. Shepherd and Henry C. Seebers.

On November 15, 1905, the following officers were elected: Evan L. Thomas, H. P.; Charles H. Cook, K.; George B. Holland, S.; Perry A. Lown, C. H.; John W. Witmer, P. S.; Charles M. Shaeffer, R. A. C.; Robert P. Jones, treasurer; Wallace Landis, secretary; William E. Smith, G. M. 3rd veil; Carl W. E. Boegel, G. M. 2nd veil; John S. Patton, G. M. 1st veil; and John W. Crum, guard. The membership is 198.

*Lima Council, No. 20, R. & S. M.*, was organized under dispensation May 31, 1854, with Eli Bond, William L. Hartley, D. H. Anderson, Thomas Milligan, S. F. Heffner, George Arnold, A. Youngkin, Alden Beasee, and W. S. Gallagher as members. It was chartered October 13, 1854. Eli Bond was thrice illustrious master and D. H. Anderson, deputy master. The past thrice illustrious masters have been: Eli Bond, Milton Scott, D. C. P. Tirrill, Calvin Halladay, C. I. Neff, D. S. Fisher, E. H. Johns, G. Walker, Garrett Wykoff, A. B. Crall, Miner A. Atmur, H. C. Scheide, D. R. G. Rouch and W. J. Shepherd.

The following officers were elected December 5, 1905: George P. Conner, T. I. M.;

George B. Holland, D. M.; Alfred Gustason, P. C. W.; Thomas W. Dobbins, treasurer; Wallace Landis, recorder; William E. Smith, C. G.; Robert P. Jones, C. C.; Albert D. Neuman, steward; John W. Crum, sentinel; and Mathias S. Bowser, chaplin. The council numbers 133 members.

*Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, K. T.*, was granted dispensation November 14, 1855, with Eli Bond, eminent commander. The charter was granted October 16, 1857. The following is the list of past eminent commanders: Eli Bond, A. N. Smith, Milton Scott, D. C. P. Tirrill, G. W. Overmyer, Calvin Halladay, G. W. Walker, W. K. Boone, Levi Reichelderfer, Garrett Wykoff, E. H. Johns, C. M. Hughes, R. Wms. Van Rennselaer, G. W. Myers, W. M. Melville, G. E. Bluem, F. A. Zimmerman and R. O. Woods.

The present officers, chosen at the election of June 13, 1905, are as follows: Walter N. Boyer, E. C.; John Thomas, G.; Frederick T. Cuthbert, C. G.; James L. Andrews, S. W.; Charles W. Herbst, J. W.; Mathias S. Bowser, P.; W. K. Boone, treasurer; George B. Holland, recorder; Charles W. Lewis, standard bearer; Bert F. Betchel, sword bearer; Hermon V. Chase, warden; Byron S. Fogle, 1st G.; Charles H. Cook, 2nd G.; Ira L. Shaffer, 3rd G.; and John W. Crum, sentinel. The membership numbers 236.

Thus the Masonic fraternity in Lima has steadily increased each year, numbering at present some 921 members. Its labors have always been for strong and resolute manhood, for virtue that is more than a name, for gentle deeds and kindly forbearance with the weak and erring.

*Trinity Chapter, No. 16, O. E. S.*, while not strictly a Masonic organization, is composed of the wives, daughters and sisters of Masons, and holds meetings in the Masonic Temple. It is distinctly a social organization, and was chartered October 28, 1893. Mrs. Lettie Lown was the first worthy matron, while Mrs. Mary Fall is at present in that office, and Mrs. Anna B. Frisbie is the secretary of the chapter. Its membership numbers about 130.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.—After the organization of Lima Lodge, in 1851, the or-





der grew and prospered as the Masonic order does everywhere, recognized and revered as the parent of all secret organizations. A number of years ago the need of a modern home, for this and the several integral and constituent bodies or lodges growing out of the original organization, was keenly felt. For several years prior to that time the Masons had utilized the third floor of the building at the southwest corner of Main and High streets, now known as the "Old Masonic Building," for their home and meeting place. At one period the order owned this entire corner, extending from Main street west to the alley, but from time to time disposed of the property until the main building, fronting on Main street, was sold to Jacob Wise, the Masons, however, reserving the third floor for lodge purposes, and also erecting a third floor to the present City Building, which for a time was also utilized as a lodge room.

The sentiment in favor of a more modern and more commodious home for the different orders rapidly grew and at the beginning of the present decade, or, in fact, toward the close of the past decade, had assumed such proportions and gained such foothold among the members of the allied orders that definite steps were taken to secure an establishment in keeping with the prominence and importance of Masonry in Lima.

A company composed of members of the order was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State, bearing the title "The Lima Masonic Hall Company," the capitalization being set at \$50,000, and the sale of stock, of course, restricted to members of the order. The value of shares was placed at \$10 each, and members were permitted to subscribe a sum of that amount or its multiples. The subscriptions were payable in installments and certificates were issued on payment of the amount subscribed. The stock sold rapidly several of the individual members taking as high as \$1,000 each, while a number of the lodges, from their treasuries, invested heavily in the stock.

After the company had been organized and the stock sales had proceeded to a point where

the success of the enterprise was assured, plans for the structure were accepted, George S. Mills, of Toledo, being the successful competing architect; and a short time later a contract for the construction of the building was let, the firm of H. J. Spieker & Company, of Toledo, being the successful bidders for the construction. Ground was broken early in the year 1900, and the corner-stone was laid on the 18th of July of that year, amid great ceremony Past Grand Master Nelson Williams, of Hamilton, being present and officiating. Construction work was pushed as rapidly as possible, and it was completed and accepted from the contractors about the first of January, 1901. The ground plan of the building is 100 feet on High street extending west from Elizabeth, and 40 feet on Elizabeth, extending south from High street. The building is practically six stories and a basement in height, and the entire fourth, fifth and sixth floors, are devoted to the use of the different Masonic orders. The three lower floors are rented as offices and places of business. The structure is one of the handsomest in the city, of fine, gray, vitrified brick and tiling to correspond, while the interior finish is entirely in keeping with its exterior appearance.

The interior finish is in handsome quartered oak, while the light and all other interior fixtures are of the best, handsome in appearance and convenient in use. The building is complete in all its details. It is equipped with a hydraulic elevator, supplied with water from a deep well in the basement of the building, pumped by machinery located therein. The basement contains an extensive heating plant, including a large boiler, and the heating system is one that has proven most satisfactory and is the only one of its kind in the city. It is what is called an indirect heating system. At the southeast corner of the basement is a huge network of steam pipe coils, through which steam may be forced either from the boiler plant of the building or from the mains of the city steam heating plant. Fresh air is brought from outdoors over these coils and heated, then is drawn by a large exhaust fan into a commodious duct and forced through smaller channels or ducts into every room and





hallway of the building, entering the rooms through small registers in the sidewalls. Thus, in addition to supplying heat, the system furnishes fresh air, and the temperature may be easily varied. In the summer time when heat is not needed, ventilation and plenty of pure air may be forced into the rooms by this same appliance.

When the building was erected, its machinery equipment included a very large and powerful double gas-engine, intended for operating a dynamo by which the building was made independent of an outside lighting plant, as well as power supply for its elevator, which at that time was electrically driven. But it was found that the gas-engine was too energetic, caused too much vibration, made too much noise, and that the maintenance of this system of power and lighting supply was more expensive and less satisfactory than to obtain it from outside sources; hence the big engine was dispensed with. There are now several medium-sized motors in the basement performing the various functions for which they are intended such as pumping water and operating the fan-heating system.

The Masonic Temple stands a monument to Masonry, and a place of interest in Lima, whose citizens are proud to point it out to visitors as one of our handsomest and best buildings. The present official board of The Masonic Hall Company is as follows: President J. D. S. Neely; secretary and treasurer (also superintendent of the building), R. L. Bates; board of directors, R. L. Bates, D. J. Cable, E. R. Curtin, J. J. Ewing, C. W. Lewis, W. M. Melville and J. D. S. Neely.

#### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

*Allen Lodge, No. 223*, was instituted in Lima, April 12, 1853, in what was then called the old Badeau Block, on the southwest corner of the Public Square and Main street. The charter members of the lodge were Charles Bloem, Eli Bond, J. J. Knox, D. S. Taylor, Samuel Ebersole, William Gibbs and A. R. Kincaid.

The first officers of the lodge were Eli Bond, N. G.; William Gibbs, V. G.; J. J. Knox,

recording secretary; D. S. Taylor, treasurer; and the first persons to be initiated into the lodge were John Lenhart and George Cowles.

The secret society is an important factor in promoting brotherly love and a closer fellowship among men, and in those early days Allen Lodge helped to inculcate the principle that "each is not for his own sake." The membership rapidly increased and such names as William Cunningham, David Dellinger, Reuben Hardesty, C. D. Coldron, W. B. Stump, Calvin Halladay, Frank Ashton, S. A. Smith, J. L. Keve, J. M. Bond, W. H. Kemper, and later, Benjamin C. Faurot, Jacob Crites, A. R. Creps, J. C. Musser, Daniel Angel, D. E. Fritz on its list show the high esteem in which the order was held by the notable and solid men of the village. It has always been true to its fundamental principals and has always labored for the good of mankind.

When the lodge was about 15 years old, larger and more commodious quarters became necessary. In 1866 Hudson Watt put up a two-story building and a contract was made with him to add a third story as a home for the lodge. The walls were up and the timber on for the roof when one of the worst storms that has ever visited Lima came up and demolished the structure. This was a serious blow for Allen Lodge, for into this building had gone almost the entire funds, amounting to nearly \$3,000. A discouraging era for the lodge was this, but the membership went on increasing and in 1869 Ashton Hall was rented, where the lodge held many profitable and enjoyable meetings.

*Lima Lodge, No. 581*.—There comes, however, a time of branching out to all things that grow—in fact branching is a proof of growth—and in 1874 some of the old members grew dissatisfied, separating from Allen Lodge and instituting Lima Lodge, No. 581. The spirit of rivalry kept both lodges working hard and the membership grew rapidly.

*Solar Lodge, No. 783*.—In process of time Lima as a city stretched out and spread very much to the south of the river. Here another branch was added to the order under the name of Solar Lodge No. 783, which was instituted





in 1890 and conducted meetings in the Boysell Block in South Lima.

The venerable parent lodge still lived on in the old Ashton Block, toiling away in this place for 37 years. But the old Square grew too noisy and a quieter place was sought for. This proved to be the Central Building on North Main street where Allen Lodge is now located.

The oldest member now living and still under the care of Allen Lodge is G. W. Osborn, of California, who is in his 86th year. The oldest initiated member still living is W. H. Kemper, of Lima. J. L. Keve joined the order in the year 1859. His son, Samuel Keve, joined in 1901. At present there are about 700 Odd Fellows in the city.

Other Odd Fellow organizations in Lima are as follows: Lima Encampment, No. 62; Ohio Encampment, No. 256; and Canton Orion, No. 24, Patriarchs Militant.

*Daughters of Rebekah.*—There are three Rebekah lodges in Lima: Golden Gate Lodge, No. 260; Shawnee Lodge, No. 280; and Estella Lodge, No. 355.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

*Lima Lodge, No. 91*, was instituted in the afternoon and evening of July 27, 1875, by Supreme Representative E. T. Haines, dispensation being granted by Grand Chancellor John G. Thompson.

The charter members were: Walter B. Richie, H. H. Cole, J. C. Edmiston, J. W. Sullivan, James Harley, Henry G. Hadsell, Elton G. Metheany, Thomas Gillespie W. W. McCormick and J. C. Musser. Of these charter members, five have passed away and Walter B. Richie is the only one of the charter list that remains and is now a member of Lima Lodge. On August 5, 1875, John F. Hauenstein and John N. Hutchison applied for membership and were initiated on August 9th. Two hundred and seventy-six constitute the membership at the present time.

For the first two years the lodge met in the old Badeau Hall directly over the present site of Harold Cunningham's drug-store. It then

moved to the Langan Block, which location is now occupied by the magnificent red-stone City Bank Building. These quarters were meagre and crude and in the year 1883, the lodge having grown in membership, a committee consisting of Walter B. Richie, F. A. Holland and Dr. P. H. Brooks was appointed to secure new quarters, which were finally obtained of Harmon Kibby and John Martin for the present quarters located at the northwest corner of Spring and Main streets. The entire arrangement and furnishing was left to the committee, the lodge refusing to hear a report from them until all was finished. None of the members knew what was in store for them until the night before the dedication of the hall, when such property as was desired to be transferred was transferred to new castle hall and the same, elegantly furnished, was lighted up to the delight of the membership of the lodge.

In 1881 the Uniform Rank was organized and for many years was an important feature of the lodge.

At the annual election in December, 1881, Walter B. Richie was elected grand outer guard and in the succeeding year was elected grand chancellor, the chief officer of the State. The enthusiasm and zeal of Lima Lodge kept it in great prominence throughout Ohio and this was due to a royal coterie of workers, among whom none was more prominent than Dr. P. H. Brooks and F. A. Holland. The enthusiasm and prominence of Lima Lodge resulted in the selection of Walter B. Richie as representative to the Supreme Lodge within 15 minutes after he had vacated the chair of grand chancellor, and that position was by him occupied until 1892, when he was unanimously elected from the floor of the Supreme Lodge to the position of supreme vice-chancellor and at the bi-ennial meeting, two years later, in the same manner was elected supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, which position he occupied for a period of two years.

During this time it became apparent that a revision of the ritual for the order should be had and under authority from the then Supreme Chancellor Douglass, in 1886 Mr.



Richie began the preparation of a new ritual, and had it in such complete form that in 1890, at the convention of the Supreme Lodge in Milwaukee, a committee was appointed, headed by Mr. Richie, to prepare and report at the next convention a new ritual for the order. This was done at Kansas City in 1892 and the new ritual was exemplified by a team selected from Lima Lodge, who, upon invitation of the Supreme Lodge, were present to exemplify the work. This team was made up of the following members: W. W. Andrews, F. M. Bell, Henry Blosser, W. E. Booth, A. S. Bower, Charles Bressler, P. H. Brooks, K. P. Cleveland, S. B. Douglass, Dr. S. B. Hiner, Howard Harrison, J. F. Hauenstein, Ed. W. Hiner, F. A. Holland, D. S. Irwin, G. H. Irvin, George E. Keil, J. S. Kitchell, S. K. Krauss, Wallace Landis, F. C. McCoy, W. M. Melville, C. F. Metheany, J. E. Morris, D. W. Morris, T. J. Morris, B. H. Oyler, J. W. Puetz, O. F. Ramseyer, W. J. Richie, Walter B. Richie, T. E. Thompson, G. W. Van Rensselaer, E. K. Wilkins and Amos Young.

In recognition of their services the Supreme Lodge made an appropriation of \$1,000 to defray their expenses and unanimously adopted the following:

"Resolved that the thanks of this Supreme Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the team of Lima Lodge, No. 91, of Ohio for the beautiful rendition of the proposed new ritual witnessed by this body, without which an adequate conception of the work could not have been attained."

The result of this was that the work of the committee was adopted without the change of a single word by the remarkable vote of 115 to 3, the three apologizing for their vote solely upon the ground that they had been instructed by their Grand Lodge to vote against any change.

It may have been something more than mere chance that caused the founder of the order, Justus H. Rathbone, when taken ill while upon a lecturing tour, to come to Lima where the best of surgical skill and every kindness and courtesy of the membership of Lima Lodge were extended to him. On November 18,

1889, Drs. Hiner, Steiner and Harper performed an operation upon Mr. Rathbone for carbuncle, expressing, however, no hope for his recovery. Nurses were provided and physicians kept constantly in attendance. Just at this time the Lima House was being closed for repairs but Mr. Rathbone's room was left undisturbed. His illness resulted in his death on the afternoon of December 9, 1889. There were at his bedside at this time: Mrs. Mary D. Pease (his sister) and his two daughters—Lucetta S. and Sara Dwight Rathbone. The body was embalmed and at seven o'clock was taken to the castle hall of Lima Lodge, where T. J. Morris, D. W. Morris and K. P. Cleveland acted as guards during the night and were relieved during the next day by E. Hover, Will Deakin and George A. Greenland.

Immediately upon the death of Mr. Rathbone, the supreme chancellor, William Ward, of Newark, New Jersey, was notified and that officer telegraphed Supreme Representative Walter B. Richie to spare no expense. On the evening of December 10th a memorial service was held in the castle hall and there were present, in addition to the members of Lima Lodge, Past Supreme Chancellor Howard Douglass and Supreme Representative Butterfield, of Cincinnati; General Carnahan, of Indianapolis; Grand Chancellor Franklin Ellis, of Troy and Supreme Representative John C. Burns, of Mansfield. Rev. A. L. Fraser, of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church delivered an address which was followed by addresses from others present. A special train had been chartered, consisting of baggage car and two sleepers. On the first was the remains of Mr. Rathbone with escort from the Uniform Rank consisting of F. C. McCoy, W. E. Booth, B. F. Schwab, Bruce Oyler and E. Hover. The second car was occupied by distinguished members of the order and the third car by the relatives. The remains were taken to Utica, New York, where interment was made and afterward on July 26, 1899, the order universal erected a handsome monument at the grave of its founder and again was Lima Lodge represented by the then Past Supreme Chancellor Richie, who delivered the address at the time.





Thus it will be seen that no lodge of any fraternity occupies so important a place with its society or has had so much to do with its history as Lima Lodge has had with the order of Knights of Pythias. Its motto has been to select for its membership men of such character that no member need be ashamed to introduce them to the loved ones of their homes. Lima Lodge has lived up to the full limit of its opportunity and upon its rolls are found a goodly representation of the best citizenship of Lima.

#### BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

*Lima Lodge, No. 162*, was organized on February 2, 1892, in their present lodge rooms in the Hohl Block on South Main street. L. M. Hadden, at that time district deputy for Ohio, had charge of the installation services.

The lodge started out with a charter membership of 25, comprised of the following: Walter B. Richie, T. A. Robinson, William R. Mehaffey, George Monroe, Alex. McDonald, E. W. Hiner, Ed. Horn, E. B. Mitchell, C. D. Crites, W. L. Mackenzie, Jason Lamison, F. E. Baxter, Charles M. Hughes, E. E. Linn, John Lamberton, Ralph L. Bates, William McComb, Louis J. Stueber, W. H. Woolery, A. M. Frankel, Amos Brown, John Kinney, James Lomison, Charles Pangle and Robert Pearl.

The elected officers for the first year were: Walter B. Richie, exalted ruler; Jason Lamison, esteemed leading knight; George Monroe, loyal knight; E. E. Linn, esteemed lecturing knight; T. A. Robinson, secretary; F. E. Baxter, treasurer and James Lomison, A. M. Frankel and Ralph L. Bates, trustees.

A number of new members were taken in the first year and the lodge has steadily increased until now it numbers over 400, including members from Delphos, Van Wert, Wapakoneta, Celina, New Bremen and Uniopolis.

The Elks have always been both aggressive and progressive. They have as their motto—"That we write the faults of our brothers on the sand—their virtues on the tablets of love and memory," and as their creed: "Believe in thyself as well as in others; exalted be thine

ideas of right; be lenient; protect childhood with tenderness, woman with chivalry, old age with respect; let others seek to benefit; do good here and now; cherish with reverence the memory of those who have passed; enjoy the good things of earth; keep with thee the glorious sunshine of youth, and above all remain always of good cheer."

One of the most beautiful features of this order is the custom of holding annually, in honor of the departed members, a lodge of sorrow. The last session of this nature was held in the opera house, Lima, on Sunday, December 3, 1905, and as usual the services were very beautiful, pleasingly appropriate and well attended. The program included ritualistic work, musical numbers, furnished by local talent, and the eulogy for the honored dead of Lima Lodge, which was delivered by Dr. D. H. Sullivan, one of the past exalted rulers of the organization. In paying fitting tribute to the memory of the departed brothers, he did not forget to also remind his hearers of the good deeds that the living of the order are doing from day to day in the exemplification of the noble principles of the order—charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity. Rev. Crozier G. Adams, a member of the St. Louis Lodge of Elks, who recently accepted a call to the rectoryship of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, also addressed the meeting.

The honored dead of Lima Lodge are the following: Charles Schmidt, Edward D. Horn, Charles M. Hughes, Gustav Frankel, Lawrence O'Neil, Chester M. Johnson, William H. Thompson, Frederick B. Agerter, Henry J. Lawlor, John F. Lamberton, Calvin S. Brice, William A. Simmermacker, G. H. Williamson, Amos Young, Howard G. Hyde, Thomas Cahill, Herbert L. Brice, Edward E. Linn, Leroy H. Hume, Edward E. McCall, Samuel H. Sanford, William P. Knight, William T. Mooney, Louis J. Stueber, C. A. Layton and Frank J. Taubkins.

The present officers of Lima Lodge are as follows: H. K. Fredericks, exalted ruler; H. O. Bentley, esteemed leading knight; Chester Tucker, esteemed loyal knight; T. J. Cunningham, esteemed lecturing knight; Harry N.



Lamberton, secretary; Peter T. Mell, treasurer; J. W. Beall, esquire; Carl F. Fletcher, inner guard; I. N. Pangle, tyler; Fred Herold, Sherman Werner and E. J. Neuman, trustees.

#### IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

A lodge of this order was first organized in the early '50's by some of the well-known lawyers of the town. Among the first members were Benjamin C. Metcalf, C. N. Lamison, C. M. Hughes and others. Later a second lodge was organized by T. D. Robb who was also a member of the first organization. This lodge died and the third lodge was organized, again by T. D. Robb, and this at present is in a flourishing condition, having about 300 members. The order now has three lodges: No. 267 (German), Pht Tribe, No. 23 and Matoaka Council No. 25.

#### ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

*Lima Lodge, No. 64*, was organized about 1883. Among its first members were Ed. Hull, W. Wise, John Remagen, Phil. Goebel, G. W. Engle, G. Day, F. Gift, M. Rittenhour, John Blocher and H. H. Shafer who were elected officers in January, 1883.

#### KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

The first lodge of this order in Lima was organized February 27, 1893, with some 25 charter members and the membership has grown to about 500 at the present time. The first tent organized was Lima Tent, No. 142, which is still in existence. Two other tents, known as Banner Tent, No. 356, and Petroleum Tent, No. 422, branched from the old one. About a year ago, however, Petroleum Tent, No. 422, went back to the mother tent, leaving but two tents in the city.

The K. O. T. M. ranks high as a fraternal order, giving substantial insurance to its members at the lowest possible rates. The order also has a sick and accident department which is under the supervision of the Great Camp for Ohio. These great camps are located in all of

the States where the order is in existence. The membership of the order at present is about 345,000.

#### LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

*Lima Hive, No. 43*, was organized in July, 1893, in the Crall Block with 30 charter members. The following officers were chosen: Clara Calkins, past commander; Mrs. Eva Gamble, lady commander; Mrs. Della Harboldt, lieutenant commander; Mrs. Edith Stickney, record keeper; Mrs. Mary Lawther, finance keeper; Mrs. Lute Berry, chaplain; Mrs. Nettie Gibson, mistress at arms; Mrs. Letty Keve, sergeant at arms; Mrs. Lindell, sentinel; and Mrs. Mary Wolkois, picket. The hive has at present a membership of 190. The insurance carried amounts to \$90,000. In the last seven years the insurance benefits have reached \$10,000.

*Allen Hive, No. 197*, was organized in 1897 with 125 members.

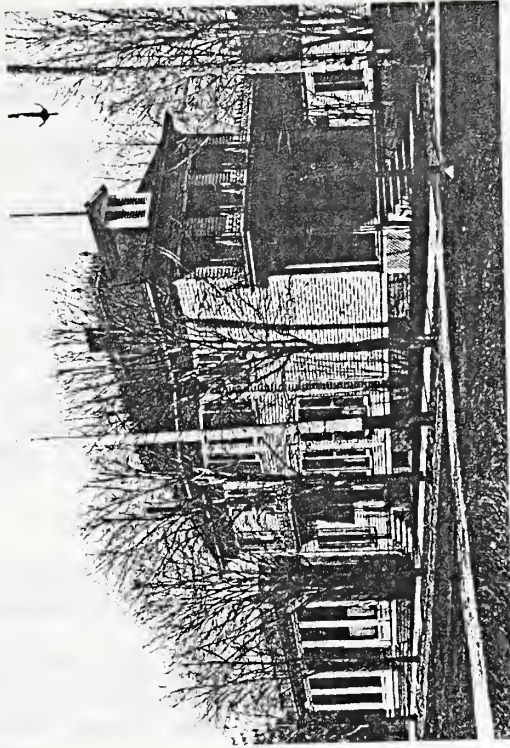
#### MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

This order operated in 37 different States and Territories of the Union, from Maine to California, is purely a fraternal beneficiary society. Lima Camp, No. 3290, is the local branch of this association and was instituted at Lima, October 15, 1895, in W. T. Copeland's law office in the Saterthwait Block with the following charter members: H. C. Bennett, J. E. Coleman, W. T. Copeland, J. H. Daller, J. P. Hall, J. U. Heiniger, William S. Houser, P. A. Kahle, T. F. Laudick, R. E. McCauley, J. A. McIndoe, Ezekiel Owen, O. J. Rose, W. G. Smith, John E. Summers, D. S. Schweitzer, and F. T. Wood.

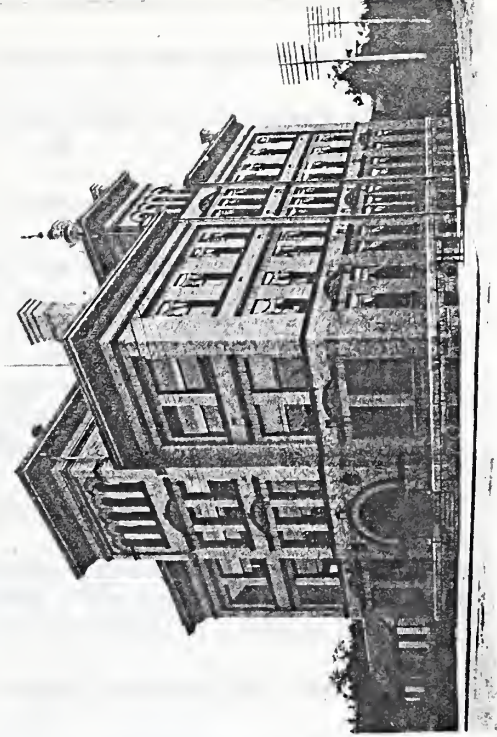
The society has a membership of about 500. Since organization there have been 13 deaths. Death benefits are paid in amounts varying from \$500 to \$3,000. The officers for 1906 are as follows: C. A. Graham, consul; W. M. Hardesty, adviser; O. F. Lyle, banker; W. T. Copeland, clerk; Isaac Stants, escort; Elmer Ehrisman, watchman; W. H. Stapleford, sentry; D. A. Long, chief forester; Al-







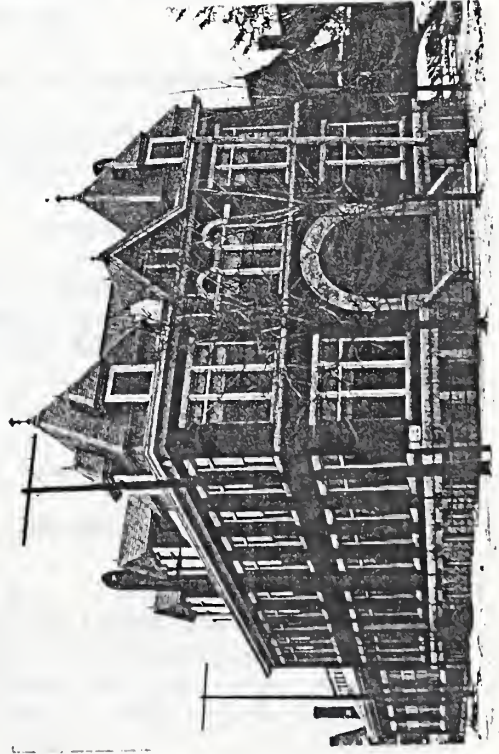
THE LIMA CLUB, LIMA



BUCKEYE PIPE LINE BUILDING, LIMA



THE LIMA HOSPITAL, LIMA



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LIMA





bert First, chaplain; T. L. Harper, S. P. Driver and Frank Creps, managers.

#### WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

This is an insurance organization and has one lodge in Lima, Allen Camp, No. 84, of which E. R. McCleary is clerk.

#### TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

This is also a fraternal insurance society. Mrs. Alice Tuttle is scribe of the local lodge, Lincoln Court, No. 23.

#### PATHFINDERS.

*Ontario Lodge, No. 11*, is the older of the two Lima lodges of this insurance organization.

*Oswego Lodge, No. 387*, was organized January 18, 1905, with 35 charter members, and has grown steadily until its membership now numbers 75.

#### FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

*Lima Aerie, No. 370* is the local lodge of this insurance society.

#### PROTECTIVE HOME CIRCLE.

*Lima Circle, No. 210*. This is the only representative in Lima of the P. H. C.

#### HOME GUARDS OF AMERICA.

*Buckeye Lodge, No. 16*. This is another insurance organization.

#### ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA.

*Holly Camp, No. 1813*. This is the local lodge of a society whose chief feature is fraternal insurance.

#### ROYAL ARCANUM.

This is an insurance organization, of which the local representative is Lodge No. 1162.

#### KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

The local lodge of this society is Wayne Castle, No. 58.

#### CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

*Lima Court.*—The following are the officers for the year 1906: Max Falk, deputy high chief ranger; Frank Burger, chief ranger; John J. Sullivan, vice chief ranger; Daniel Collins, past chief ranger; John Downey, recording secretary; Otto Geise, financial secretary; John Seiferd, treasurer.

#### ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

Is a fraternal organization composed of Catholic members. There are two divisions. John J. Mallory is president of Division No. 2.

#### CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

John Finn is president and Thomas Gorman, secretary, of the local lodge known as Branch No. 100.

#### CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

This is an insurance organization. Branch No. 64 is the local representative of the order.

#### KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

This is a fraternal organization with also an insurance department. J. M. Dufresne is president and Edward McCurran, recording secretary, of Commandery No. 201.

Alice Cunningham is recording secretary and Kate O'Brien, president, of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Knights of St. John.

#### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

This is a Catholic society established throughout the United States. It has both a social and an insurance purpose. The local council Lodge No. 436, was organized in Lima on June 25, 1899, with the following officers: Chaplain, Rev. A. E. Manning; grand





knight, Joseph A. Dutton; deputy grand knight, John H. Louy; recording secretary, Joseph Madigan; chancellor, W. T. Mooney; financial secretary, J. M. Bingham; treasurer, John S. O'Connor; lecturer, Edward Christen; advocate, H. J. Schmittshulte; warden, W. H. Mattingly; inside guard, W. J. Barrett; outside guard, P. E. Spellacy; trustees, John F. Linderman, John M. McVey, W. H. Duffield, P. J. Doolin and John Finley.

Early in December, 1905, the following officers were chosen: Chaplain, Rev. A. E. Manning; grand knight, Joseph A. Dutton; deputy grand knight, John McNeff; financial secretary, E. Christen; recording secretary, H. J. Pflum; chancellor, Dr. G. S. Weger; warden, M. J. Callahan; lecturer, C. J. Dimond; treasurer, T. A. Collins; advocate, C. A. Steuve; inner guard, Thomas Keville; outer guard, W. C. Baker; trustees—William H. Duffield, John Finley and Dan F. O'Connor; organist, O. W. Reagan.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

*Mart Armstrong Post, No. 202*, was named after Capt. Martin Armstrong, of Company B, 81st Ohio Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh, the 6th of April, 1862. The organization of the Post is chronicled in the following words in the post records: "At a meeting of ex-soldiers of the late war held in the office of John McKibben in the Badeau Building, Wednesday, April 19th, 1882, for the purpose of organizing a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Comrade Dr. R. W. Thrift presided. Seventeen comrades enrolled themselves as charter members and an election held, when Comrade Owen Francis was elected the first commander.

The present commander is A. M. Dildine, who is justly popular among the coterie of veterans here because of his efficiency and uniform courtesy. The other officers of the post are as follows: E. G. Copeland, senior vice commander; Calvin Osborn, junior vice commander; George Hall, surgeon; Thomas A. Maltbie, chaplain; John H. Nye, officer of the day; George Bowers, officer of the guard; W.

D. Heffner, quartermaster; M. F. Allen, H. H. Heman and F. D. Louthan, trustees. The post feels a just pride in having had the office of department commander conferred on one of its most active members, Col. B. M. Moulton, whose administration culminated in the glorious encampment at Washington Court House, in 1905, which was the peer of any ever held in the department.

#### WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

*Mart Armstrong Corps, No. 94*, was organized in Lima in October, 1885, with 24 charter members, Mrs. Thrift serving as president. The aim of the society is to aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic; to perpetuate the memory of its heroic dead; to assist unfortunate and enfeebled Union veterans; to extend needed help and sympathy to their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to instill lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and to promote the great principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty.

#### UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

This is a national society to which the soldiers and officers who participated in the Spanish American War are eligible. The local branch, Lodge No. 39, has 48 members. The officers are as follows: J. Heffner, commander; George Eckert, senior vice commander; Charles Reynolds, junior vice commander; C. N. Breese, adjutant; Robert McPeak, quartermaster.

#### THE CRUSADE AND THE W. C. T. U.

By S. C. Berryman.

When the crusade movement swept our State in 1873, Lima's daughters entered the struggle with a desperate determination to do or die. Not a few of them had sore hearts because of the havoc being wrought in their own homes. A meeting was called at the home of Mrs. J. R. Hughes, and the Crusade in Lima was launched with Mrs. Hudson Watt president, Mrs. Richard Metheany, Mrs. J. R. Hughes and many others, vice-presidents.



Mrs. Metheany has a very vivid recollection of the stirring scenes that followed, and I am indebted to her for most of the facts in regard to it. She was very loath to enter personally into the work, but she could not get away from the pleadings of duty; she was troubled and could not put it out of her mind. She would not go to a meeting but sent her daughter Clara. One day Clara came home and said: "Mother you might as well have gone; they have appointed you vice president." She thought, "I will not serve." Then the meeting was announced to be held at the Baptist Church and as a good church woman she had to go. There she heard her name read off for leader of one of the bands next day. She said to her husband, who was mayor, "How would you like to see me leading a gang of women along the streets and stopping in the saloons?" He replied, "I'd be proud of you." That made her feel worse than ever for she saw that he thought she ought to go. The next day she donned a heavy baize veil—most of the women wore heavy veils. She does not know why they wore them but she wore hers to cry behind.

The plan was to meet at Trinity Church and hold a prayer service, then to march forth two and two. Her impression is that there were about three hundred in line. At the Square they separated into two bands, and taking all the saloons in their course, would meet at the depot, and then all march back to the church to report. She said it was wonderful how the feeling of timidity and self-consciousness left them when once they had fared forth. Women who had never prayed in public knelt on the sidewalk or in the saloon and prayed. Most of the saloon keepers would open the door with a "Walk in Ladies." If they were not invited in, they would sing and pray outside. Favorite songs were: "What means this eager, anxious throng," "Jesus of Nazereth passeth by," "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," "Nearer my God to Thee."

Doeppkins and Herrick were particularly angry with the movement. The former chalked off a large space in front of his place and de-

clared that any one who stepped over would be arrested. So they knelt down close to the marks. At Herrick's he ran out with a tin pan and a hammer and made as loud a din as possible, then he went back and armed himself with a great knife, but he allowed his wife to hold him back. At one place dirty water was thrown into the throng of Crusaders. At another a trap was set just inside the door with the intent to precipitate the women into the basement, but some one gave it away and the ladies turned a deaf ear to his urgent invitation to enter. Most of the men would stand and listen to the service with the greatest attention and respect. One man said: "Do you think drink is the worst sin in the world. Some of you do worse than that." The next day Mrs. Webster was chairman of the meeting, and she talked so tactfully and pointedly that the two or three, who were bringing reproach, dropped out. They went three days in the week for several weeks, then they detailed two ladies to go to every saloon and watch.

Later a petition was written asking the saloon keepers to promise to quit the business and women carried it to every one. One black-eyed fellow by the name of Fisher said to them "You are no ladies" and followed them a block or more scolding, but they would not talk back. The late Mrs. Calvin S. Brice delivered several temperance lectures, which are said to have been very fine. Mrs. Will Watt remembers seeing her kneel down in the slush and pray. Quite a religious awakening followed the crusade, and also the Murphy movement, which swept our State two or three years later. Lima was stirred as she never has been since. Great mass meetings were held and a pledge signing revival was soon in progress.

There was wild excitement the night so many prominent lawyers signed the pledge. They had staid quietly in the study until the invitation was given and then many prominent men marched in with them and signed and had the blue ribbon pinned on their coats. Among the many noble women of Lima who entered, heart and soul, into the crusade were: Mrs. Hudson Watts, Mrs. J. R. Hughes, Mrs. Sarah Robb, Mrs. John Luce, Mrs. Webster, wife





of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Charles N. Lanison, Mrs. T. P. Johnston, wife of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Martha J. Ballard, Mrs. C. C. Brice, Mrs. Emma Metheany, Mrs. Anna Morris, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Emma Lynch, Mrs. Holmes, wife of the pastor of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Thomas K. Jacobs, Mrs. W. L. Watt, Mrs. Josiah Williams, Mrs. H. A. Moore, and many others equally devoted to the great cause.

As everyone knows, the outgrowth of the crusade was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The first union was organized in Lima in 1882 by Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge. It did not long survive but was reorganized in 1899. In 1895 South Lima perfected an organization and the two unions flourished for a time. They did a good work among the children. The North Side had a "Boys' Brigade," with 200 boys. Mrs. Henry Moore and Mrs. Eb Davis had charge. Captain Gale drilled them. On the South Side Mrs. W. E. Crayton was the superintendent and had 200 children enrolled in a "Loyal Temperance Legion." For a time the unions had their own headquarters. The present organization was perfected in 1903. In 1904 an effort was made to provide a rest and recreation room for women, but failed to receive the encouragement that would warrant launching the scheme. It is still under advisement and will doubtless be consummated at no distant day. In 1890 a very successful State convention was held at Lima in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1892 the mid-year meeting was entertained. Temperance lectures have been frequently given and pledge cards provided for the Sunday-schools of the city and in many other ways the cause of temperance has been aided.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first attempt to establish a Young Men's Christian Association in Lima was made in the year 1870. Initiatory steps were taken and an organization effected. A constitution and code of laws was adopted for its government. Officers were elected, committees ap-

pointed and funds to the amount of \$500 were raised for the support of the institution. A pleasant room was rented near the southeast corner of the Square in which were placed the weekly papers, monthly magazines and other choice reading matter. J. R. Hughes was president for the first year and H. Parham, secretary. For the second year, R. K. Darling was president; A. M. Metheany, G. W. Walker and D. S. Cross were vice-presidents and E. F. Davis was secretary; D. Newell was treasurer; Messrs. Dixon, Coldron, Moser, Selfridge, T. E. Cunningham and D. Angell constituted the board of managers. After two or three years the organization died out and though considerable talk was indulged in from time to time relative to starting a new organization nothing definite was done until November 7, 1887, when with Prof. Fred Bell as the leading spirit an organization was affected. There were at first 125 members. Rooms in the Collins Block were secured and improvements made on them to the amount of \$1,000. The members struggled bravely during the first year to hold the association together. The work about this time received a new impetus under the able management of Mr. Gordon and Mr. Street and in the fall of 1888 a number of new members were received. The united cooperation of every minister and layman in Lima and vicinity made the February of 1890, when Mr. Yatman came, a memorable time and a high-water mark in the religious work for Lima.

The association at present (1906) is in a flourishing condition and has about a thousand members. The building which they occupy was finished in 1894 and is one of the handsomest structures in the city. There are 24 rooms in the building. These include the parlor, reading rooms, plunge, gymnasium, etc., and they are equipped and furnished with everything that may add to the comfort or convenience of its members. The Y. M. C. A. today is a very potent factor for the good of the State, in that it works for the upbuilding of character. No part of the young man's life is neglected or overlooked. Railroads, and all large employers of men, now recognize the





value of the Y. M. C. A. and, in many places, these firms place the Y. M. C. A. on their payroll for a regular monthly contribution.

In Lima's Y. M. C. A. special emphasis is given to educational work for men and boys in the night classes. In these classes young men are supplied with a splendid opportunity to make use of their spare time and improve their earning power and ability. There are classes in mechanical drawing, ordinary and shop arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship and business English. The cost to the student of attending a class is merely nominal. Practical talks on subjects of general interest are also a feature of the educational work. These are offered free and also to all men whether members of the association or not. The association's reading room, stocked with all the popular magazines, newspapers and technical periodicals, is visited by hundreds of men every week.

The chief purpose of the association is the development of character and therefore the strongest emphasis is placed on such lines of religious effort as are best suited to develop strong, manly men. At the same time the liberty of every man to decide these things for himself is thoroughly recognized and attempts to force religious ideas upon any one are avoided.

The excellent work of Lima's Y. M. C. A. is shown by the following figures taken from the report for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1905. The year beginning May 1, 1904, there was on hand to the credit of the association \$1,697.04. There was received during the year a total of \$10,978.09, chiefly comprised in these items: Subscriptions \$6,485.92; memberships, \$3,309.03; towels and baths \$323.25; educational fees, \$298.75; rent, \$262.50; sundries, \$104.96; and Sunday collections, \$69.43. There was paid out during the same period a total of \$12,191.47, leaving a balance on hand of \$483.66. The assets of the institution amount to \$41,665.07, of which the chief items are: Real estate, \$35,000 and furniture and fixtures, \$3,000. The liabilities amount to \$5,595.79. During the year there was an attendance at all religious meetings of 13,274; total

attendance at educational classes, 931; while the attendance at social meetings, comprising seven banquets, three lectures, six receptions and nine socials, amounted to 2,409. There were eight gymnasium classes with class enrollment of 430 and total attendance of 10,001. The total membership of the association, as given in the report, was 974, of whom 174 were boys. The executive officers are: Frank Eberhart, general secretary; N. L. Snider, assistant secretary; H. M. Spaulding, office secretary; and W. S. Shepard, physical director. The president of the board of directors is A. L. White, vice-president, J. A. Bendure; treasurer, L. H. Kibby and recording secretary, G. A. Herrett.

#### THE LIMA CLUB

Was incorporated October 22, 1894. The first officers were as follows: President, William K. Boone; vice-president, J. W. Van Dyke; secretary, Herbert L. Brice; treasurer, G. E. Bluem; board of trustees—William K. Boone, J. W. Van Dyke, J. B. Vail, Samuel A. Baxter, F. A. Husted, Herbert L. Brice and Owen Francis; house committee—J. G. Neubauer, William M. Melville and F. E. Baxter. The officers for 1904-05 were: President, F. C. Becker; vice-president and treasurer, T. J. Morris; secretary, C. W. Hollister; trustees—F. C. Becker, R. L. Bates, H. M. Moore, Walter B. Richie, A. C. Reichelderfer, J. R. Sinclair, and T. J. Morris; house committee—W. J. Booth, J. P. King and H. K. Fredericks. The following have served as presidents: William K. Boone, J. W. Van Dyke, J. B. Vail, T. K. Jacobs, C. H. Cory, R. L. Bates, J. G. Neubauer and F. C. Becker.

The pleasant and well-furnished club home is located at the corner of Elizabeth and High streets. The membership of the club is limited to 100. The membership in 1905 was as follows: W. T. Agerter, R. W. Argue, R. L. Armstrong, R. L. Bates, J. A. Bendure, Samuel A. Baxter, Frank E. Baxter, Clem S. Baxter, Alfred C. Baxter, Don A. Baxter, J. K. Brice, W. J. Booth, F. J. Banta, F. C. Becker, L. E. Beeler, G. E. Bluem, J. E. Cheuvront,





F. D. Carpenter, C. D. Crites, C. H. Chappell, Jr., E. R. Curtin, M. Cokely, H. D. Campbell, George R. Carter, J. F. Cover, Asa Catt, G. W. Chisholm, H. F. Crandall, W. A. Campbell, D. J. Cable, F. H. Downing, G. P. Dildine, C. F. Dow, D. C. Dunn, J. J. Ewing, T. J. Edwards, H. K. Fredericks, C. H. Folsom, J. R. Finnell, D. L. Goodyear, E. M. Gooding, D. C. Henderson, C. W. Hollister, Laurens Hull, J. H. Huntley, J. O. Hover, J. P. King, M. M. Langan, W. W. Leighton, J. E. Mowry, J. C. Linneman, E. J. Maire, F. L. Maire, T. J. Morris, H. M. Moore, P. T. Mell, W. P. Mehaffey, W. M. Melville, G. H. Metheany, A. L. Metheany, J. V. Miller, J. C. McCoy, Nels Nelson, J. G. Neubauer, W. F. Numan, F. O. Olson, J. F. Orthwein, D. J. O'Day, (deceased in May, 1905), John O'Brien, J. S. Pursell, Jr., Louis Platt, H. H. Penny, Jacob Piper, Jr., G. H. Quail, J. C. Ridenour, W. B. Richie, W. L. Russell, A. C. Reichelderfer, T. D. Robb, J. W. Roby, Nelson Shook, W. M. Scott, M. W. Standish, D. W. Steiner, J. R. Sinclair, C. F. Stolzenbach, William Steward, G. F. Southard, G. D. Thrift, T. E. Thompson, O. G. Tague, R. O. Woods, A. L. White, B. F. Williams and H. G. Wemmer.

The Lima Club was instrumental to a large degree in securing for Lima the State Hospital for the Insane, as it was in their club rooms that the members entertained the business men at a social session, and started the machinery going, resulting, as everybody knows, in a victory for Lima.

#### THE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

"One of the flourishing social and business organizations of Lima, and one that is highly appreciated by its extensive membership is the Business Men's Association.

"This organization first saw the light of day a little over a year ago, there being at the time of its institution the names of about 20 of our merchants on the rolls. Since that time it has grown and broadened in its field until to-day its membership embraces more than 100 of the foremost business men of the city, in fact practically all the leading men in the various lines of mercantile life in Lima.

"Quoting from the constitution and by-laws of the association it is found that its objects are to unite all classes of business and professional men to work for the general good and promote by all legitimate means the social, moral and business interest of its members. Among the special objects sought to be attained are the following:

"1. Promoting kindlier feeling towards honorable competitors and removing the inclination to berate and criminate neighbors in trade.

"2. Greater care to secure good helpers and make and keep them worthy by a livelier interest in their efforts, habits and comforts.

"3. Inspiring confidence between buyer and seller by doing business on legitimate principles.

"4. Abolishing the tendency to indiscriminate credit, and stimulating the selling of merchandise for ready pay.

"As is too frequently the case in all towns and cities, there is also in Lima, or rather there was, a sort of jealous rivalry among merchants, especially among those in the same or similar lines of business which carried to the extent of almost open enmity. One object of the organization of the Business Men's Association was to wipe out this situation and to create a deeper sentiment of brotherly love between the merchants of Lima; to obliterate this senseless opposition and to create a bond of unity and good feeling which would make it possible in times of a desirability of union of action to get together and work together to a common end. That it has been successful in this regard is evidenced by the good work accomplished by the association last year in the matter of the new State Hospital. But for the prompt and energetic work performed and assisted by it, it would never have been possible to accomplish the desired end in raising the guaranty fund.

"Another point in this same project was the entertainment tendered the visiting members of the commission, when more than 100 business men, members of the association, gathered in the parlors of the Lima Club to welcome the commissioners and aid in showing to them our deep interest in the project, and in convincing





them that Lima first, Lima last, and Lima all the time was the proper location for the institution. A closer bond of unity, a better and more brotherly feeling to-day exists among the business men of Lima than has obtained during the last 20 years, and it is all due to the organization of this association.

"The association again gave evidence of its power for good when it obtained from the lighting companies a much lower rate for the curb lighting than either city officials or political parties were able to obtain. It wields an influence and a power in private and in public business affairs which cannot be ignored.

"The association has agitated the question of taxation in this city with the result that the levy for 1906 is lower than it has been at any time during the past 10 years, while the general tax rate has been reduced from that of last year.

"Another object sought and attained by the association was legislation prohibiting the use of the Public Square and Main street by fakirs who heretofore came into the city, opened up shop and proceeded to dupe the people by selling to them all kinds of worthless stuff at fabulous prices, taking good money out of the city and leaving nothing in return for it.

It was upon their initiative also, that the ordinance was finally passed by the Council requiring the express wagons and moving vans to vacate the Square and Main street.

"One of the objects of the association during the present year will be to show to the people of Lima the absolute foolishness and poor policy of patronizing mail order houses, who take money out of Lima but never send a dollar of it back to pay taxes, wages, the doctor bills, rent and the grocery and meat men. The association will endeavor to convince the people of Lima that a dollar spent at home in the long run buys much more than the dollar sent to Chicago or New York.

"The association celebrated the first anniversary of its organization with a banquet at the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building at which more than 200 covers were laid. On that evening new officers were chosen for the ensuing year to succeed President George L. Newson,

Vice-President Z. A. Crosson, Treasurer O. J. Feltz, and Secretary C. M. Chown. The result was as follows: President, W. E. Penny; vice-president, D. Cramer; treasurer, O. J. Feltz; and an executive board was authorized and chosen as follows: G. E. Bluem, Jonas Wohlgmuth, T. F. Drake, N. L. Michael, F. E. Harman, George L. Newson, J. E. Grosjean, Charles Herbst and J. R. Rickoff. The power and prerogatives of the executive board are practically unlimited, and it will act for the association in all matters where authority is required. The organization of this board was made almost imperative from the fact that it is almost impossible to secure a majority attendance of the association for action on anything but matters of the utmost importance, and a smaller and more mobile organization for executive action was a necessity."

#### THE LIMA PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

Stands for the development of the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and the organization, backed by men of sound business sense and integrity, is beginning to make itself felt. With this particular means of inspiring a movement toward bigger and better things, the men with capital to invest, where the element of safety is sufficiently assuring, have shown a desire to respond to the recommendations of the executive committee of the association.

The primary purpose of the association is to advance the interests of the city in every way possible and look after conditions that suggest improvement in order that fundamental principles of a live and up-to-date city may not be lost sight of.

Since the election of a permanent secretary, the association has come into close touch with the manufacturing institutions of Lima and the natural and healthy growth of most of them is an assurance of success for others that will come to be established where the best of facilities are offered as the first inducement.

There is material proof that Lima is growing rapidly, and the opportunities are so great in every direction that a city of double the pres-





ent population within the next 10 years is not deemed an extravagant prediction. To accomplish this much desired end a feverish haste is not necessary, but every-day push and energy that will keep everlastingly at a thing until it is accomplished.

It is to lead the way, offer means and methods, accept and investigate suggestions, advertise the city and bring its unsurpassed facilities for factories and homes to the attention to the outside world, that the Lima Progressive Association was organized, and to-day the secretary's office in the Masonic Building is an active and busy one.

It is not the intention to make Lima the dumping ground for worn-out industries, but the association offers the open door to any solid institution, large or small, that will bear close investigation. The secretary receives almost daily bulletins of factory and industrial movements, the information covering every state in the union. A single letter is often times sufficient to make further investigation mere waste of time, but at present there are several propositions that have proven to be worth probing, and will be presented to the stockholders as soon as the executive committee has carefully weighed every point in the controversy.

The movement to establish an iron rolling-mill in Lima was inspired by the desire of a similar concern to move its plant here, but the original proposition was declined as impracticable. The association had no desire to encourage the idea of giving absolute control to a foreign corporation which

could operate the mill at its pleasure. However, the idea took root and those in touch with the project agreed that Lima, with its splendid railroad advantages and nearness to points of consumption, was an ideal location for just such an industry. It is also conceded that around an iron mill invariably cluster smaller factories that desire to be in close touch with the raw material, so that the proposed institution has a double value.

It is as necessary to advertise a city and its advantages, as it is to advertise a man's private business and to this end the association is now working. A handsome prospectus of the city has been compiled by the secretary of the association, which is illustrated with many half-tone cuts of factories, business blocks, residences, street views, public buildings, parks, etc.; the prospectus contains just the information that men desire who are looking for a good town in which to live or do business.

The association has been given just the sort of encouragement that is needed to accomplish the purpose for which it was organized. The membership committee made a few days' canvass and secured a long list of new members and since then many have come in voluntarily.

The officers and directors of the association are as follows: President, A. L. White; vice-president, D. C. Dunn; secretary, McDougal Emmett; treasurer, G. E. Bluem; executive committee—J. C. Linneman (chairman), J. A. Bendure, C. F. Donze, F. E. Harman, D. J. Cable and J. D. S. Neely.



## CHAPTER XVIII

### MILITARY HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY

*The Military Instinct—"Old Militia System"—Headquarters at Allentown—Major General Blackburn and Brigadier General Armstrong—Division Martial Band—The Old Muster Days—Gallant Mart Armstrong—First Company of Volunteers, from Lima—The Honor Roll—"Nichols' Guards"—Captain Lamison's Company—In Camp at Columbus—At Benton's Ferry, Virginia—The "Home Guards"—Lima a Military Station under Colonel Pillars—Adjutant General Meily—"Melancthon Light Guards"—"Lima City Guard"—Famous Company C—Spanish-American War—"Kirk Cadets"—Company F, of Spencerville.*

Many nights with rifle near me  
Have I passed when clad in blue,  
Wakened by the loud reveille,  
Wakened, wet with morning dew;  
But the worn and weary soldier  
No such keen delight can know,  
As to listen to the trumpet  
Sounding "taps" so soft and low.

The military instinct is innate in man—so is the instinct of organization. Some one has said that many a boy is recalcitrant, and hostile to discipline under ordinary conditions and environments, but put a military cap on him, band him with associates and he will submit to the strictest rules and regulations not only with willingness but with pride. This accounts for our military institutions, also for the important place athletics holds in our schools and colleges.

The same instinct perhaps is the foundation for the fellow feeling which every old soldier has for every other old soldier. That other may be a stranger and may hail from some distant State, but the fact that he has "worn the blue" and has marched shoulder to shoulder under the old flag, gives passport to the heart

of every veteran he meets and kindles there a fraternal sentiment which no other trait or qualification can hope to win.

In 1792 under provision of the Constitution, Congress passed an act for the enrollment in the militia of all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, except certain officers and other persons exempted. That law with some slight modifications (one of which is the striking out of the word "white") is the law of to-day.

The system usually referred to as the "Old Militia System" came into use at the beginning of the 19th century, and terminated at the outbreak of the Civil War. Under this system every citizen was enrolled and almost every county was the home of a regiment or a brigade. There were certain vague regulations requiring each member to appear at stated intervals for instruction in drill. The State furnished but few arms and most of the men were equipped with cornstalk guns. Allentown was the headquarters of the Northwestern Ohio Division with Major General Blackburn commanding, and Brigadier General Armstrong commanding the Allen County Brigade. The musters were held at Lima, and they always fur-





nished an occasion for gaudy attire, as well as for settling old scores. All quarrels and difficulties were laid over until muster day when, after performing their duty to the State for a few hours, the men took the matter of "settling up" in hand.

At Allentown, also, was located the division martial band, consisting of fifes and drums played by the Stuckey, Campbell and Westbay boys. That old Allentown tune! It comes

O'er my ear like the sweet south  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odor.

It should be perpetuated in every household in German township, for it belongs there as distinctly as "Maryland, My Maryland" belongs to Maryland. It took to the war many a gallant boy, who never returned and there is much of pathos and sentiment in its memory.

On these muster days, General Blackburn, as handsome a soldier as ever mounted a charger, headed the procession and was followed by the band. The company was made up of the Knittles, Herrings, Coons, Rideours, Sunderlands, Ehrmans, Sawmillers, Stemens and many others.

On account of his great weight, General Blackburn did not drill the State militia, and the work fell on Brig.-Gen. William Armstrong, who on these occasions, clad in his uniform and mounted on a large sorrel "Sheriff" by name, was at once the wonder and delight of his children. At one time he led a scouting party through that part of town known as Cole's Grove. His appearance at the time of the late war is thus described by an eye-witness:—"General Armstrong appeared upon the scene about four o'clock P. M. His coming had about the same effect as Sheridan's was said to have had upon the troops near Winchester. He was panoplied in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war; his chapeau was double the size of Nichols' or Lamison's; his feather was a combination of red and white, and was plucked from the largest of the ostrich tribe; his belt was mounted with a flaming sash; his beautiful gold epau-

lettes were the size of small saddle-bags and his sword was made for carnage."

Although well along in years, General Armstrong filled out a company for the Civil War and was greatly disappointed as well as hurt to find the quota filled and his company rejected. His son, known as the gallant Mart Armstrong was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was one of the first victims belonging to Lima. When General Armstrong went after his son's body, it would have required only the slightest encouragement to have had him remain and take his son's place.

When on April 12, 1861, the firing on Fort Sumter sounded the tocsin of war throughout the Union, it fully aroused the military spirit in our little city. On Sunday the 14th, President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. Charles N. Noyer, a printer, was the first in the field from Lima. He enlisted with the Springfield (Ohio) "Zouave Guards" and left for Columbus about the 16th of April.

On the 19th of April the first company of volunteers was organized, and left for Columbus April 22, 1861. The following is a list of the officers and members of the company: Captain, Mathias H. Nichols; 1st lieutenant, Charles M. Hughes; 2nd lieutenant, T. J. Hustler; sergeants—J. A. Anderson, J. N. Cunningham, William Bradley and W. H. Ward; corporals—C. C. Oldfield, Milton Titus, J. B. Davison and Samuel McClure; privates—Joseph Shotwell, Jesse Tarmann, J. E. Tracy, William Gaunt, H. A. Hubbard, D. F. Cahill, Jacob Gensell, D. D. Gilbert, S. Ward, Jerome Straley, J. H. Linton, A. H. Chapin, S. W. Hull, T. S. Lisle, W. B. Sheadan, N. G. Franklin, J. A. Adgate, A. Huffman, Madison Alexander, J. M. Breese, G. A. Taylor, G. E. Poag, Aaron Buck, James A. Boyd, C. R. Tagan, J. N. Hover, S. R. Gilbert, E. Bates, C. Chaney, S. Henderson, G. W. Standiford, S. H. Saxton, G. Tunget, P. Roush, J. Roush, E. W. Crumley, James McClure, H. L. Stattman, N. Gunkle, A. Coon, J. B. Wilson, J. W. Rydman, Daniel Sowers, D. H. Brice, C. D. Anderson, D. Carlisle, W. V. Beatty, D. Brandt, Martin H. Ingledness, Charles Brenman, W. H. Junkin, Moses P.





Hawk, Stephen C. Kent, Silas W. Faulkner, John W. Barton, Thomas P. Conner, R. B. Underwood, S. H. Underwood, F. D. Hipkins, Henry Gafney, D. A. Elder, Samuel Loomis, James Langan, David M. Bailey, Thomas H. Hullinger, Silas Reed, Joseph McCoy, David Sowers, Percival Tracy, John Hughes, Alf B. Crall, Thomas P. Johns, James A. Sutton, Abraham Fleming, Jacob Shambarger, Josiah Snyder, James W. Bailey, William Hardesty, D. D. Imler, Peter Tracy and James R. Cunningham. "Nichols' Guards," as the above company was called, went to Columbus on the 22nd of April.

About 10 days later another company of volunteers was recruited, embracing the following list of names: Captain, C. N. Lamison; 1st lieutenant, Martin Armstrong; 2nd lieutenant, George A. Taylor; 3rd lieutenant, John N. Nuce; sergeants—S. B. Stevens, Christian Niese, William J. Bashore and Fraley Fink; corporals—Daniel Willower, William Howell, A. J. Bowers and Pierson S. Hubbard; ensign, Samuel Miller; privates—Cuno Gitzen, W. H. H. Shockey, Elias Howell, Lewis Spyker, Peter Getson, Arthur Reed, M. L. Bowyer, Hugh W. Ward, John W. Ditto, B. Bowers, Eli Flemming, G. W. Shannon, E. S. Jolley, W. H. Standish, J. C. Terry, J. Hurts, Jacob Levain, T. J. Myers, M. Mart, Peter McVesty, A. Fulmer, A. Hickerson, W. Vanmanter, M. Brown, W. D. Cunningham, L. E. Stevenson, W. E. Grubb, M. V. Cremean, Frank Wright, J. Shobe, J. Dvine, J. Poyenmire, S. Cremean, G. W. Christe, J. Parrott, William Hull, W. Jaggers, Seth Dixon, W. D. Johnson, H. Levain, J. McVain, E. R. Bett, C. Hook, G. Nuller, E. N. Tanyhill, G. Strow, W. Walls, T. Snyder, D. McCain, C. Buyer, W. F. Maltbie, D. J. Shuler, J. W. Meyers, A. Smith, Hance Martin, P. Aplin, J. J. Rhinehard, P. Maloney, C. M. Minturn, F. H. Rumbaugh, S. D. Evans, H. Cremean, A. W. Mauk, Isaac Shobe, E. Shobe, Nathan Williams, George Daugherty, George Comer, L. F. Hemmard and J. Lowery.

These two companies were both attached to the 20th Ohio Infantry, May 7, 1861. In the

same month Captain Lamison was elected major in this regiment.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Lima boy while in camp at Columbus. It gives a vivid picture of those turbulent times: "Columbus presents a wonderful scene to one who has been accustomed to peace, and the calm of the rural home. Hurred preparations for the war are seen on every side. The beat of the drum, the march of the military companies, the constant huzzas for the Union, the singing of the 'Star Spangled Banner' and the curses upon traitors—all present a novel condition of things.

"In Camp Jackson you will now see Prof. Lorin Andrews, Judge John A. Corwin, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, lawyers and ministers of the Gospel, all in the field, drilling companies and being drilled, preparing to meet in battle the Southern traitors. Hence the present manifestation is not the wild rushing together of madmen, but the calm determination of men of the highest intelligence, having the highest end in view that could animate a nation.

"Nothing is more interesting than a visit to the camp-ground. Those of the companies who are not on drill you will see lounging around under the shade of trees, reading the latest news, writing letters with nothing but a board held on the knee for a table, or reading with calm thought their testaments! I do not believe there is a soldier yet arrived in camp unprovided with a Testament! Surely this is a Christian warfare. The Word of the Lord is our shield."

The following is another extract written from Benton's Ferry, Virginia, June 18, 1861.—"On Saturday, the 15th, we crossed the 'Rubicon' and landed on the Virginia shore. Getting aboard the cars we started, as did Abraham, not knowing whither we went. After a pleasant trip along the Ohio, we halted at a small town, Moundville, deriving its name from the ancient mounds around it. In an excavation of one a skeleton was found seven feet in height, which proves that there were giants in those days. Here we took quarters





in a brick house, formerly a tavern. Our duties were to guard public property, telegraph office and railroad bridges.

"Monday we again boarded the cars bidding adieu to the Ohio River and the 'Buckeye' shore. We proceeded onward toward Grafton, passing through valleys and villages, towns and tunnels. After a distance of 80 miles we find our destination to be Benton's Ferry, 17 miles this side of Grafton. Here we received our uniforms, which consist of pants of gray satinette, with a black stripe, and waist coat or jacket of the same material. Our quarters are freight cars left for that purpose. We have been treated kindly by the citizens of Virginia all along our route. We were greeted with loud huzzas, waving hats and handkerchiefs. We have secessionists here, though we know not how many. We are in good health and good spirits.

"Captain Nichols' company is stationed at Littleton, guarding the road. There are companies now at all important points on the railroad from Bellaire to Grafton, guarding bridges and stations.

"There is a report that one of Captain Nichols' boys, Simeon Hull, was accidentally wounded this morning.

"We are ready to fight and should we not return to the State of our birth we will feel that our lives were a just and worthy sacrifice upon our country's hallowed altar."

The "Home Guards" were organized under the reserve militia law, April 23, 1861, with A. N. Smith, captain; W. A. Hover, 1st lieutenant, and George Wilson, 2nd lieutenant.

In April the following practicing physicians in Allen County agreed to furnish medical attendance, free of charge, to the families of the volunteers during their absence in the service: D. B. Stickney, of Acadia; and W. McHenry, E. Ashton, F. S. Kendall, R. Kincaid, C. I. Neff and D. H. Anderson, of Lima.

On the 22nd of April, Thomas K. Jacobs introduced in the House a bill authorizing county commissioners to levy a tax of half a mill for the support of the families of volunteers during service. On April 23rd, Representative Baldwin introduced a bill embracing

the principles of the Jacobs resolution, which was accepted.

From the "Allen County History" of 1875 we take the following:

"In August, 1861, Lima was selected as a military station with Colonel Pillars, commandant. The camp was opened August 11, 1862, by the 99th Ohio Infantry, and before the close of the month about 1,600 men were camped there.

"Up to September 25, 1861, Allen County turned out between 900 and 1,000 troops, comprised in the following named companies: Capt. Norman Tucker's Company I, 27th Ohio Infantry; Capt. George A. Taylor's company in Morton's Rifle Regiment; Capt. Hiram Stott's company, of Ohio Cavalry; Capt. George M. Baxter's Company I, 32nd Ohio Infantry; Capt. Martin Armstrong's company in Morton's Rifle Regiment; Capt. Israel T. Moore's company in the 54th Ohio Infantry; and Capt. Charles M. Hughes' company in Morton's Rifle Regiment. Together with the men represented in the above-named companies, there were 25 men in the 14th Ohio Infantry, 25 men in the Fourth Ohio Infantry, 50 men in the 12th Ohio Infantry, about 25 in the United States Army, and others in various commands. Before the close of the year, between 1,100 and 1,200 volunteers were mustered into service.

"In July, 1862, the Eighth Military District was organized with rendezvous at Camp Lima. The 99th Ohio Infantry was ordered to be mustered in here. The regiment was full on August 11th, about the time a second order was issued to form the 118th Ohio Infantry; up to September 1, 1862, out of an enrollment of 3,792, there were 1,411 men enlisted. There were 163 Allen County men in the 'Squirrel Hunters,' who, in 1862, defended Cincinnati, and to whom the Legislature decreed that honorable discharge be given in 1863.

"The Ohio regiments, in which any considerable number of Allen County men served, are the 27th Ohio Infantry, Morton's Rifle Regiment, 32nd Ohio Infantry, 54th Ohio Infantry, 81st Ohio Infantry, 99th Ohio Infantry, 118th Ohio Infantry, 151st Ohio Na-





tional Guard, and McLaughlin's Squad. Almost every Ohio command contained representatives of Allen County. In the United States Army and Navy many served of whom there is no record. The total number of troops whose names are on record is 1,920." Of these, few are left and each year the number of those who knew the Civil War with its memorable times steadily lessens. The story is one which speaks of duty nobly done, of self-sacrifice which has only found its justification and reward in our "Union strong and great."

After the close of the war, the General Assembly repealed the National Guard law and military spirit for a time as manifested in militia companies was at a low ebb. The people were weary of war and waste and were anxious to resume the pursuits of peace and progress. A few military companies came into existence under provisions of the act of 1866, by which the services of a few of the National Guard organizations whose terms of enlistment had not expired were retained in the volunteer militia. These, however, were conducted principally upon a social basis, being composed of veteran volunteers who did not wish to forget the memorable times through which they had recently passed. About the year 1870, however, the dormant military spirit had begun to revive and numerous companies of infantry and batteries of artillery were organized. The military enthusiasm took possession of leading citizens in many cities and hamlets, which gradually accomplish the passage of military laws making better provisions for the soldiers. To the energetic policy of Adjutant General Meily was due the purchase, in 1879, of 1,300 wall tents and flies with poles and pins complete. He made the bold stroke of purchasing them and the State was compelled to pay the bill. Prior to this date the several organizations had been compelled to furnish their own tentage and company outfits for their annual tours of duty in the field. With the above acquisition the soldiers were in better condition to do their work and many of the companies and batteries attained an unusual degree of proficiency. In all calls to duty they acquitted themselves hon-

orably and well, and at no time has the Ohio National Guard proven unequal to any emergency in which their services were required. Notable instances are the Cincinnati riot in 1884 and the Wheeling Creek coal riot in 1894, the latter familiarly called the "Wheeling Creek Campaign," in which 3,371 officers and men were called into service.

A company was organized in Lima by Luther Melancthon Meily and enrolled on January 4, 1875, under the local designation of the "Melancthon Light Guards." Mr. Meily had, when only 18 years of age, helped to organize the 27th Ohio Infantry at Lima in the summer of 1861 and served three years as captain of Company I in that regiment. He went to Sedalia, Mississippi, and then to Pittsburg Landing and after the battle of Atlanta, three months after the expiration of his time, he returned home. He was appointed Adjutant General of the Ohio troops in 1878. Later he went to Colorado and New Mexico, in both of which States he built a railroad. He died in Lima in 1894. Mr. Meily was a faithful soldier and a man of great executive ability.

The "Melancthon Light Guards" were assigned to the 11th Regiment Infantry, O. N. G., as Company C of that regiment, on July 6, 1876. In 1883 the 11th Regiment was reorganized as the Second Regiment and the Lima company remained with it, retaining its designation as Company C. The local name was changed about 1889 to "Lima City Guard," a name which it still retains. The company participated in the Cincinnati riot in 1884, the "Wheeling Creek Campaign," and in the Springfield riot in 1904.

After participating in the Spanish-American War, the company was mustered out of the State service April 14, 1899; was afterwards reorganized as Company C, unattached infantry, and assigned to the newly reorganized Second Regiment Infantry, O. N. G., November 13, 1899.

When war with Spain was declared, the Second Regiment Infantry, O. N. G., was composed of 11 companies, of which Company C was one. In response to the first call for volunteers, these 11 companies were ordered





April 25, 1898, to the regimental rendezvous at Kenton, Ohio, and enrolled for the volunteer service. Four days later they were ordered to the general rendezvous for the Ohio troops at Columbus, Ohio. The regiment went into camp at this place April 29th and was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States as the Second Regiment, Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, May 10, 1898. On May 18, 1898, the regiment was ordered to Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it was brigaded with the First Pennsylvania and the 14th Minnesota regiments as the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Orders were received on August 28th to move to Knoxville, Tennessee. The regiment marched to Rossville, a distance of eight miles, there boarding the trains for their new destination. The new camp was a short distance from Knoxville and was called "Camp Poland." With the exception of Company C, the regiment, on November 15, 1898, moved to Camp Fornace near Macon, Georgia, arriving there November 16, 1898. Company C remained at Knoxville as guard for the division headquarters and acted in that capacity until the removal of those headquarters, accompanying the same to Macon early in December.

The Second Regiment was unfortunate in not being favored with active service in foreign lands, but performed faithfully the various routine duties of camp life, until they were mustered out at Macon, Georgia, February 10, 1899, when they quickly dispersed for their home stations.

It is interesting to note the transition of the recruit from the raw material to the disciplined and efficient soldier, thus becoming one of the essential parts of a great army. At first there is the enthusiasm kindling the patriotic fire, dampened later by the unaccustomed fatigue, broken rest, the tedious and monotonous routine of camp duties; healthy appetites changed to loathing by the coarse and poorly cooked food; unwise choice of camps bringing into rampant life that dread enemy of the soldier in the field—typhoid. This tedious, fearful life, from the point of view of the boy sol-

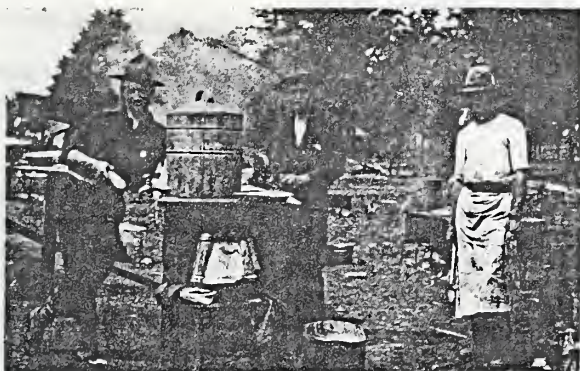
dier, is most disappointing as compared with the original hope of meeting the enemy in actual strife. As soldiers for centuries past have passed through these trials to spirit and body, so did our laddies pass through them, gaining wisdom, adaptability and self-reliance until our Company C was one of the best companies of a regiment described by General McCook (one of the "fighting McCooks"), who inspected it in October, 1898, at Knoxville, as one of the finest and most efficient infantry regiments in the service.

The principal duties of the Second Regiment in this war were guard duty, fatigue duty, target practice, skirmish, company, squad, battalion and regimental drill, and guard mount and dress parade in the ceremonies. So much cleaning up of camp was performed by this regiment that they jokingly called themselves the "Georgia Land Improving Company." Then there were the long marches to participate in the interminable reviews. The grand review at Chickamauga Park shortly before the transfer of the troops to other points was a memorable sight, reminding one of the description of the reviews of Bonaparte. Over 60,000 troops participated in this review.

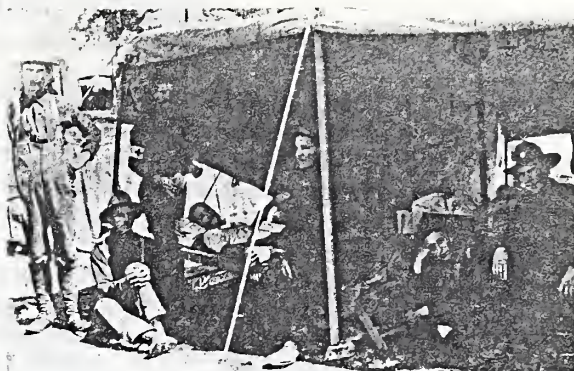
At the holiday season the companies vied with each other in decorating their quarters, blending the patriotic with the Christmas spirit. From the greens and varied verdure of that Southern clime were made wreaths, arches, monuments and Christmas bells. Outlines of the faces of famous sons of Ohio as also a map of Ohio were shown in the sands bordering on Company C's street. The soldier looks back on all that time with mingled feelings. There come memories of that dread time when the hospital tents were full of fever-stricken patients, when the muffled drum would attract one's fearful gaze to the corporal's guard following the army wagon, mule drawn, containing some one's loved one. Then there are the brighter memories, the Christmas dinner, the pretty girls, the pay days with the long wait before and the short pay after. Who would forget the beckoning finger of Sergeant Gale, the "goo-goo" that Mahan cooked, the prayerful relapses of Private Ralston, the scriptural



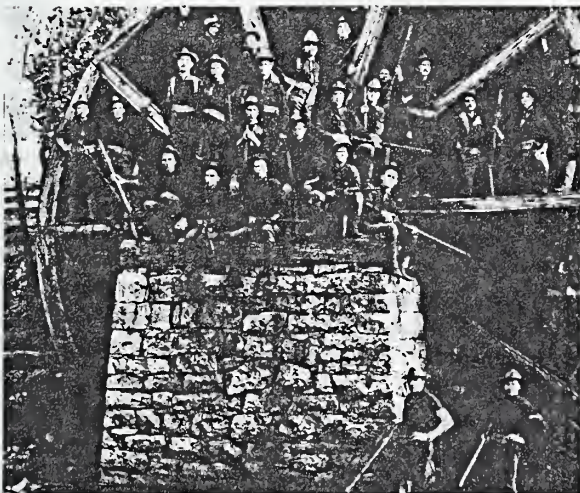




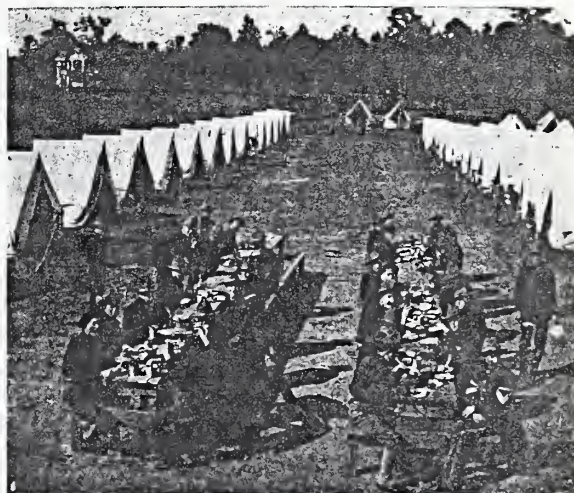
KITCHEN, CHICKAMAUGA



HOSPITAL TENT, CHICKAMAUGA



OLD MILL NEAR MIDDLEBROOK CAMP, KNOXVILLE



AT MESS, KNOXVILLE



LIEUT. J. M. BINGHAM



COMPANY C IN PONCHOS

SCENES IN THE CAMP LIFE OF COMPANY C AT CHICKAMAUGA AND KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
(Spanish-American War)





exhortations of Wagoner Berney, to his mules, and "Frenchy" Brown's plaintive matin query of "Have you used Pears' soap?"

But they went to fight and to do their duty and so the service of the Second Ohio passed into history and in time none but pleasant memories will remain.

The following is the honor roll of Ohio volunteers from Lima in the war with Spain: Captain, Frank M. Bell; 1st lieutenant, Merritt D. Reichelderfer; 2nd lieutenant, John M. Bingham; sergeants—Albert E. Gale (Q. M.), Frank Carter, John E. Porter, Carey C. Allen, Lon P. Stephens and Robert McPeak; corporals—Paul R. Ashton, Clarence M. Breese, George A. Smith, Charles W. Baum, Carl H. Griebeling, John D. Miller, James I. Heffner, Oscar E. Harper, Frank Link, George H. Quail, Lewis J. Hofmann and Donald N. Davis; musician, Thomas E. Hance; artificer, James L. Ferrall; bugler, Lambert Cordell; wagoner, Edward P. Berney; drummer, T. F. Halter; privates—Brice B. Applas, John Atha, John W. Baker, Roy Barnes, John W. Barrick, Granville E. Beall, Henry A. Betz, Clarence O. Brobeck, Charles J. Brown, Floyd S. Brown, Earl D. Bussert, Cornelius P. Callahan, Thomas V. Conner, Herbert O. Conrad, Frank Cunningham, Carey Doan, George W. Eckert, Fremont L. English, Walter G. Ferguson, Louis F. Furry, Clyde Goble, Harry J. Gorman, Howard Graham, Charles F. Hadding, Lyman S. Hillabold, Samuel A. Holbrook, William H. Johnston, William Kern, Floyd Kilian, Edward P. Lawlor, John A. Lee, William L. Linderman, Frank J. Luken, James A. Mahon, Harry W. McGinnis, Rollo H. McKinney, Horace G. Murray, William P. Myers, Lorin E. Neely, James H. Neise, Henry O'Brien, Jr., William F. Ralston, Charles Roberts, James H. Robinson, John D. Rousculp, Isaac J. Schooler, Noah E. Shoemaker, John A. Stager, Joseph H. Stant, John E. Stemen, George Tibbot, Willis Troxel, Richard B. Watkins, Charles J. Wason, Alexander H. Watts, Albert B. Welty, George W. Wood and Fred W. Zeits.

*Discharged:* Private John W. Lutz, Private Winfield S. Freeman, Sergeant Kent W.

Hughes, Corporal Herold Standish, Private Benjamin F. Welty, Corporal James D. Armstrong, Sergeant Domenic R. Cantieny, Corporal George Faurot, Private Walter K. Campbell, Private John Harley, Private Charles F. Reynolds, Private Foster B. Davis, Sergeant Fred B. Thomas, Corporal Homer Heman, Corporal Roy V. Sellers, Private Lloyd Clark, Private Charles Naylor, Private Charles H. Kelly, Private W. C. Parmenter.

*Transferred:* Private Nicholas J. Remackel to Hospital Corps; Private Corwin H. Post to Hospital Corps; Private Elmer W. Baumgartner to Signal Corps.

*Died:* Private John Gottfried.

The old Company C prior to the Spanish-American War was a famous company for its drills and correct drilling according to regulations. In 1892 they won the second prize at Omaha in national competition, Captain Bell also winning a \$200 sword as being the most efficient company commander.

In its early days the armory was in the assembly room of the Court House. About 1891 it moved to the Cincinnati Block and shortly after to the Donze Block, whence it was moved about 1896 to the present armory on South Main street. There were famous trips and camps in those days, to Cleveland, Philadelphia, Findlay, Columbus (when all the State troops were gathered together in 1888), New York City in 1889, Presque Isle in 1890 and 1892, Bowling Green in 1891, World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, Tiffin, Cleveland, Johnson's Island and Chickamauga, the beginning of a new era.

In the "old guard" of the '80's were the Dugrays, Richmonds, Boone, Moyer, Jones, Hiner, Crum and others with "Flaxy" Cunningham as mascot and they made service in the old company one to remember. Jokes, pranks, dances, singing, zouave squads and good drilling, made for snap and vigor.

As the years go swiftly by changes come and now the National Guard is becoming more and more on a par with the regular army, a consummation which the States are working hard to accomplish.

But still to those of the old regime the ear-



lier days of Company C are pleasant to look back upon.

Old Company C thy memory lingers,  
Caressing my thought with gentle fingers,  
As distance softens a bell's sweet chime.  
Softened by the mellowing touch of time

In 1879 Capt. J. B. Kirk, who had himself been a soldier in the Civil War for over four years, organized the "Kirk Cadets." Before the close of the year the roster contained 40 names. Will Mowen was made captain and Stuart Pillars, 1st lieutenant. Some time afterwards Mr. Kirk was elected captain and Mowen and Pillars, lieutenants.

After drilling and disciplining for some time, the company was equipped with guns and uniforms, the latter being white duck pants and jackets with caps of the same material, adorned with U. S. staff buttons. Their wooden guns were stained black and, to make them still more formidable and warlike, guards of tin and hammers made of shoe buttoners were affixed. About this time they received and accepted an invitation to attend the camp of the 11th Regiment, O. N. G., at Wapakoneta, as guests of Company G.

As their ages increased their love for their Quaker guns diminished and in 1881 they purchased 23 breech-loading rifles at a cost of \$172.50. With increase of age also came increase of size and the boyish suits were cast aside for 27 new suits of cadet gray, trimmed in black, which were procured at a cost of \$361.70. These suits were paid for through the liberality of citizens and the receipts of a play.

In the fall of 1883 they visited the encampment of the Second Regiment, O. N. G., at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, as the guests of Company C of Lima, into which company they finally merged.

The headquarters of the Second Regiment were at Lima after its reorganization in 1899. Col. James I. Ream was elected to the command of the regiment, which office he held until June 12, 1903. Col. E. S. Bryant was then elected and is the present incumbent. A very efficient staff has been chosen and the work of reorganization has progressed steadily so that the regiment may be regarded as a united, compact and efficient body of citizen soldiery. It comprises at present Companies A, of Findlay; B, of Carey; C, of Lima; D, of Van Wert; E, of Hicksville; F, of Spencerville; G, of Ada; H, of Bowling Green; I, of Kenton; L, of Sycamore; and M, of Ottawa.

Company F, of Spencerville, was organized in April, 1900, by Capt. Jacob R. Welch; mustered into the National Guard May 25, 1900, as Company F and assigned to the First Battalion, Second Infantry. This is the first company ever organized in Spencerville, although that city furnished 75 men to the volunteer and regular service during the Spanish-American War; some participated in the capture of Santiago, but the majority were enrolled in various companies of the Second Ohio. The officers elected at the time of organization were: Captain, Jacob R. Welch; 1st lieutenant, Corwin H. Post; 2nd lieutenant, Vernon B. Post. Later Corwin H. Post was made captain and on March 8, 1905, F. E. Arnold was elected to that office, which commission he at present holds.





## CHAPTER XIX

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### THE PRESS OF LIMA

*First Printed News in Lima—The "Herald"—The "Porcupine"—Lima "Argus"—Lima "Reporter"—The "Gazette"—The "Republican-Gazette"—The People's Press—The "Democratic Times"—The "Daily Times"—The "Times-Democrat"—First German Paper, the "Volksblatt"—The "Courier"—The "Daily News"—"The Sun"—"The Moon"—The "Republican"—The First City Directory—Observations on the Olden Times—Some Interesting Advertisements—Value of a Free Press to the World of Progress.*

The beginning of the dissemination of news in print in Lima, was a small weekly newspaper, called the *Herald* and edited by Messrs. Hollister and Bennett. The town was only five years old, and less populous than West Cairo is to-day. In that year Martin Van Buren was elected President; Eli Baldwin was the Democratic candidate for Governor and was defeated by a Whig. The congressional district extended over a territory of about 90 miles east and west and from the northern line of the State to the southern line of Montgomery County. The printers had small support for their paper and the *Herald* and its publishers disappeared.

The next paper was started in 1841 by Thomas Smith. He soon sold his office to Milton Gillett and Abelard Guthrie, who started the *Porcupine*. Guthrie was an able man, but was eccentric, wearing his hair long and abounding in mannerisms. He went West and was prominent in the early Kansas troubles. In 1843, George W. Andrews, later of Wapakoneta, purchased the office and changed the name to *Lima Argus*. Mr. Andrews soon made the paper a leading exponent of Democracy in the Northwest. In 1845 Mr. Andrews sold out to Mathias H. Nichols, who soon made himself famous by means of its columns.

In 1843 Edward Marrott and Hamilton Davison established the *Lima Reporter*, a Whig paper. This paper lived but three or four years, and the *Argus* was the only paper published in Lima until 1854 when Sydenham Shaffer published the *Gazette*. In 1855 the Parmenter brothers purchased the *Gazette*. Harvey Parmenter, however, soon retired, leaving the paper in the hands of Cornelius, the older brother, who published it until 1860, when he sold out to John Newton Cunningham and Tom Hussler. The next year Cornelius Parmenter repurchased the paper and continued to publish it until 1872, when Cal Edmiston became a partner. In 1885 W. A. Campbell became proprietor and in 1887 H. D. Campbell became his partner. The paper under their management has been successfully conducted to the present time. It is published twice a week and visits many nooks and corners of Allen County.

The *Daily Gazette* came into being on the 12th of March, 1887, under the management of F. T. Campbell, W. A. Campbell and H. D. Campbell. The first 2,000 copies were given away. It proved to be a wide-awake paper and was the first in Allen County to introduce telegraphic dispatches, the company putting in a special wire of its own with its own operator



in the office. In 1891 the *Gazette* consolidated with the *Republican*, the other morning paper then in existence, and has since appeared under the name of *Republican-Gazette*.

When Mr. Nichols was elected to Congress, he sold the *Argus* to T. E. Cunningham and William C. Thompkins, who published the paper together until the spring of 1854 when Mr. Cunningham retired and was succeeded by Thomas M. Robb. Thompson and Robb continued until the fall of 1855 when they sold out to Cunningham and Poland, who started an anti-Nebraska paper, entitled the *People's Press*. This paper continued about a year, when Mr. Robb repurchased it and changed its politics to those principles supposed to represent the convictions of the immortal Jackson. Soon Robb got tired and sold to J. P. Haller; Haller sold to J. H. Berry; Berry soon sold to James Mackenzie, who came from Kalida, where he had won a State reputation as editor of the *Kalida Venture*. This was in 1858. He remained until 1861 or 1862, when he sold out to David S. Fisher, who afterwards became editor of the *Hardin County Democrat*. In 1874 Fisher sold out to H. B. Kelly, who successfully conducted the journal until his death, when Mr. Timmonds took charge of it.

The *Democratic Times* made its appearance in the latter part of November, 1879, with O. B. Selfridge, Jr., and E. B. Halladay, proprietors, and in 1884 the *Daily Times*, with Oliver B. Selfridge, Jr., as editor, was established. Five years later the *Times* was consolidated with the *Allen County Democrat*, and the present name, *Times-Democrat*, adopted. The *Times Democrat* is a newsy evening journal, well printed and well edited, and a power in its party and the community. There is also a semi-weekly edition of the paper published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The *Volkblatt*, the first German paper of Allen County, was established by A. Zwanzig in 1879. It expired before its fourth issue. The *Courier*, founded by George Feltz, August 30, 1877, was also a German paper. It was bought in 1890 by Adolph Weixelbaum, and became the leading German newspaper not only of the city but of Allen County. Mr. Weixelbaum

has recently bought out the Delphos *Kleeblatt*, and has consolidated the two papers under the name of *Lima Courier and Delphos Kleeblatt*.

The *Lima Daily News* is a non-partisan paper, founded by a Mr. D'Armand in 1897. The next year it was purchased by E. W. Jackson and J. R. Finnell. The paper has recently come under the control of the News Publishing Company, with E. W. Jackson as president and J. R. Finnell, general manager and editor.

About 1870, two boys, A. B. Coe and H. L. Medsker, "Dell" and "Harry" they were called, came into possession of an old army printing press and a small outfit of type. They did odd jobs of printing and in the year of 1874 proceeded to publish a paper, calling it *The Sun*. It never acquired a large subscription and was bought a little later by Rev. Lockhard, a minister from Columbus Grove, who used it as a medium for publishing some of his religious views. It acquired something of a local reputation during the year or two of its existence and then was bought by John Junkins and the Hazelton brothers. The character of the paper was again changed to a local newspaper and it was quite a success. In 1876 it was bought out by J. C. Edmiston, who changed the name to *The Moon*. In an editorial of the first issue it was announced that when "the 'Sun' set, the 'Moon' arose and that this particular 'Moon' unlike its editor would only be full once each week." Mr. Edmiston sold in 1877 to the Campbell brothers, when the name was again changed, to the *Republican*. In 1880 the paper passed into the hands of Charles L. Long & Company, and in 1882 they moved the printing office into the Opera House Block, occupying the space where McCauley's millinery store and the American Express Company's office now are. The printing office was the first tenant of the building. Colonel Long made the paper a daily, and the first issue was published August 15, 1882. In 1891 the *Republican* and *Gazette* were consolidated, as stated above.

In the early '70's was issued the first city directory. It was a modest affair gotten up by the Hazelton brothers, and was bound by Gale Sherman, who had started a book-bindery in Lima.





The *Lima Argus*, whose motto was "Liberty, Morality and Wisdom, coexistent, co-equal and inseparable," and whose policy was to fight banks of issue, favor war with Mexico, and oppose the extension of slavery, was edited several years by Mathias H. Nichols. It has been the good fortune of the writer to come in possession of some of the old files of this paper, and we propose a little review.

When Mr. Nichols became the editor, the Mexican War was agitating the country; Lowell, with his mastery of affairs, and his keen wit, expresses the views of this part of the country under the name of "Hosea Bigelow" in the following words:

Parson Wilbur ses he never heerd in his life  
That the *Apostles* rigged out in their swallow-tailed  
coats  
And marched round in front of a drum and a fife  
To get some on 'em office, and some on 'em votes;  
But John P. Robinson, he  
Ses they didn't know everthin'  
Down in Judee.

Nichols in his quick, intolerant way insisted on "carrying the war into Africa" and in branding every one as the biggest kind of a traitor who did not share his particular views. The "liberty of the press" in those old files is freely exercised in scathing satire of every description.

We are constantly making history and there is no better record than that made by a newspaper. It has the advantage of being on the ground, and of being in a position for making running comment. True, many of our idols are shattered, and men whom we have been taught to revere by our histories are ruthlessly commented upon. Horace Greeley, Henry Clay and General Scott are delineated as possessing anything but faultless characters. Even our Presidents, whom time and the historians have made so perfect, have suffered from the savage attacks of an impartial press. All this as long as the man lives; when he gets beyond all praise or blame, then nothing but good is said of him. In 1848 John Quincy Adams passes to the great beyond, and the beautiful tribute that our editor saw fit to give to him might, if uttered sooner, have served its

purpose better. In April of the same year the French Revolution culminated in the abolishment of the House of Peers, and the doing away with titles of nobility. England, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States at once recognized the new republic.

The visions of the new Eldorado which poor Ponce de Leon tried so hard to find, were, in the year 1849, made a reality to those who were brave enough to break asunder for the time all family ties, to suffer hardships innumerable, and to entertain the possibility of utter and hopeless defeat. As an offset to these golden dreams, we have, as in these later times, accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever and the dread cholera.

Abraham Lincoln, of whom America's greatest poet so beautifully and truthfully says,

Nature, they say doth dote  
And cannot make a man  
Save on some worn-out plan  
Repeating as by rote;  
For *him* her old world moulds she flung aside,  
And choosing sweet clay from the breast  
Of the unexhausted West  
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,  
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God and true.

This man I say was in those days just plain Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois—a member of the House.

The "old times" advertisement is a source of perennial enjoyment and he who runs may read many quaint and amusing "signs of the times." Patent medicines and cure-alls were advertised as extensively then as now; and even in those far-off days the sure cure for consumption existed, and no doubt did the customary land office business.

Apprentices were advertised for, and those who have tired of their masters, with rewards offered for their apprehension. They even advertised for school teachers.

Lima had her select school in those days. Rev. Seth W. Washburn conducted one in 1846 and later. Lectures and temperance meetings also played their parts in primary education. All evening meetings were advertised to take place at "early candle-lighting." The outside educational factors were the metropolitan newspapers and Ar-



thur's Magazine for Ladies and Gentlemen." Among its contributors were Edgar Allan Poe, Mrs. Osgood, and T. S. Arthur, the author of "The Withered Heart," "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and other highly moral and instructive works.

In 1847 all the produce sold in Lima was brought by wagon from Delphos, to which place it came by canal. The first merchants in Lima gave long credits, and consequently did not reap the rich harvests that J. W. King did, who came here from the East and sold for cash and cash only.

In 1847 Editor Nichols, after a long period of pitying and reviling other fellows who were caught in Cupid's net, at last succumbed, marrying Sylvia Fisher, daughter of Capt. Hollias Fisher, the hotelkeeper.

Then as now the follies and foibles of woman-kind were themes of never dying interest, and the bustle and hoop skirt were alternately laughed at and preached against. The first hoop skirt hung up for an advertisement in a store window was taken to be a squirrel trap.

Poor Nichols, with all his brightness and ability, found it hard to keep the wolf from the door by means of the scant collections that found their way into his coffers. Little hints like the following appear from time to time—"A man who loves his family will take a paper—a man who respects his family will pay for it." In another issue he offers to furnish the *Argus* to new subscribers for one year, for two bushels of wheat delivered on or before the first of November. With all his drawbacks, he managed to support his family, at the same time editing his paper and studying law. That sort of a man is rare in these days.

#### SOME INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Taken from old newspaper files.)

The advertisements of the early day in many respects do not resemble those of the present time. There was not much opportunity for display, as they were generally limited to the width of a column. The originality of the subject matter, however, usually made up for the lack of striking display heads. The advertise-

ments, or, more properly speaking, business cards, were usually printed without change in quite a number of issues, sometimes running as long as a year.

As has been told in a previous chapter, Samuel A. Baxter, Sr., was engaged in business in Lima as a hatter for some years before he was admitted to the bar. The following advertisement first appeared in the *Lima Argus* on July 7, 1846.—

Lima, Ohio, July 7th, 1846. 1 year.

#### TARIFF REPEALED.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Allen and adjoining counties, for their liberal support since he has commenced business among them, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture all description of hats, at No. 1, north corner of the public square, in Lima; which for durability he warrants to be equal to any in the state; he promises to give better bargains (for ready pay) than any other establishment in these parts dare do. To enable all to buy hats and give no excuse to any to go bare headed; he will receive in exchange for hats, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax-seed, timothy, clover-seed, flour, bacon, butter, and chickens, building stone, hewn timber, shingles and all kinds of sawed timber for building, muskrat and all kinds of furs, and 1,000 pounds of clean lambs wool, and everything else that can be eat or drank (*except that makes drunk,*) wore, sold, or given away for good purposes. Please call and look at my hats before buying elsewhere, you might save a dollar by it

SAMUEL A. BAXTER.

Lima, Ohio, July 7th, 1846. 1 year.

One of the most original advertisers of the early days was R. Bower, as the following advertisement, taken from the *Allen County Democrat* of October, 28, 1863, will show.—

#### WAR, WAR, WAR.

The Crisis is now upon us, the Union is dissolved; Ft. Sumter is evacuated the independence of the Southern Confederacy is not yet acknowledged by our government—and probably never will be—but I will tell you one thing that happened, and that is acknowledged,

R. BOWER

Has seceded from the old firm of Bower &





Whitaker, and established a firm of his own in the name of R. Bower, and his independence is acknowledged all around the world, he with his cabinet, feels competent

TO COMPETE WITH THE WORLD.

In the manufacture of  
Carriages, Buggies and Wagons;

His counsellors are all men of great skill and much experience in wood, iron and paint; they have gained for themselves an enviable reputation as being all first class mechanics; Bower, himself, like John C. Keenan, challenges the world for a competitor in his branch of trade; this sounds large for a small town, but we let it stand. Friends, we invite you to call and see us at our place of business, we wish to astonish you in the lines of Buggies, Carriages and Wagons; for cheapness they are the cheapest; and for neatness they are the neatest you ever saw; come in we want to prove it by your own admission—this is fair; don't mistake the shop; not the old shop of Bower & Whitaker, remember we speak of a

#### NEW SHOP

in a new place, called the  
EXCELSIOR CARRIAGE SHOP!

A few doors South of the People's Store, on Main Street, in the town of Lima; look for the Excelsior Carriage Shop, R. Bower, Proprietor, this is the place to get your patching painting, spokeing and smithing done cheap, neat and durable. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Carriages, Buggies and Wagons of all descriptions; a man can come in, make a choice, hitch up and drive home rejoicing that he was so lucky as to find the Excelsior Carriage Shop. Come in and see my Wagons!

Now friends, you see, no war I mean,  
Nor yet this heavy braggin',  
I only wish to let you know,  
Where you can get a Wagon;  
And if perchance, you wish for ease,  
And feel some worse for wearage,  
Just call and see my little stock,  
And buy a nice new carriage;  
And if you are a single man,  
And want a lass to snuggle,  
Just call and see old Bob, I say,  
And buy a little buggy;  
And if you want to go alone,  
Just come along, I have for you,

A pretty little sulkey;  
Now, if you have a job to spoke,  
To patch, to paint or varnish,  
Just try old Bob, you'll always find,  
Him ready in the harness;  
I've just one thing more to tell,  
That is, my motto is "Excel,"  
I mean to keep the champion's floor,  
And paint "Excelsior" o'er my door;  
So when you into Lima drop,  
And wish to look at work, don't stop,  
Until you find,  
The Excelsior Carriage Shop.

R. BOWER.

Lima, May 15, 1861.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS OF TO-DAY.

The influence of the press of to-day is exerted in a very different manner from that of 30 years ago. In the days of Horace Greeley, the elder Bennett, Dana, Medill, Godkins and Bowles the editor swayed public opinion by his editorials, in fact he *made* public opinion. In most cases the editor owned the paper, hence he was master of the situation. There was no clash between opposing interests, for the editor was the paper. He was then a power in State and Nation, and he was consulted by party leaders with respect and deference. The New York *Sun* under Dana from 1868 to 1892, the New York *Herald* under the elder Bennett and the London *Times* under the Walters had a world-wide influence, and can never be forgotten. These papers stood for the opinions of their editors, and these opinions were, for the most part, not affected or colored by the counting room. They came from fearless and honest men.

To-day we seldom see the old-time editorial and if it does appear, no one reads it seriously. The news columns are consulted and constantly read. From that source the public becomes its own editor and writes its own editorials.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the old editor still at work is Henry Watterson and his *Courier-Journal*. Mr. Watterson is the *Courier-Journal*. The paper is what he is and no more. Its readers have come to know this.

Most people to-day, however, want the news, and they want the news to be as close as



possible to the truth. Dana's *Sun* gained its greatest fame from the belief that it always told the truth. "If you see it in the *Sun*, it's so." Just as surely do the people want the truth *to-day*, and without editorial comment. A prominent Ohio judge, at the opening of an important trial, appealed to the papers to publish only the facts, without any comment. Let the reader form his own conclusions.

The newspaper of to-day has a great mission—the dissemination of truthful news. In this it should be untrammelled and fearless. The reading public will find its own deductions and in the long run will not be greatly in error. There is a great army of men and women in the newspaper field to-day. They are bright, high-minded and patriotic. They are most severely tasked in their work, but it is the interest of the whole country. They exert a great influence for good, and the world needs them all.

A good editor of a newspaper, like a wise publisher of books, must know his material. His articles must have real merit and permanent worth. The publisher who looks only for the "Big Seller," the book of the hour, will soon find his cellar filled with plates not worth as much as their room. But the far-sighted and clear-headed publisher will build up his list out

of books that have permanent value, and that will abide. Such men as Frank H. Scott (president of the Century Company), Henry Holt, George H. Putnam, George H. Mifflin, Frank H. Dodd, George Harvey (of Harper & Brothers), S. S. McClure and Charles Scribner, have built up great and influential houses by long years of careful work, selecting only the purest and the best.

In like manner have the great newspapers of the world become influential. Their editors have rejected thousands of articles and items because they possessed neither *news* nor *truth*, and because they had not the right moral trend. In their columns have gone, instead, articles of abiding merit, the sketch of a great man or noble woman, or the first appearance of a "Thanatopsis" or of an "Annabel Lee." To these columns the reader goes for the news of the world, confident he will find it.

Good journalism shows scholarship and independence, putting aside, with ever-increasing emphasis, the vulgar, slovenly written and scandal-bearing article of the sensational newspaper. Good journalism "stands for dignity, intelligence, cleanliness, good manners and sound national, civic and domestic life."





## CHAPTER XX

### THREE USEFUL LIVES

*Hon. Calvin S. Brice—Dr. Samuel A. Baxter—Benjamin C. Faurot.*

#### HON. CALVIN S. BRICE.

One of the leading promoters of our earlier railroads was the late Calvin Stewart Brice, who for many years was identified with Lima's growth and interests, maintaining a home and legal residence in Lima until his death. For many years Mr. Brice was prominent in the nation as a lawyer, railroad manager and political leader. He was born at Denmark, Ohio, on September 17, 1845. His father, William Kirkpatrick Brice, was a Presbyterian minister, and his mother was a woman of much intellectual force and charm of character. The family removed in 1848 to Columbus Grove in Putnam County, Ohio, and there Calvin spent his boyhood to the age of 13 under the home care of his mother and the scholarly instruction of his father. He then entered the preparatory academy of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. His studies were interrupted in 1861 by the Civil War, when he enlisted in Captain Dodd's university company, and was stationed at Camp Jackson at the State capital. In the fall he returned to college only to enlist again the next year in what later became Company A, 86th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which Prof. R. W. McFarland, of Miami University, one of the most noted mathematicians in the United States was captain. He spent the summer of 1862 campaigning in West Virginia and then returned to Miami to be graduated in June, 1863. He then came to Lima, Ohio, taught for some months in the public schools and was employed in the auditor's office of Allen County. In

July, 1864, he again returned to the war at the head of a company recruited by himself with a commission as captain of Company E, 180th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas until the end of the war, and for meritorious service was appointed lieutenant colonel, but was not mustered in. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Brice went to Ann Arbor, where he attended lectures in the law school of the University of Michigan. The next year he was admitted to practice at the bar and in the United States courts, forming at once a partnership with James Irvine at Lima, Ohio, and for a dozen years pursued his profession here with success. His high character, ability and devotion to the interests of his clients made him deservedly one of the foremost lawyers in the State.

Meanwhile he became intensely interested in railroad affairs and at last transferred his activities from his profession to that important business. His first railroad connection was with the legal department of the old Lake Erie & Louisville road. He became a stockholder in that road (now known as the Lake Erie & Western) and played a leading part in its development, next undertaking the great "Nickel Plate" enterprise, which he carried through successfully. This made him a man of wealth and a figure of national importance and interest. He was thereafter prominently connected with numerous other railroads and was for years one of the most active and efficient factors in the railroad development of the Southern States.

The vast railroad interests of Mr. Brice did



not prevent him from entering other fields of investment and development, or from the enjoyment of social relations. At Lima, he organized and managed the gas light company; re-organized and assumed a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Lima, which institution has ever since ranked as one of the most substantial in Ohio. Mr. Brice was also identified with the Chase National Bank of New York, and a leading spirit and director of the Southern Trust Company.

His scholarship and interest in education made him a trustee of his *alma mater*, Miami University, and his generosity, coupled with his love for that grand old school, caused him to contribute largely to its needs, and "Brice Hall," named in his honor, arose upon the beautiful campus of the university. He was vice-president of the Ohio Society in New York, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of which Greek-letter society he remained an honored member till his death. He was also an active member of the Manhattan, Lotos, Athletic, and other leading clubs of New York City.

During Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States he spent his time asking questions—all kinds of questions. He found in Calvin S. Brice a man who could answer a larger percentage of his questions than anybody else. In fact, Senator Brice was probably the best informed man, not only in a general way, but as to particular localities, of any man in the country. Even places that he had never visited he had informed himself about. Li Hung Chang took a great fancy to Senator Brice and sought his company on every possible occasion. Being impressed with the railroad development of this country, he sought to interest Senator Brice and did so, the result being that the Senator started out to organize a syndicate to be composed of 50 persons, each of whom should subscribe \$5,000 for the purposes of a preliminary survey for a railroad in China. The Senator did not crowd the subscription question nor did he allot places in the syndicate until after many times the number of men to form the syndicate had indicated a desire to join. It probably represented the most wealth of any syndicate that was ever organized in this or any other country, em-

bracing a number of London and Paris bankers as well as the leading financial interests of this country. In a word, it was a syndicate exactly to his liking and choosing. Its formation gave him as great pleasure as any one thing of the later years of his life and its prompt carrying into completion was prevented first by the death of Senator Brice and later by the death of Li Hung Chang. In the proposition he had Li Hung Chang's endorsement and hearty support and had both lived there would have been no halting in the early completion of this great enterprise in China. At the time of his death he had quite fully matured plans for a seaboard out-let for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, diverging at Bluffton over the Northern Ohio, *via* Akron and Youngstown to the East.

Mr. Brice was an earnest Democrat in politics and for many years was conspicuous and influential in the councils of his party. In 1888 he was a delegate at large from Ohio to the Democratic National Convention and as chairman of the campaign committee conducted the campaign of that year and in 1889 was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee. His prominence in politics made Mr. Brice the logical choice of his party and he was elected United States Senator from Ohio for the term 1891-97. In that office he exerted exceptional influence among his associates. He served on important committees, and was a member of the "steering committee" of his party in the Senate. His business experience, penetrating quality of mind and cautious and conservative though optimistic temperament made his judgment highly prized and his advice sought.

Mr. Brice was married in 1869 to Catherine Olivia Meily, a woman of fine intellectual gifts and much charm in social leadership. He died at New York on December 15, 1898, leaving five children—three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Brice commenced life a poor boy, with only a sound constitution, an active, incisive mind, and genuine brand of American grit. He knew the value of an education, and he obtained it. He was not an orator, but no man ever put more common sense or business energy in a five-minute talk; and in 30 minutes at a meet-







Samuel A. Dexter





ing of railroad directors he would transact business involving the expenditure of millions. He never failed to answer a letter and to answer it promptly—punctuality and directness were rules of his life. When the writer, of this sketch once asked him to aid a young man in the South who was struggling to a legal competency, but one question was asked, "Is he honest?". Upon receiving a strong affirmative answer, Mr. Brice turned to his stenographer, and in *one sentence* directed work for the young man which gave him a legal prominence which he enjoys to-day.

Mr. Brice never forgot a friend, and in this may be seen the main element of his success. He had no time or desire to punish an enemy, if he had one. When urged not to recognize a man who had vigorously opposed him in a political convention, Mr. Brice replied, "Life is too short," and the gentleman was accorded the same courtesy as any other man in the convention. He had the power of self-control to a remarkable degree, and when he turned from his office to his home, or his friends, business care was put aside, and there environed by the love of family, in his palatial home, he was delighted by the grace of culture, and the beauty of art, and there his friends were also welcome. Well may the language of Antony applied to the noble Brutus, be applied to him:—

His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

#### DR. SAMUEL A. BAXTER.

When the wild mob in Paris was rushing on its way to overthrow the Bastille and the Palace of the Tuileries, an old man with silvery hair appeared in the street, and with uncovered head called for silence. The leader of the mob at once recognized him, and called to his men, "Halt! Sixty years of pure life is about to address you. It is De La Ure; halt! and listen." The mob halted and listened—then returned quietly to their homes, influenced by one known to be the friend of all humanity.

The long and eventful life of Dr. Baxter, filled with sweet charity and unselfish devotion

to his friends and his home city, his high moral standing and business integrity, might well cause him to be called the "De La Ure" of Lima, and the one man who could influence the masses to do right under very trying and excited conditions.

Born, and largely educated, in Lima, all his life a lover of his city and its people, no one claims a higher place in the hearts of the people. Called again and again to posts of influence and trust, he was never found wanting. When the city had a business crisis, or a great financial success, Dr. Baxter was always called on to aid in tiding over the one, and in expressing the general good will of the other.

Blest with a wise father and a devoted mother, plans were early matured for his medical education. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1863, and began practice in the army under a commission direct from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. He was commissioned by John Brough, Governor of Ohio, to the 18th Ohio Volunteer Infantry commanded by General Charles Grosvenor, a personal friend of Dr. Baxter from his youth. Later he served both as assistant and acting medical director of the Department of Georgia under Gen. James B. Steedman.

After the war, Dr. Baxter began the active practice of medicine in Lima. It was hard work for a time. But fortune came to him in disguise. He was made health officer, and was put in charge of all small-pox cases during the terrible scourage in Lima. He nursed the sick, and buried the dead with his own hands. Small-pox then had greater terror than the bubonic plague has now. So successfully did he perform his loathsome work that, upon the passing of the scourage, he found himself overwhelmed with business in Lima and for a radius of 50 miles about the city. He was called in counsel to adjoining towns, and was made surgeon for a number of railways. This success was soon followed by one as brilliant, but in another line—that of the financier. He became interested in great enterprises, was secretary of the original gas company, then entered the banking business, establishing the City Bank of Lima for a long time one of the most successful financial concerns of the Northwest; was president of the





First National Bank, which institution he made substantial in every way. He managed the artificial and built the natural gas plants; was very influential in building the street car line; promoted and sold the Indiana & Ohio gas pipeline and secured the building of the car works, then consolidating these works with The Lima Locomotive & Machine Company, still one of the greatest of Lima's industries. The Lake Erie & Western shops, the Chicago & Erie and the Ohio Southern railroads were each secured for Lima through his aid and enthusiasm. But other fields of usefulness also commanded his time and money: the Young Men's Christian Association and Lima College, institutions of great credit to the city were greatly aided by him. Every church built in Lima in the last 40 years has been aided by his generosity. During his long business career he formed strong alliances in Bradford, England, Boston, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago.

He has served the State as trustee of the State asylums for the insane at Dayton and at Toledo and in many other ways. The people of Lima elected him mayor of the city and would repeat it at any time they could get his consent to be a candidate.

A short time ago, Dr. Baxter retired from the banking business, and formed a partnership with his sons, under the name of Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, for the purpose of developing his properties in the West, and for handling other extensive interests.

Dr. Baxter is a man of rare intellectual force, history being his favorite study. He has long been recognized as the leading historian not only of Lima, but of the county. To his untiring labors as a chronologist and as a collector of the facts of history, this work is largely due, and to him as a benefactor of the community the people owe an enduring monument.

Samuel A. Baxter is a friend worth having. No man has ever exhibited the sweet amenities of life in a higher degree than he. So warm-hearted and generous—he has drawn men to him and held them through life with "hooks of steel." To him charity is a word of sweet and

familiar sound. No snow ever fell too deep, no northern blast ever pierced too sharply to stay his helping hand. When old earth is wrapped in the icy bounds of the Frost King—and God's poor are suffering most—then Dr. Baxter's charity is most freely bestowed. In all the good work he has done, he was only regarded by himself as a plain individual in the general economy. With him charity began at home, where, surrounded by a sweet and companionable wife and happy children, he was more than a lord, but his charity did not end there. He took too broad a view of life to be selfish—he lived and still lives for all humanity. When his career is ended, truly may it be said that, "Were all for whom he has done a kind act to bring but a blossom to his grave, he would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers." —C. C. M.

#### ESTIMATE OF DR. BAXTER BY REV. I. J. SWANSON.

The eminence of Dr. S. A. Baxter, in the city of Lima and the county of Allen, is conceded by all.

His place in public confidence, esteem and honor, is secure. It has been won by a life of unsullied business integrity, of identification with commercial, educational and philanthropic interests, and of devotion to the public good.

It is interesting to trace the factors in the making of such a career—"Blood will tell," and while aristocracy of rank is unknown amongst us, the aristocracy of culture, character and ability will always have our respect.

The Baxters of Virginia and the Carolinas, from whom he descended, are of the fine old English stock of colonial days, and have contributed names to their country's history, distinguished in the professions and in political life. Doubtless Dr. Baxter owes to his honored ancestors his talent for public service, and his deep sense of obligation to further the common good.

Successful in his own affairs, he has watched over and contributed to the development of Lima from a country town to a busy, thriving and growing city. As physician, banker, promoter of industries and organizer of important commercial interests, his life has been



one of untiring industry, business sagacity and unquestioned uprightness.

Philanthropic movements have found in him a staunch supporter. The hospital, churches, and charitable societies, generally, have had his help. The poor in him have found a friend. The extent of his benevolent contributions will probably never be known, for "he has not sounded a trumpet before him."

The educational interests of the city have had in him an enthusiastic supporter and a sound counselor. He served for years on the board of Lima College, which is at last emerging into a place of great usefulness and promise, under the competent and energetic leadership of that distinguished educator, President C. C. Miller.

A minor matter, and yet one that has endeared Dr. Baxter to thousands, is the hospitality which has marked "Baxter Place." Its beautiful grounds have witnessed many public gatherings; high school reunions, sacred concerts on Sunday afternoons, or, perchance, a reception to a Governor or other public officials, in which cases the spacious residence was also the scene of a hospitality which kept alive the fine old traditions of the courtly South. On such occasions and, indeed, throughout his entire career, the winning, gracious and cultured personality of Mrs. Baxter (loved in all relationships, though modest and retiring as the violet) contributed to their success.

Such a life is a valuable asset of any community. To young men of ambition, industry and ability, it is an incentive to seek a career that will serve not selfish interests alone, but by integrity of conduct and promotion of the public good, to lead their age a little higher on Humanity's upward path, which at last shall be crowned with the light of a perfect civilization.

#### BENJAMIN C. FAUROT

Was born in New York State, October 13, 1829, and died September 7, 1904.

He was the son of a farmer and he worked on his father's farm in Marion County, Ohio, till he was 21 years old. When 24 years of age he was a hard working teamster in Kenton

—this was the time the Pennsylvania Railroad was projected through this part of the State. Lima, Findlay and Kenton were asked what inducements they could make to secure the road and, to the great advantage of Lima and Allen County, the great Pennsylvania Railroad was built through Lima. This fact induced Mr. Faurot to leave Kenton and come to Lima. He engaged in the livery business, starting in a barn situated in the rear of the Hume property on South Elizabeth street, between Market and Spring streets. For 10 years he continued in this business and during the war turned his knowledge of horses to good account, selling large consignments of horses and mules to the government and in this way laying the foundation of his large fortune. In 1865 he was one of the incorporators of the National Deposit Bank, afterwards called the Allen County Bank.

At the time of the suspension of J. Cooke & Company, in 1873, Mr. Faurot was on the way to California. Realizing that this meant a monetary panic, he telegraphed to Lima for intelligence in regard to his bank. He was summoned home, where he found depositors crowding the doors. When the creditors saw Mr. Faurot's determination to carry the bank through the storm, even if he had to mortgage all he possessed, the panic subsided.

At one time Mr. Faurot cultivated 700 acres of land in and about Lima, much of which was later laid out in town lots which became very valuable. In 1882 Mr. Faurot built the Opera House which bears his name, and when completed it bore the distinction of being one of the finest west of the Alleghany Mountains. Mr. Faurot at this time established the Lima National Bank, which formerly was the Allen County Bank; acquired the ownership of the city's first street railway—then a horse-car line—and secured the exclusive control of the Lima Strawboard Company which was an enormous money maker. He was the president of the Strawboard Association of the United States. In 1885, after Findlay had found the great Ohio gas field, Mr. Faurot brought drillers to Lima, and in sinking a well on the papermill property, in the hope of discovering gas, the initial oil-well of the Lima field was drilled in. It was not a great success in itself but it was the





pioneer stake in an industry that has produced millions for Allen County and Northwestern Ohio.

After years of success, Mr. Faurot conceived the idea of becoming a railroad builder, and this marked the beginning of his long and disastrous financial reverses. He sold the straw-board works for \$600,000 and began the construction of what is now the Columbus & Lake Michigan Railway, which, after years of litigation, he saw, before his death in operation between Lima and Defiance. He acquired a land concession in Mexico which placed in his hands the fertile Palomas tract of 2,700,000 acres with a liberal contract from the Mexican government for its colonization. He projected the Deming, Sierra Madre & Pacific Railroad which started in New Mexico, was to traverse the Palomas region, tap the mineral richness of the Chihuahua country and then reach tide-water to the west at Guamas. Before any of these gigantic enterprises were matured and before any of his hopes were realized, Mr. Faurot became enmeshed in endless litigation from which he never fully escaped, though he fought a gallant fight. With financial losses, came the loss of his wife and afterwards his daughter Carrie. He saw all his wealth slip through his fingers—the Lima street railway system, the Lima Electric Light Company, the Faurot Block and the land about the city. For 10 years he endeavored to reestablish himself as a financial power, but it was not to be. He has three brothers living—George Faurot, of Lima, Ar-

thur Faurot, of Michigan and Gideon Faurot; also one daughter—Mrs. Lillie Moore-Lauferswiler, of Columbus, Ohio; and one adopted daughter—Mrs. Charles F. Donze, of Lima.

Benjamin C. Faurot in the prime of his vigor and manhood was an heroic figure. To Lima he was not merely an aid but a benefactor. Much of his energy, determination and grit have been woven into the growth, development and prosperity of Lima. He could foresee with the eye of the seer the city's needs in the future. He planned and executed the scheme to establish a more commodious and a more beautiful resting place for the city's dead, and the result is seen in beautiful Woodlawn. The extensive park system which Lima will fully enjoy is a result of his plans and designs made, many years before financial reverses came upon him. Mr. Faurot was ever ready and willing to give his time and means for the advancement of the churches of the city, as well as the regular business interests. His charity was well known, and when the good of Lima was at stake he could always be relied upon. Lima needed stalwart men more in the days of his victories than now.

To-day the city has gone beyond the power of any one man. Whatever may have been his shortcomings, the average citizen of Lima will be ready to forget, and in the last struggles of Mr. Faurot to regain his lost financial prestige he will still be remembered as one of Lima's real benefactors.



# CHAPTER XXI

## CONCLUSION

*Influences That Helped to Build a Great County—A Brave, Devoted and Enterprising People—Allen County a Type of the Great American Nation of To-day.*

History is a record of what man has done. The tides of old ocean; the storms of winter; the torrid blasts of summer—all the influences of Nature combined have not wrought as great changes upon the earth's surface as has man, the type of an endless life.

Long before the dawn of civilization man commenced to make history, to change the face of Mother Earth. In all the ages of civilized man, these changes have been growing at an increased rate. The great virgin forests, once covering the earth with a shield, have been laid low by the hand of man. The streams have been bridged, and the marshes drained. The black diamond and the amber oil have been brought from the depths for the comfort and necessity of man. The East and the West, the North and the South have been brought together by steam and electricity, almost causing us to forget time and space.

These facts apply to no part of the country more fittingly than to Allen county.

The old Black Swamp—once a menace to health and a bar to progress—has been made to blossom like the rose, and well-ordered farms with commodious dwellings and giant barns, are seen on every hand. The primeval forest has been converted into polished floors or "quartered" oak; and in a thousand useful ways it serves the convenience of man, and has filled his pockets with shining gold.

"The great forests, once so hated because they formed a stumbling-block in the tedious struggles to reduce the soil to a condition for

tillage, have been converted into a source of wealth. Within a radius of five miles of Delphos, 35 sawmills (now perhaps doubled) are constantly employed in the manufacture of lumber, and a value nearly equalling the product of these mills is annually exported in the form of lumber. Excepting in the manufacturing of maple sugar, and for local building and fencing purposes, no use until recent years had been made of the timber, and its destruction from the face of the earth was the especial object of the pioneer farmers and in this at that time supposed good work they had the sympathies of all others who were interested in the development of the country. The gathering of the ginseng crop once afforded employment to the families of the early settlers, but the supply was scanty and it soon became exhausted. Some 18 years ago, when the business of the town was suffering from stagnation, Dr. J. W. Hunt, an enterprising druggist and now a citizen of Delphos bethought himself that he might aid the pioneers of the wilderness and add to his own trade, by offering to purchase the bark from the slippery elm trees, which were abundant in the adjacent swamps. For this new article of commerce he offered remunerative prices, and the supply soon appeared in quantities reaching hundreds of cords of the cured bark; and he has since controlled the trade in Northwestern Ohio and adjacent regions. The resources found in the lumber and timber and in this bark trade, trifling as the latter may appear, have contributed, and are yet contributing, almost as much to the





prosperity of the town and country as the average of the cultivated acres, including the "products of the orchard." (From Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley."—1872.)

School-houses and churches stand at every crossing of the ways, and these silent emblems are the means by which a great and noble people was evolved. Allen County, with her millions of wealth, her yet undeveloped resources, is an excellent type of the great American Nation of which she is a part. The same brand of patriotism that was born in the breast of Otis, Hancock, Jefferson, Henry and Adams, was found, fully ignited in the breasts of the people of Allen County when Lincoln sent forth his call for help, *and in just 60 hours thereafter* soldiers from this county were *en route* for Washington. Of the 100,224 common soldiers which Ohio sent to the war, Allen County furnished 776.

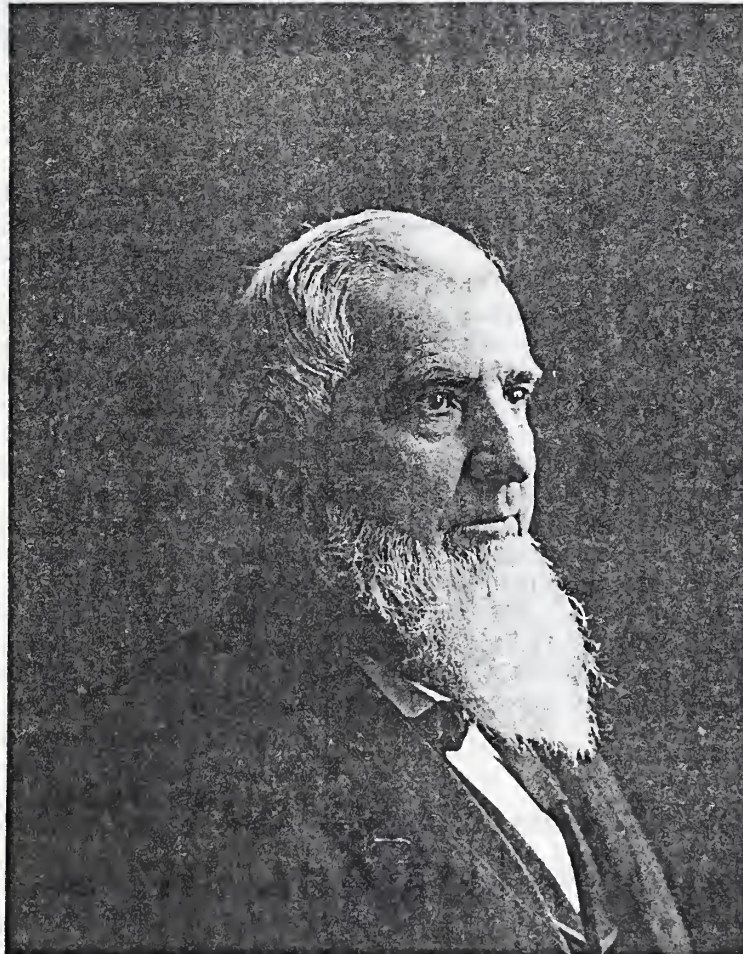
In the veins of the people of this county pours a flood of rich blood, formed from the mingling of the best of many races—the German, the Welsh, the Scotch-Irish, the French,

the Danish and the English—and the product is a type of citizens whose energy and determination built the Faurot Block, and the Masonic Temple; organized and managed The Lima Locomotive & Machine Company, and the Deisel-Wemmer cigar company, or financed a great bank or a railroad.

In intellectual pursuits the people of the county have always taken an advanced standing. They have been prominent in law, medicine and statesmanship. While the county is not an old county, yet her voice has been heard in the councils of the State, and of the Nation. Her people are independent and courageous—they could live well if shut off from the rest of the world by some impassable barrier. From the soil, responsive to the farmer's patient toil, comes annually 400,000 bushels of wheat, and a million bushels of shelled corn, and other cereals in like proportion.

The future of Allen County is assured—her rank and her standing in the sisterhood of counties of a great State, are unalterably fixed.





SAMUEL COLLINS





# Representative Citizens

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**S**AMUEL COLLINS, who is numbered with the retired business citizens of Lima, was formerly largely interested in the grocery line here, accumulating a competency and taking his place with men who have contributed largely to the development of Lima as a business center. Mr. Collins was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 6, 1824, and is a son of John and Rachel (Cunningham) Collins.

The grandparents of our subject were residents of Pennsylvania. From that State his parents removed as pioneers to Belmont County, Ohio. They belonged to that hardy, industrious class who led contented, agricultural lives and reared families which have made Ohio notable in every line of activity. Their nine children grew to maturity and all became respected members of the communities in which they subsequently settled. The parents left Belmont County in 1834 and moved to Logan County, where they lived the remainder of their lives.

Samuel Collins grew up on his father's farm and attended the local schools. It was in 1852 that he came to Lima and established himself in the grocery business, in what is now known as the Boone Block, where he continued until he built the Collins Block in 1874, which he now owns and where he now makes his home. For many years he continued in business, took a prominent part in public matters, supported movements for various public improvements and at all times did his full duty as a man and citizen. In 1865 he retired from the grocery business and from that time to this he has been engaged in caring for his extensive

real estate interests, which include many city lots and buildings and excellent farming properties.

In 1847 Mr. Collins was married to Mary Brinser, a daughter of Christian Brinser. To them were born three children, viz: Rose, wife of J. Hinkle, deceased February 14, 1902; Daniel, who married Emma Pierson and resides in Lima; and Perry, who married Catherine Fenlon and makes his home in Detroit, Michigan, where he is engaged in merchandising. Mrs. Collins died December 21, 1903. Mr. Collins is a Democrat and for some years he was active politically. In 1861 he was elected sheriff of Allen County and served with great efficiency until 1865. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Red Men. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

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**H**ON. JAMES MACKENZIE. The late Judge Mackenzie, long a resident and leading citizen of Lima, both inherited and won fame. As the son of his father he was distinguished, but he was more so because of his own brilliant intellect and conspicuous services in the editorial field and as a member of the bench and bar of Northwestern Ohio. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, July 14, 1814, and was a son of William Lyon Mackenzie, M. P.

William Lyon Mackenzie was born in Scotland, March 12, 1795. In 1820 he removed to Canada and four years later established the *Colonial Advocate* at Toronto. In 1828 he was elected to the Provincial Parlia-



ment for York and at once entered upon a public career that aroused both personal enthusiasm and great animosity. He was the leader of the great Reform party and in 1832, upon the termination of his first service in Parliament, was sent as a delegate to London with a petition of grievances. Elected the first mayor of Toronto, in 1834, he continued to insist on reformatory movements in every branch of the government, publicly attacked the Lieutenant General of the Dominion in his newspaper, the *Constitution*, and in 1837, despairing of redress, headed a band of armed insurgents who demanded of this high official a settlement of grievances complained of. Long since, reforms far more radical than ever demanded by Mackenzie and his followers have been granted, but the times were not yet ripe and the reformer was excluded from Canada, and resided in the United States until the amnesty proclamation of 1849, when he returned to Canada and was there conspicuous in public life until his death, being a member of Parliament from 1850 until 1858. His death occurred at Toronto in 1861.

James Mackenzie learned the printing business with his father and could not fail to be in sympathy with the latter in his great ideas for the free government of Canada. In 1837 he came to the United States and took part with the insurgents in the fighting on the frontier, with youthful enthusiasm assisting in all the insurrectionary movements. He was his father's closest friend and sympathizer and later he started a newspaper at Lockport, New York, designed to help the Canadian cause, naming it the *Freeman's Advocate*. This journal was widely circulated, especially along the frontier, but was discontinued in 1839 for reasons of expediency.

At a later date Mr. Mackenzie was engaged by Vick & Company, of Rochester, New York, who were then conducting a daily paper—the *Workingmen's Advocate*—in the interests of the American working man, as their editor, and when they sold out to a successor who established the *Rochester Advertiser*, Mr. Mackenzie continued on that journal for a time in the capacity of reporter and local editor. From Rochester Mr. Mackenzie came to

Ohio and located at Cleveland where he resumed his law studies which he had previously commenced at Lockport, New York, and was prepared by the firm of Bishop & Backus for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1843.

His selection of a field for practice was Henry County, Ohio, and while awaiting cases he taught school and entered into politics, being elected township clerk and, in 1844, prosecuting attorney of Henry County. The latter position he resigned in 1845 and removed to Putnam County, where he could not resist the temptation to reenter journalism, purchasing the *Kalida Venture*, a paper of Democratic politics, which was generously supported in Putnam and other counties as soon as he assumed its management and which he ably conducted for 10 years. He soon became a leader in political life in Putnam County and in 1846 was elected prosecuting attorney, being subsequently re-elected in 1848 and 1850. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Ohio State Legislature and after a term of faithful service was again made prosecuting attorney of Putnam County in 1856.

The removal of Mr. Mackenzie to Allen County in 1858 was only a breaking of old ties to make new ones. For two and a half years he was editor and publisher of the *Allen County Democrat*, and in 1861 and 1863, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Allen County. In the fall of 1865 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Metcalf, was elected judge in 1869 and again in 1874, completing his long term of judicial service in February, 1879, retiring from the bench with the respect and esteem of the members of the bar of Allen, Putnam and Shelby counties.

Upon leaving the bench, Judge Mackenzie resumed the practice of the law at Lima, in partnership with Theodore D. Robb. Added years only brought increased honors and his name is numbered with the eminent ones of his profession in his adopted State. He was a man scrupulously upright and he never could be convinced that a question was right unless his judgment told him so. This solid judicial sense, with a kind of intellectual honesty and freedom from all bias, made him admirably





fitted for so responsible a position as that of judge. He was also an effective advocate and his wise counsel preserved peace on many occasions when a less honest man would have advocated appealing to the machinery of the law.

Judge Mackenzie was married to Lucina P. Leonard, and they had seven children, the two sons being Eugene C. and William L, the latter being a member of the law firm of Motter, Mackenzie & Weadock, of Lima.

In closing this review of a notable man, it is right to add that all during the Civil War Judge Mackenzie's sympathies were with the Union cause, his inherent love of liberty and freedom making him all his life opposed to slavery. He died at Lima, Ohio, on the 9th of May, 1901. His death left a great vacancy among the ranks of a profession which, in Allen County, has numbered many brilliant men.

**D**AVIS J. CABLE, senior member of the well-known law firm of Cable & Parmenter, of Lima, and an attorney of acknowledged ability, who has been in active practice for almost a quarter of a century, was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, August 11, 1859, and is a son of John L. and Angie R. (Johnson) Cable.

Joseph Cable, the paternal grandfather of our subject, settled in Ohio prior to its admission as a State. He was one of the distinguished men of his time. From 1849 to 1853 he represented the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio, composed of Columbiana, Stark, Jefferson and Carroll counties, in the United States Congress and is noted further as being the author of the first homestead bill presented to Congress. He edited the first newspaper issued at (New) Lisbon, Columbiana County, and later was associate justice of the State. The maternal grandfather, Davis Johnson, was one of the early pioneers of Van Wert County.

Davis J. Cable was reared in Van Wert County, where the family has always been a prominent one. On completing the common school course, he turned his attention to the

law, subsequently entering the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He then came to Lima, was admitted to the bar in 1881 and entered into practice. In 1882 he was elected city solicitor. The firm of Cable & Parmenter, which was formed in 1888, is one of the strongest in the county and handles a large part of the important cases coming before the various courts. Their well-appointed and commodious offices are located at No. 304 Masonic Building, Lima.

Mr. Cable organized The Lima Telephone & Telegraph Company and is now and has been for some years the president of the same. He was one of the organizers of the National Roofing Tile Company, of which he has always been secretary. He was the originator and one of the promoters of the Fort Wayne, Van Wert & Lima Traction Company and is at present vice-president and counsel of this company.

In 1882 Mr. Cable was married to Mary A. Harnly. They have a delightful home that they call "Springside Farm," which is located in the city environs.

Mr. Cable is a prominent Mason and has served as master of both the local lodges. Mr. Cable was one of the organizers of The Masonic Hall Company, of which he became president and served as such during the erection of the Masonic Building and for two years thereafter. While not an active politician, he has always been alert as to public conditions and has constantly performed every duty of a good citizen.

**ON** THEODORE E. CUNNINGHAM. Probably no citizen of Lima has passed off the active scene of life within the last quarter of a century, who possessed in higher degree the different qualities which command respect and encourage admiration and personal affection than the late Theodore E. Cunningham, who for many years was one of the leading members of the bar. Few men of his profession have left a more lasting impress upon the



community. He was born October 31, 1830, in Wayne County, Ohio, and died April 16, 1889, at Lima, Ohio, aged 59 years. His parents were Dr. William and Anna (Ewalt) Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham came of a combination of Scotch, Irish and French stock. Archibald C. Cunningham, his paternal grandfather, came to Ohio in 1821 from Washington County, Pennsylvania, taking up a large tract of farming land in Wayne County. His son William turned his attention to medicine and in January, 1832, came to Allen County, settling in the locality and among the straggling cottages which then represented the now thriving and important city of Lima. Here he, too, soon had a home, building his log cabin on what is now the southeast corner of the Public Square. He became a well-known practitioner and a man who was as highly considered for his professional skill as he was for his sterling traits of character.

Dr. William Cunningham married Anna Ewalt, who was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, being a descendant of an old Huguenot family which once owned estates along the Rhine. Seven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham, the three survivors of these being: Eliza, a resident of Lima, wife of Josiah Williams; Clementine, wife of W. K. Brice, and Sarah B., wife of George Morris, of Putnam County, Ohio.

Theodore E. Cunningham attended school at Lima until about 16 years of age, when he was apprenticed to the printing business, entering the office of the *Kalida Venture*, which was under the editorial management of James Mackenzie. He remained three years with this journal, and then came to Lima as associate editor of the *Lima Argus*, which, in 1852, in partnership with William C. Tompkinson, he bought. This paper previously had been owned by Mathias H. Nichols and at that time was the only newspaper printed in the town. In 1854 he retired in order to take up his law practice, having been admitted to the bar in 1852, following the completion of his law studies with the firm of Nichols & Waldorf. He was succeeded on the *Argus* by

Thomas M. Robb, who continued the paper until 1855 when Mr. Cunningham and a Mr. Poland took possession of the office. After a year, during which period they conducted the paper under the title of the *People's Press*, Mr. Cunningham retired entirely from connection with the publication.

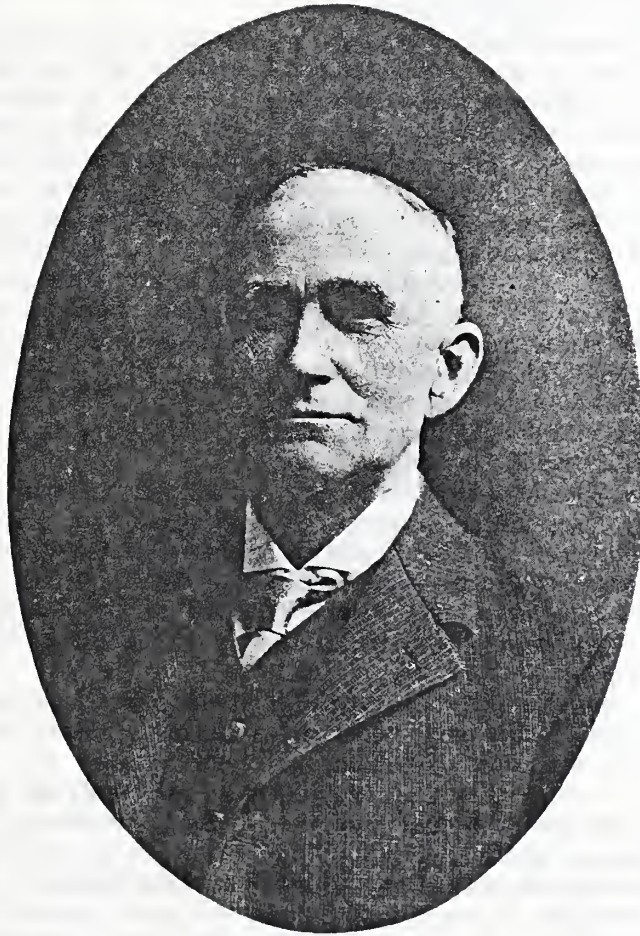
In the meantime he had entered into a law partnership with Mr. Waldorf, which continued until 1860, when he was commissioned a member of the Board of Enrollment of the Fifth District of Ohio and attended to these duties through the period of the Civil War. In politics he was a Democrat. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, and in 1873 he was elected from Allen County as a member of the Ohio State Constitutional Convention. The able manner in which he here represented his constituents is a matter of history. He entered into political contests with the courage of his convictions and fought long and well, even when he foresaw defeat. He was long considered one of the ablest members of the Lima bar, not only on account of his native ability and intellectual force but also for other qualities. He was a man of magnetic presence, an orator who could hold his audience spellbound and a conversationalist whose slightest effort brought new and entertaining views to light. Then he was so genuine. When he gave the clasp of friendship, he meant it, and even when, in course of conducting a case, his facts and arguments bore heavily on his opponent, there was no personal malice and no professional arrogance. He was a man of refined, scholarly tastes, an incisive writer and a man of wide reading. To him those in need of advice or sympathy naturally turned and, without consideration of financial obligation, none was ever turned aside.

In 1855 Mr. Cunningham was married to Elizabeth Hyatt, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, who died February 5, 1904, aged 72 years. To them were born six children.

HON. WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, now filling the responsible and honorable office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Allen County, is a son of Hon. Theodore E.







S. B. HINER, M. D



Cunningham, the subject of this sketch. He was first elected to his present position in 1898 and was reelected in 1902. He has every qualification for able work at the bar and is regarded as an honor to the bench and bar of Lima. He is noted for the fair and impartial decisions that have characterized his service on the common pleas bench.

Judge Cunningham read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1876, beginning at once the practice of his profession in Lima. He is a strong Democrat and no man in Allen County or this section of the State stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens than he. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, an Elk and a Red Man. His wife, whose name before marriage was Emma L. Funk, died in 1888, leaving one son, Allan, who is now engaged in business in Texas.



B. HINER, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Lima and president of the Lima Hospital, was born in 1838 in Wayne County, Ohio, and is a son of John Hiner, one of the early settled agriculturists of that section.

S. B. Hiner enjoyed the best educational advantages that the time and locality afforded in his boyhood and youth. In 1864 he was graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and immediately afterward he entered the Union Army as an assistant surgeon, being detailed to hospital work at Knoxville, Tennessee. He remained there until the spring of 1865. After the close of the war, he located at Lima, Ohio, where he has continued in practice ever since. Perhaps not the "Nestor" of the profession here, but surely one of the most eminent, Dr. Hiner is respected, beloved and valued all over the city. He has been president of the Lima Hospital ever since its founding and his skill and professional ability as well as his executive capacity have made the position especially his own. He has been president of the Allen County Medical Society

and the Northwestern Medical Association and in addition to having membership in these two societies has also membership in the Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and the Association of Erie Railroad Surgeons.

It was principally through Dr. Hiner's efforts that the first steps were taken toward organizing the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association. He was one of those who brought about the joint meeting of the medical societies of Allen and Van Wert counties, held at Lima on April 4, 1869. It was then and there proposed that a medical society should be formed to include the counties of Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock, and Mercer, which constituted the congressional district. At this meeting he proposed that another meeting be held the following June. He again wrote to the physicians in this congressional district and a very creditable meeting was the result. Physicians from Lima, Wapakoneta, Kenton, Mendon, Delphos, Ottawa, Van Wert, Columbus Grove, St. Marys and Spencerville—in all, 20—were present at this meeting, which was held June 1, 1869. At this time a permanent organization was effected and the constitution and by-laws adopted. The first president of the association was Dr. W. H. Harper, who was elected in 1899. Dr. Hiner was elected president in 1881. It was not until December, 1871, that the territorial limits were so changed as to include all of Northwestern Ohio.

Dr. Hiner has been the surgeon for the Chicago & Erie Railroad ever since transportation over that line began, and for a like period has been surgeon for the Detroit Southern and the Western Ohio. Through post-graduate courses in New York, Dr. Hiner has kept up with modern methods of thought and practice and his years of varied experience have added to his skill.

Dr. Hiner is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He has two sons—Edward W. and Harry C.,—both residents of Lima. A portrait of Dr. Hiner accompanies this sketch, being shown on a foregoing page.





**O**LIVER BOSTON SELFRIDGE, manager of the *Times-Democrat*, was born in Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, and is the second son of O. B. and E. E. Selfridge. With his parents and the other members of their family, he came to Lima in the autumn of 1865, and this city has since been his home. He received his education in the Lima Union Schools, and, after completing the course, in order to equip himself for his future work in the newspaper field and to become perfectly familiar with all the details pertaining to the publishers' profession, he entered a local printing office and learned the printer's trade in all of its branches.

In 1879, in partnership with E. B. Halladay, he began the publication of a Democratic weekly newspaper called the *Democratic Times*, and five years later during Grover Cleveland's first campaign launched a daily edition of the same newspaper. Five years later this newspaper was consolidated with the Allen County *Democrat* and the present name *Times-Democrat* was adopted.

In 1887 Mr. Selfridge was married to Anna E. Brice, the eldest sister of the late Senator Calvin S. Bruce. Their children consist of two sons, Oliver Brice Selfridge and Calvin F. Selfridge, aged respectively 16 and 14 years. They are intelligent and courteous young men, with every indication of a great and useful future.

The subject of this sketch, in addition to his newspaper work, is identified with a number of Lima's leading business enterprises. He is the controlling spirit in The O. B. Selfridge Company, a corporation doing an extensive manufacturing business. He is a stockholder in The First National Bank, The Metropolitan Bank, The Lima Trust Company and other enterprises.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a consistent member of the Market Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Selfridge has long been recognized as a trenchant writer. His pen has a power not often found in the hands of the country's able editors. His standing as a citizen is of the highest rank and his influence is always found on the side of the common people,

stoutly maintaining the integrity of manhood at all times. His guiding hand is constantly seen in the growing city of Lima, and his usefulness extends to all classes and conditions of life.

**G**EORGE H. METHEANY, secretary and manager of The Lima Telephone & Telegraph Company, and also interested in other successful enterprises, was born at Lima, and is a son of Charles A. Metheany.

The father of Mr. Metheany was born at Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio, and came to Lima in boyhood when the present busy, prospering city was only a village. He served for 21 years as chief clerk for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, was a water-works trustee, served in the City Council and for a long period was connected with the old Lima National Bank. After a long and useful life he died in 1903. His three sons are: George H., of this sketch; A. L., who is assistant city engineer of Lima; and C. F., who for 20 years was chief clerk of the motive power department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway.

George H. Metheany was reared and educated at Lima. For three years he was assistant to the city engineer and for two years was in the office of the Board of City Water-Works and then went into the Postoffice and remained there four years under Postmasters George Hall and William R. Mehaffey. When The Lima Telephone & Telegraph Company was organized, he accepted its management. He started with 250 telephones but the number increased rapidly under his management and he now has 2200 telephones in the city and country and gives an entirely satisfactory service to the patrons. In 1903 appreciation of his work was shown by his election as secretary of the company.

The Lima Telephone & Telegraph Company was organized and incorporated in August, 1895, with \$150,000 common stock and \$100,000 preferred. The officers of the company are: Davis J. Cable, president; William H. Duffield, treasurer; and George H. Me-





theany, secretary and manager. The directors are: William H. Duffield; Davis J. Cable; C. F. Stolzenbach; C. H. Cory; J. R. Sinclair; J. B. Hoge; Gustave Hirsch; A. W. Hoge, and G. W. Beers.

Mr. Metheany is also interested in The Crystal Ice & Coal Company. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

**F**RANCIS H. STALLKAMP vice-president of the Delphos National Bank, a venerated citizen and the oldest merchant of the town, has been a resident of the United States for many years, but was born in Hanover, Germany, September 25, 1824, his parents living at that time in the province of Osnabruck.

Mr. Stallkamp remained in his native land until past his majority, complying with the laws and securing the education accorded every German child. In 1847 he embarked on a sailing vessel and crossed the Atlantic to the shores of America. His first permanent location was at Buffalo, New York, and he remembers crossing the first iron bridge built in that city, which structure was looked upon as being as great a feat of engineering at that day, as some of the notable modern undertakings of the present appeared to be. In 1848 Mr. Stallkamp came to Ohio and found work in a saw-mill near Delphos. Game was very abundant in the forests where he was engaged in cutting and hauling logs, and wolves were troublesome and sometimes dangerous. The leading inn at Delphos was the American House, a hostelry which accommodated the traveling public at this trading station. For a time he acted as hostler here and also did other work in the neighborhood, butchering and dealing to some extent in cattle and horses. No railroads had yet been built through this section, but engineers were making surveys, and he recalls driving one party of engineers from Delphos to Elida and Lima.

In 1853 Mr. Stallkamp embarked in a grocery and provision business on the bank of the canal, the greater part of the patronage coming from the boats which would stop and provision

at his place as they passed up and down. This continued for two years and then Mr. Stallkamp went into partnership in the same line with Theodore Wrocklage under the firm name of T. Wrocklage & Company, which continued until the death of Mr. Wrocklage in 1890. Since that date the firm has been known in business circles as F. H. Stallkamp & Company. When Mr. Wrocklage entered the business, a line of queensware was added, and the firm soon had one of the finest grocery and queensware stores in Allen county. Mr. Stallkamp also bought cattle and prepared them for shipment, supplying the up and down canal trade as mentioned. His first quarters were in the rear of a building right on the canal, and in those days it looked scarcely possible that from that beginning should grow the present important wholesale and retail house. By old traders on the canal Mr. Stallkamp is easily recalled, and the success to which he attained was in great measure the result of his honest dealings and good management. In February, 1903, Mr. Stallkamp retired from the grocery and queensware business in favor of his sons who still carry it on, using the same honest methods and progressive ideas that have marked it from the beginning. Five of Mr. Stallkamp's sons are interested in the business.

In 1853 Mr. Stallkamp was united in marriage with Josephine Hedrick, who died in November, 1880, leaving eight sons and one daughter, viz: Theodore J., Frank, Sylvester A., Otto W., Edward L., cashier of the Delphos National Bank; John H., deceased; Josephine M., Louis C., George H. and Fred.

Mr. Stallkamp has always been interested in the various enterprises which have promised to benefit Delphos, and has contributed liberally in support of public-spirited movements. For many years he was connected with the Ohio Wheel Company. In financial circles he stands high as vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the Delphos National Bank. He is a consistent member of St. John's Catholic Church. He has never sought political honors.

THEODORE J. STALLKAMP, the eldest son of Francis H. and Josephine (Hedrick) Stallkamp, was born in the family home at Delphos,





on the west side of the canal where his parents lived and his father carried on his business for so many years.

Mr. Stallkamp was given excellent educational opportunities, taking lessons in both English and German in the public and parochial schools. Since 1868, with the exception of one year during which he was clerk in a dry goods house, he has been associated with his father; first as assistant and later as partner. With his four brothers he now conducts the largest grocery and queensware business in the county, and is the senior member of the Stallkamp Grocery & Queensware Company. The firm now occupies a fine two-story and basement brick building, with front of 39 by 72 feet and rear of 39 by 38 feet. The first story is devoted to groceries and the second to queensware. A complete stock of staple and fancy groceries of excellent quality is carried and can be supplied in any quantity.

Theodore J. Stallkamp is an excellent business man and possesses many of the traits of a father who was for years one of the most successful men in his line in this section. Since 1903 he has been a member of the City Council. For the past 18 years he has been connected with the Delphos fire department, entering as a volunteer, but now only holding honorary membership. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights of America.

Theodore J. Stallkamp married Isabel Stevenson and they have an interesting family of four children, viz: Elizabeth, Alexander, Raymond and Florence. Mr. Stallkamp, like his venerable father, is a valued member of St. John's Catholic Church.

**R**W. ARGUE, one of the prominent business men of Lima, a leader in the oil-producing business and identified with many of the city's important and successful business enterprises, is a native of Canada, where his early life was spent and where his education was secured.

Mr. Argue has been connected with the oil-producing business since the beginning of his business life. From Canada he went to the oil

fields of Pennsylvania and thence to Bolivar, New York, and in 1901 he came to Lima, where he became largely interested in the oil fields. He has other interests in the fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, having some 60 wells in the West and about 90 in Ohio. His properties are all wonderfully productive and conveniently located. He is one of the directors of The Lima Trust Company and is a member of its finance committee. In his many business combinations, Mr. Argue has shown the acumen and foresight of a real captain of industry and has a financial standing which has made him a dominating force in the city's commercial life. During his residence here he has also proven himself a citizen who performs with credit to himself and satisfaction to others, the multifarious duties imposed upon a man of large and important affairs.

Mr. Argue was married in 1880 to Eva Allport, formerly of Canada, and they have four children, viz.: May, Edith, Ethel and Walter. The eldest daughter has recently returned from a delightful European trip. The family is prominent in the city's social life.

**R**ON. JAMES LATIMER PRICE. The roster of distinguished jurists who have brought honor to the bench and bar of Ohio contains no better known name than that of James Latimer Price, formerly judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, and now judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. Judge Price was born at New Hagerstown, Carroll County, Ohio, March 27, 1840, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Douglas) Price.

The family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1810, and the children were reared on the home farm, which, in our subject's boyhood, still offered many hard struggles before Nature was finally subjugated. Although his mind was set on other things and his ambitions reached far beyond the tilling of the soil. Judge Price has always recognized the value of that early training. During the winter months he attended the country schools,





and later took a full course at the New Hagerstown Academy, where he was graduated in 1859. He entered immediately upon the study of the law under Gen. E. R. Eckley, at Carrollton, where he remained until April, 1865, removing then to VanWert. There he entered into a law partnership with Judge Ira D. Clark, which continued for three years. Ira P. Shisler then became a member of the firm and the business was thereafter continued for some 10 years.

In 1883 Judge Price came to Lima and entered into partnership with Judge George W. Overmeyer, which continued until 1887. Since that time Judge Price, when not on the bench, has practiced alone. His first official position was that of prosecuting attorney for Carroll County, in 1862; after removing to Van Wert County, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney three consecutive terms, serving in all six years—from 1868 to 1874. In November, 1894, he was elected judge of the Third Judicial Circuit for a term of six years, being elected in one of the greatest Democratic strongholds of the State. His election was not in the nature of a Republican triumph, of which party he has long been an active member, but was essentially a tribute to the man.

Judge Price was married on January 1, 1862, to Martha Guiney, of New Hagerstown, Ohio, who died in August, 1866. He was married second, on March 8, 1868, to Elizabeth Marshall, of Van Wert, Ohio, a member of a well-known family in the State. His one son, Charles F., is a journalist, who was formerly city editor of the *Lima Daily Times* and correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and has also been connected with the *Lima Gazette*. Judge Price is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar.

Judge Price was elected a member of the Supreme Court Bench in the fall of 1901 and entered upon the duties of his office in February, 1902. As a lawyer he early took a place among the leading practitioners at the local bar, his gifts as an orator and his capacity for close and logical reasoning making him an effective advocate. When called from private practice

to assume more onerous duties, his course was marked by the sound judgment required in a jurist, and during the long period in which he has presided as judge he has proven himself to be one of the ablest men who ever administered justice in a State, which points with justifiable pride to its untarnished bench. The people have testified to their confidence by frequent reelections; he has been honored in every possible way by the bench and bar, and no man stands higher in personal integrity.



ALTER B. RICHIE, one of the leading members of the bar at Lima, and senior member of the law firm of Richie & Richie, is also vice-president of The First National Bank of this city and in every way is a prominent and representative citizen. He was born January 24, 1851, in Van Wert County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Sarah (Eaton) Richie, substantial farmers.

Mr. Richie spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and obtained his education in the public schools. His natural inclinations led him to desire a professional life and after several years of careful preparation he was admitted to the bar on April 2, 1875. His untiring industry, honest purpose and faithfulness to his clients soon placed him in the path of success where his abilities have kept him until now he stands with the eminent men of the law in this part of the State. His law firm is considered a strong combination and it has the handling of much of the important litigation in Allen County. His offices are located on the Public Square in Lima.

Mr. Richie was married to Catherine Eaton, who is a daughter of Reason B. Eaton, of Bucyrus, Ohio. They are leading members of the Presbyterian Church. Their beautiful home is situated at No. 606 West North street.

Mr. Richie is one of the city's philanthropic and public-spirited men. He is very prominent in fraternal life and is associated with the Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Knights





of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Royal Arcanum. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party.

**J**OHN DAVISON, superintendent of the public schools of Lima, is an educator of almost 30 years' experience and is well-known and appreciated all over the State. He was born in Allen County, Ohio, on the 22d day of July, 1858, and is one of a family of four children born to his parents, Amaziah and Eliza (Nye) Davison.

The Davison family is an old one in Ohio, the parents of our subject having resided on a large estate in the vicinity of West Newton, Allen County, for more than half a century. His grandfather, Joseph Davison, was born in Virginia, and there grew to manhood. Before he came to Ohio, where his last years were spent, he had become prominent in his native State and had served in the General Assembly. Amaziah Davison, father of our subject, was born in Virginia and there followed farming before his removal to Ohio, where he engaged in similar work.

John Davison's education was a liberal one, including attendance at the local schools and the Ohio Normal University at Ada, from which noted institution he was most creditably graduated in 1879.

From the university Mr. Davison immediately entered the educational field, teaching first in the public schools and later in the normal department of Lima College, where his efficiency was so generally recognized as an instructor of teachers that universal regret was expressed when he left this institution to accept the chair of English literature and language in the Ohio Northern University, where he succeeded Prof. Warren Darst, also a well-known educator. For five years, until he came to Lima to take charge of the schools, Mr. Davison was identified with that great educational institution, where he was instructor to classes which averaged 300 students. In assuming the superintendency of the public schools of Lima.

Mr. Davison succeeded Charles C. Miller, now president of Lima College.

The schools of Lima have always been of a high order, in keeping with the superior intelligence and high character of the city's founders. Mr. Davison has proven himself well equipped for the work he has undertaken. He possesses the university training which is almost a necessity, as well as the native ability, the well-balanced judgment and tact, the required social culture and years of experience.

In 1886 Mr. Davison was married to Clara E. Hay, a daughter of James Hay, who was a pioneer of Allen County. Her father was born in Ireland and died in this country. Mr. Davison's politics are Republican. He and his wife reside at No. 734 West Market street.

**J**ACOB M. HALLER, deceased, formerly one of Lima's leading business men, was well-known all over the county by reason of his connection with an extensive real estate business. Mr. Haller was born March 30, 1838, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and was a son of J. B. and Leah (Myers) Haller.

The Haller family is of German extraction and the parents of Mr. Haller came to Ohio from one of the counties of Pennsylvania, bringing with them habits of thrift and industry. They settled first in Fairfield County, but after the birth of our subject moved to German township, Allen County, where the remainder of their lives was spent. They reared five children, of whom our subject was the eldest.

Jacob M. Haller's boyhood was spent in attending to farm duties and in obtaining his education in the local district school. When he reached the years of discretion, he decided to devote his energies to business pursuits rather than to agricultural, and his tastes also led him into politics to more or less degree. Prior to establishing his large real estate business in 1881, he had traveled extensively while associated with several leading business houses, but after that date he gave his attention exclusively to his property interests. He was succeeded





in the same line by his son, Jacob W. Haller, who conducts probably the largest real estate business in Lima. His offices are located at No. 237½ North Main street.

Mr. Haller was married December 10, 1857, to Anna Stevenson and they had three children, viz: Christiana, wife of A. O. De-weese, of Columbus, Grove, Ohio; Jacob W. and Frank. Mrs. Haller still survives and occupies the comfortable family home at No. 523 North Jameson avenue.

In 1860 Mr. Haller was elected assistant auditor of Allen County and in 1863 was elected recorder, in which office he served for six years. He was favorably and widely known, was scrupulously honest as a public official and as a private citizen and at all times endeavored to promote the welfare of the community.

**O**WEN FRANCIS, a substantial and representative citizen of Lima, president of the Citizens' Loan & Building Company, was born in Wales, January 18, 1841, and is a son of Ellis and Catherine (Jones) Francis, both natives of Wales.

Our subject's parents came to America in 1852, settling for a few years in Pennsylvania, but later locating permanently in the rich farming districts of Ohio. Ellis Francis resided in Putnam County from 1855 to 1862, in which year he came to Allen County, where he died in 1879, survived by six of his eight children.

Owen Francis, the eldest of the children, was reared a farmer boy, and obtained his education in the localities in which the family was settled during his youth. Almost before he had formed any settled plans for his future, the Civil War broke out, and early in 1861 he donned a suit of Union blue. After three months of service in the 21st Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., he reenlisted in the same year in Company A, 57th Reg., Ohio, Vol. Inf., in which he rose from private through successive promotions to be 1st lieutenant, being commissioned on September 19, 1864, these promotions being the result of personal valor and military ability. On March 12, 1865, near Fayette-

ville, North Carolina, while in charge of a foraging party, he was captured; he was held as a prisoner of war for two months, part of the time in the Bennettsville (South Carolina) jail. He was finally paroled, but as the war closed soon after, he never saw more service with his regiment. At the time of his capture, the colonel of his regiment had forwarded to the War Department a recommendation that Mr. Francis be given a captain's commission, but this he never received.

Mr. Francis returned to Allen County after his military service and in 1873 he was married to Annie J. Lewis, a native of Wales, but when married living in Delaware, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Francis have four children: Nannie, Richard Ellis, Edna and Hugh Lewis. The family home is located at No. 125 South West street.

In 1882 Mr. Francis established himself at Lima in the boot and shoe business, which he carried on until April, 1900. He is a business man whose prosperity well represents the commercial importance of this city. Personally he is held in the highest esteem, the confidence reposed in his reliability as well as capacity being shown by his selection as president of the Citizens' Loan & Building Company, a flourishing enterprise of Lima, which has been in business for almost a quarter of a century. The 23rd annual report of the company, given December 31, 1904, showed total assets amounting to \$745,822.83, of which \$717,040.00 was in loans on mortgage security. The increase in amount of assets for the year was \$40,436.02.

**G**W. HENDERSON, M. D., of West Cairo, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 29, 1857. In early life he worked on a farm and attended school in the country and was left homeless at the age of 15. The following year he taught his first term of school in Ross township, Greene County, Ohio, and continued this vocation for 18 years. He married Emma Diefenderfer, of Hancock County, Ohio, on January 7th, 1885. They taught school after they were married and attended the Ohio Normal





University at Ada. They have one son, Harry Harold.

Dr. Henderson graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1892 and located in West Cairo in 1894, having practiced two years prior to this in Vaughnsville, Ohio. He later took a post-graduate course, and so far has made a general practice his specialty.

He has ever enjoyed a fair practice and has a large circle of patrons and friends of whom he is justly proud.

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**W**ALTER H. STANDISH, deceased, for many years a resident of Lima, closely identified with its business, public and social life, died April 15, 1904, a man sincerely mourned by the whole community. Mr. Standish was born in this city, January 4, 1841, and was a son of Henry and Amanda (Beemus) Standish.

The parents of Mr. Standish were natives of New York and came to Allen County, Ohio, about the year 1821. Henry Standish secured a large body of land in Amanda township where he lived a number of years but subsequently removed to Lima, where the remainder of his life was taken up in caring for his various investments. He was the father of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity. Of these, Walter H., Wallace, Mrs. Angeline Hadsell and Mrs. Malvina Malby are deceased, while Marion and Mrs. Jerome Shockey, of Lima, Ohio, and Mrs. Lemuel Carlisle, of Avoca, Iowa, are living.

The late Walter H. Standish spent almost his whole life in Lima. Here he was educated and from here, in 1861, he enlisted in the 20th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf., and served faithfully through his full term, and was honorably discharged. He returned home but ere long was again in his country's service, this time enlisting in the navy and serving in the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter. During the whole period of his service his duties were faithfully performed and he set an example of obedience as well as bravery. After his second return to Lima, he began to look about for a business location, finally deciding to visit Knox-

ville, Tennessee, where he spent two years in the dry goods business. In 1865 he came home and followed the same line of business for a year and then engaged for five years in business at Toledo. In 1877 he returned to Lima and settled here permanently, engaging in an extensive merchantile business until 1885, when he established a cooperage manufacturing industry, operating factories in various parts of the State.

Mr. Standish was married on February 12, 1872, to Florence Selfridge, who is a daughter of the late O. B. Selfridge, Sr. They have two children, Harold S. and Miles W. Mrs. Standish still survives and resides at No. 512 West Market street.

In all that goes to make a good citizen, Mr. Standish was notable. He was honest and upright in business, was loyal and patriotic both during and following the war, was a sincere friend and a devoted husband and father. Not very active in politics, he still took enough interest to endeavor to bring about good legislation. He was for several terms president of the City Council and chairman of the Board of Equalization. The fraternal organizations to which he gave support were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order; in the last mentioned order he held the office of junior warden of Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, K. T., of Lima.

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**G**EORGE FELTZ, county auditor of Allen County, was born in Seneca County Ohio, March 18, 1843, and is a son of Florentz and Margaret (Loefler) Feltz.

The parents were born in Germany, where the father followed the occupation of gardening. He served in the French Army for nine years and came to the United States in 1840, settling first in Seneca County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1850, when he removed to Mercer County, where he died, aged 85 years and four months. He had two children.

George Feltz was liberally educated at St. Mary's College and at other institutions and





REV. HARRISON MALTBIE





then engaged in teaching for some seven years at Sidney, Ohio, and other points. In 1867 he came to Allen County, engaged in the insurance business and established and was the editor and proprietor of the *Lima Courier*. He was very active in the organizing of building and loan associations; the three that he was instrumental in establishing proved beneficial to all concerned. For 30 years he was secretary and manager of building and loan associations at Lima and at present is on the board of directors of The Citizens' Loan and Building Association.

Mr. Feltz is serving his second term as auditor of Allen County, having been first elected to the office in 1900 and reelected in 1903. In every way he has been an acceptable official, conscientiously discharging every duty and being faithful to every trust.

Mr. Feltz was united in marriage with Elizabeth Holtgreve, who is a daughter of Anthony Holtgreve, of Delphos, Ohio. Mrs. Feltz was formerly a popular and successful teacher in Van Wert and Auglaize counties. They have four children, viz: Leander A., Albin G., Arthur C., and Otmar J. Leander A. is secretary and manager of The Citizens' Loan and Building Association, of Lima; Albin G. and Otmar J. are managers of the dry goods store of Feltz Brothers & Company, of Lima, while Arthur C. is assistant cashier of The Ohio National Bank, of Lima.

The pleasant family home is situated at No. 321 North West street.

Mr. Feltz is a finished musician and for 30 years has been organist of St. Rose's Catholic Church, to which he and his family belong. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks.

**A**LEXANDER HAMILTON MCCOY, deceased, was born in Madison County, Ohio, October 18, 1831, and died at his home, located in section 24, Shawnee township, Allen County, June 15, 1905, after a brief illness of one week. He was laid to rest in Shawnee Cemetery after impressive services by Rev. James Mount, of Van Wert, who was pastor when Mr. McCoy

united with the church in 1861, and Rev. J. H. Smith, of Allentown, a former teacher of his children. His death was a serious loss to the community and one from which it will be long in recovering. A man of strong character, sterling worth and uncompromising principles of honor, he was unostentatious and preferred doing his many deeds of kindness in a quiet and unnoticeable manner, thus following the precepts of the Master. He was a Republican and a prohibitionist who based his theories on facts devolved from a careful study of the situation. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which he was a liberal contributor both of his time and his means.

His parents were David W. and Esther (Gillespie) McCoy, the former a native of West Virginia, born in 1805, and the latter a native of New York. They were married in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1830, and in 1837 located in section 26, Ridge township, Van Wert County, where David W. McCoy had entered 360 acres of government land. There were few white families in the township at that time and their family was reared in true pioneer manner. There were four children, viz: Alexander H., the subject of these memoirs; Sarah Jane, deceased wife of Enoch Longworth; William C., a resident of Rockford, Ohio; and Eleanor, widow of David Harnly, of Van Wert, Ohio.

Alexander Hamilton McCoy came to Allen County in 1883 in the month of October, and engaged in farming and carpentering. He was married March 7, 1861, to Margaret A. Maltbie, of LaFayette, Allen County. Mrs. McCoy was born in Centerville, Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Rev. Harrison and Susannah (Dowling) Maltbie. To Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were born seven children, namely: David Harrison, who married Mollie Whyman, of Spencerville, and resides on the State road; Jennie, wife of Charles Adgate Hover and the mother of two children—Myra Ethel and Harry Howard; Josephine, wife of Charles Edman, who resides near Hume—they have one child, Velma Lenore; George Albert, who married Ada Roberts, of Van Wert, and has three children, Jesse Ralph, Albert Russell and Margaret—they live on the old McCoy farm;





Silas Arthur, who lives at home; Myra Luella, who died at the age of seven years; and Francis Maltbie, who married Edith Peters, of Henry, Illinois, and has charge of the home farm.

Benjamin Maltbie, the grandfather of Mrs. McCoy, came from Connecticut to Montgomery County, Ohio, where her father, Harrison Maltbie, was born and reared a short distance below Dayton. He attended Lane Seminary on Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, walking a distance of five miles daily, that he might unravel the mysteries of the Greek and Latin languages. It was not his good fortune to graduate from this school, however, as an epidemic of cholera caused a cessation of studies. For several years he was engaged in teaching in Centerville and other places and then took up the work of the ministry, in which he was wonderfully successful. He preached at various places, including St. Marys, Leipsic, Hardin, Delphos, Wapakoneta and other points. In 1847, either in January or February, he brought his family to Allen County where he had entered a large tract of land some three years before. With the exception of a few years, this was his home from that time until his death and is now the home of his daughter, our subject. He lived with Mr. and Mrs. McCoy from 1889 to May 27, 1892, when the star of his life sank low behind the western hills of life's horizon to shine with increased luster in the vale beyond. To his union with Susanna Dowling were born three children, viz: Silas Benjamin, a minister of the Gospel, who lives in Baltimore, Maryland; William Francis, who died May 5, 1905; and Margaret A. (McCoy). His second union was with Nancy Jane Wilkerson, by whom he had two children: James Hiram, who died in his fifth year, and Thomas A., who resides in Lima. His third marriage with Emily Jane Wilkerson, a cousin of his second wife, resulted in the birth of one child which died in infancy. He was married again to Ann Moore.

Mrs Margaret A. McCoy is a most estimable lady, whose pleasing personality has made her friends wherever she is known. In the church her unselfish devotion to the cause of right has made her an example well worthy of

emulation, while as a wife and mother she is without a peer.

A portrait of Rev. Harrison Maltbie accompanies this sketch, being presented on a foregoing page.

**H**ENRY F. DESEMBERG a reputable agriculturist of German township, is a native of Allen County, having been born in Jackson township, October 16, 1867. He is a son of John and Rachel (Dickenson) Desenberg and a grandson of Jacob Desenberg, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling in Ashland County. The father removed at an early day from Ashland County to Jackson township, Allen County, where he died in 1876. The mother is still living.

Henry Desenberg was reared and educated in his native township and it was not until his 19th year that he located in German township and engaged in farming. He owns 40 acres of land in section 15 and resides on a tract of 42 acres, which descended to his children through his first wife. He has been twice married. On December 7, 1889, he was married to Princess East, daughter of Samuel East. She died March 21, 1900, leaving three children,—Harley, Grace and Princess. On August 10, 1901, he was married to Mrs. Hannah Beckman, widow of the late William L. Beckman and a daughter of Albert and Mary Ann Hunt, of Wood County, Ohio. Mr. Desenberg is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Elida and also of the Eldia Methodist Episcopal Church and is a man who is well liked and popular.

**F**RED L. BATES, M. D., one of the most thoroughly equipped physicians and surgeons of Lima, and the junior member of the important firm of general practitioners, Vail & Bates, was born at Bryan, Ohio, November 29, 1866, and is a son of Rev. John L. and Mary (Law) Bates, being one of a family of two children.

Fred L. Bates received his early education—





al training in the public schools and the Sidney High School, and then commenced his collegiate work in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He read medicine with Dr. S. Brumbaugh, of Dayton, Ohio, was graduated at the American Eclectic Medical College in 1888, and then matriculated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he was graduated in 1889. In 1896 he spent three months at the great Ormond Hospital for sick children, in London, England. Dr. Bates has built up a fine practice in Lima and the vicinity, and is known and respected as an able member of his profession. He has kept fully abreast of the times and in 1904 took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic. He is instructor in anatomy and physiology in the training school for nurses of Lima Hospital, and was formerly professor of chemistry and advanced physiology in Lima College. He is assistant surgeon for the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie & Western railroads and medical examiner for the Canada Life Assurance Association, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the Bankers' Life Insurance Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He is a valued member of the Allen County Medical Society, of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association and of the American Medical Association, attending their sessions and frequently contributing to their literature.

Besides being prominent in his profession, Dr. Bates is also one of the city's clear-headed, public-spirited citizens. For the past eight years he has been a member of the Lima Board of Education and has served as its able president. He has served on the medical staff of the Lima Hospital and in every way has demonstrated a helpful interest in the general welfare of the residents of the city where he makes his home.

In political sympathy Dr. Bates is a strong Republican. His fraternal connection is limited to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He has well and the Woodmen of the World. He has well appointed offices in the Opera House Block.



A. BENDURE, manager of the Lima & Toledo Traction Company, at Lima, and one of the city's foremost citizens, was born in Illinois but was reared and educated in Kansas, to which State his parents removed in his childhood.

Ever since entering into business life, Mr. Bendure has been more or less connected with big enterprises. He was first associated in Ottawa, Kansas, with a large flouring mill business, and later at Kansas City; subsequently he became interested in the manufacture of corn starch and glucose. He operated the first factory at Ottawa, which manufactured sugar from sorghum, and glucose from the ordinary sorghum seed, using 500 bushels of seed per day. The company with which he was interested manufactured granulated sugar that took first premium at the New Orleans Exposition. This factory was operated by the Franklin Sugar Company and the majority of the stock was owned in New York City.

In 1881 Mr. Bendure removed from Ottawa to Topeka and became foreman and custodian of the second incandescent electric light plant ever erected west of the Mississippi River. This was followed by an appointment as superintendent of the construction of two electric light plants, one at Ottawa and the other at Cherryvale, Kansas. In addition to these important contracts, Mr. Bendure built and operated, in connection with a gas plant at Pittsburg, Kansas, a third electric light plant and also an electric street railway system.

In 1892 he was called to Atchison, Kansas, where he transformed a horse-car line into an electric railway and built a large electric light plant which he operated as general manager for eight years, also contracting for and building water works and electric light plants at other points, his last work in this line in the West being at Paris, Missouri. Then, in 1902, he came to Lima where he accepted a position as general manager of The Lima Electric Railway & Light Company. He built an entire new system, power house, etc. Mr. Bendure is also a member of the executive committee of the National Roofing Tile Company. His location in this city has resulted in much benefit to the city, as he





is just the type of man needed where enterprise and energy are appreciated and are sought. He is the originator of the Lima Progressive Association, is interested in numberless movements designed for the public welfare and he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and regard of the public. For years he has been a Mason.

On July 1, 1905, The Lima Electric Railway & Light Company was succeeded by the Lima & Toledo Traction Company, which has leased the property and has powers almost unlimited.

**C**ALVIN HALLADAY. Among the early business men of Lima, none was held in higher esteem than the late Calvin Halladay, whose death took place April 30, 1900. He was born at Suffield, Connecticut, June 4, 1832, and was the second of four sons born to his parents, Edmond T. and Caroline (Noble) Halladay.

Although Connecticut was his birthplace, it was in Ohio that Calvin Halladay was developed into the capable young business man and still later into the prominent citizen and capitalist. When he came to Ohio, in 1848, he was 16 years of age, just out of school and dependent on his own resources. He entered into an apprenticeship agreement with a Mr. King, with whom he remained during the stipulated term, providently saving what he could of his meagre salary, so that he was possessed of a small capital when ready to engage in business for himself. His first partnership was as the junior member of the firm of Harriot & Halladay, merchants at Lima, which continued but eight months, when he went into partnership first with B. P. Holmes and later with a Mr. Brown, the firm of Halladay & Brown doing business here for 14 years. The firm style was then changed to Halladay & Holmes and this partnership continued with great prosperity, until the death of B. P. Holmes, when Mr. Halladay sold his interest to A. C. Stutson.

After closing up his business affairs at Lima, Mr. Halladay went into a mercantile business in Hardin County, where he continued for three years, never removing his residence,

however, from this city. Subsequently he returned to Lima and resumed a business here on Main street, in which he was more or less interested until his death. He was a man of exceptional business ability and built up a large estate. Strict honesty in business dealings, loyalty to his friends and care in the promotion of the welfare of his family made him personally respected and esteemed, while his strict sense of justice and responsibility made him an ideal citizen.

Mr. Halladay was married on September 19, 1854, to Isabella Kincaid, and they had three children, as follows: Edgar B., residing in Chicago, who has two children—Clara and Calvin; Fannie K., wife of Thomas R. Shaw, an oil operator of Lima, who has two sons—Ralph and Allan; Lelia, wife of John C. Winchester, a merchant clothier of London, Ohio, who has two sons—Fred and James. Mrs. Halladay, one of the city's most highly respected ladies, resides in her comfortable and well-appointed home at No. 751 West Spring street. Mr. Halladay was a 33rd degree Mason and very prominent in the business and social circles of the city.

**G**EORGE H. MEILY, one of the representative members of the Allen County bar, was born at Lima, Ohio, August 28, 1849, and is a son of John H. and Catherine (Fisher) Meily.

John H. Meily was a very prominent citizen of Lima and was identified with many of the industries and with public affairs here for many years. He was born in 1817 at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he learned the business of weaving. He was skilled in all kinds of machinery as he was also an iron molder and after he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, in 1836, he worked at a foundry business for some 10 years. In 1846 he came to Lima, settling on the site now occupied by the Meily Block on North Main street, where he carried on the business of weaving coverlets. He built the first foundry in the county, which was located on the site of the Globe Machine Works. Later he engaged extensively in the manufacture of






brick and did much brick building in this city, including the large brick Meily Block on Main street, the hardware store room on the Public Square and other structures. He was also engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and dealt largely in real estate; in fact, he was a man whose energies were far beyond the average and who succeeded in all he undertook. For some years he was also a political factor and served for six years as county clerk. His busy and useful life closed in 1884, after some years of retirement. He had a family of nine children, all of whom were afforded far better advantages than he was given in youth. He was a man who commanded universal respect.

George H. Meily was educated in the excellent schools of his native city and in 1868 he began the study of the law, his preceptors being prominent legal lights of that time—Messrs. Lamison and Ballard. In August, 1871, he was admitted to the bar and to practice in the United States Courts in 1874. He has continued in practice in Lima until the present time and is well and favorably known all over this section. He has been interested at various times in many of the large transportation lines of the State, and was one of the promoters of the Columbus, Lima & Milwaukee, Columbus & Lake Michigan, Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee, Lake Erie & Western, Chicago & Atlantic, Chicago & Erie and Michigan & Ohio.


Almost from the outset of his career, Mr. Meily has displayed a helpful interest in civic affairs, though a disinterested one, as he has been in no sense an office-seeker. His clients find him in his well-appointed office at No. 301 Opera House Block. His pleasant and comfortable home is located at No. 541 West Spring street.

 HARLES COLLINS, M. D. One of the well-known members of the medical fraternity at Lima, who has won public confidence through professional skill, is Dr. Charles Collins, whose well-appointed offices are located in the Holland Block. Dr. Collins was born July 28, 1868, at Lima, Ohio, and belongs to an old family here.

After completing the course in the Lima public schools, Dr. Collins entered Wooster College, where he completed his literary training. He then read medicine with the well-known physician and surgeon, Dr. Brooks, and from his tutelage went to Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1894. In the same year he went to London, England, and studied for the two succeeding years, taking post-graduate courses in the world famed institutions of that great city.

Upon his return to Ohio in 1896, Dr. Collins settled at Lima, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice and is yearly adding to his reputation as a master of his science. He is a valued member of the Ohio State and Allen County Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Collins married Coleen Wright, and they have one daughter, Dorothy H. The pleasant family home is situated on the corner of High and Elizabeth streets. Mrs. Collins is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Dr. Collins is identified with the Democrat party, but his large practice prevents his being very active in public matters.

 MBROSE SNYDER has always resided in Jackson township, where he was born October 8, 1853, and where he is engaged in operating a farm of 120 acres, located in sections 14 and 24. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Matthias) Snyder, and grandson of Adam Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, who was still a young man and unmarried when he came to Perry County, Ohio. There he was married and lived until about 1834, when he came to Allen County and entered seven or eight hundred acres of land. His children were William, Rebecca, John, Sarah, Mary, Leonard, Susanna, and Nancy.

William Snyder was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 19, 1828, and has always been engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Matthias who was born in the same county as he in 1830. They are well-known residents of Allen County, residing on a farm of 80 acres



adjoining that of our subject. They are members of the Reformed Church and honorable, upright people. Their children are Leonard, of Paulding County, Ohio; Ambrose; Samuel, of Hardin County, Ohio; and Jacob, of Michigan. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Samuel and Elizabeth Matthias, who resided in Allen County during their later years.

Ambrose Snyder was married in 1875 to Amelia A. Shrider, who was born in Jackson township, Allen County, Ohio, in 1857, and is a daughter of George and Mary Jane (Clum) Shrider, formerly of Perry County. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, viz: Lulu, wife of James Zerbe; Pearl, wife of Ira Grant; Alice; Lorum; Clyde; Guy; Oscar and Paul. They also have three grandchildren. The family are pleasantly located in one of the attractive homes of the township, the result of their industry and thrift. They are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Snyder was formerly deacon, and is at present trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

**G**EORGE H. RANKINS, who owns a fine farm of 80 acres in section 16, Perry township, and is one of the representative men of his locality, was born May 11, 1846, at Westminster, Allen County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Anna (French) Rankins, the former a native of Warren County, Ohio, and the latter, of Trumbull County.

The Rankins family is of Scotch-Irish extraction; its founders settled in Virginia at a very early day. There the great-grandfather of our subject, John Rankins, who was a large planter of Stafford County, lived and died. He married Isabel Bryan and to them were born three children, namely: Frances, who married Benjamin Hutchison; Peter and George. After the death of John Rankins, his widow came to Ohio and lived in Clinton County at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Hutchison, until her death.

George Rankins, grandfather of our subject

was born in Stafford County, Virginia, September 1, 1797, and was 15 years old when he enlisted in the army during the war of 1812. In 1814 he removed to Warren County, Ohio, and it is said that he covered the greater part of the distance on foot, his one-horse wagon being used to carry the household goods. Those were days when a steel cooking range had not yet been evolved, and an iron cook stove was such a rare addition to the kitchen equipment that Mr. Rankins at one stage of the trip was almost a hero. The people with whom he stopped had purchased a cook stove but none of the family had yet learned to operate it. Mr. Rankins had been about enough to have learned its use and construction and he imparted his knowledge to the very grateful owners. In 1839 he came to Allen County and located on what is now the Thomas C. Roberts farm, on the Marion road, which property at that time was still covered by the primeval forest. For the following six years he engaged in teaming from Cincinnati to Lima for J. W. King. Occasionally the trip in bad weather required 21 days; as there were no accommodations for travelers on the route, it was often necessary to camp along the road for several days. While engaged for Mr. King, he was gradually clearing his place, his cabin having been built before he located permanently. This log hut stood until some four years since and was habitable for a long time. He subsequently moved to another farm south of his first one, misfortune having fallen upon him on account of his going security for a neighbor. With the \$300 he saved he secured forty acres of land, the best he could do with his limited capital, and although then 60 years old went manfully to work to clear a second farm. He married Wealthy Ann Tunget, who was born May 14, 1800, and was a daughter of John and Mary Tunget of Stafford County, Virginia. Mr. Rankins died on his farm in Perry township July 14, 1881, while his wife died April 12, 1891, aged 91 years.

John Rankins, father of our subject, grew up in Warren County, Ohio, and accompanied his parents when they moved to Allen County. When he left the home farm and located at







JOHN CARNES



Westminster, he went into partnership with J. B. Roberts in dealing in stock. He continued to reside there until a few months before his death. He was a Democrat in his political faith. In religious belief he was a Baptist. He married Anna French, who was a sister of Samuel Davison French, of whom a sketch appears in this volume. They had five children, viz.: William, a soldier in the Civil war, who lost his life at the battle of Corinth, in October, 1862; Receba; George H., of this sketch; Lyman B., who resides in Perry township east of his brother George; and an unnamed infant, deceased.

George H. Rankins lived three years at Westminster and was then taken, with his youngest brother, by grandfather Rankins who reared them both, while the other child was taken by grandmother French. He was 11 years old when his grandfather went on his second farm and assisted him there until he reached his majority. After his marriage in 1867 he resided with his wife's people for nine years and bought his first farm in that neighborhood and lived on it until 1882 when he bought his present farm of 80 acres in section 16. Formerly he owned 280 acres but has sold 200 acres as he could no longer give a large farm the care it required. He has been an extensive stock-raiser but has much reduced his activity within the past three or four years. He has had numerous producing oil wells upon his property and four of these are still in operation.

On September 24, 1867, Mr. Rankins was married to Celinda Williams, who was born in Kentucky and is a daughter of J. L. and Nancy (Crain) Williams, old residents of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Their three surviving children are: Minnie, born December 9, 1868, who married George B. McDonald, of Perry township, and has three children—Stella, Helen and Howard; A. E., born December 29, 1872, residing at Harrod, Ohio, who married Irene Henry, of Hancock County, Ohio, and has two children—Muriel and Ruth; and Roy, born March 25, 1885, who lives on the home place and assists his father in the management of the farm. Mabel died April 29, 1902, aged 15 years.

Mr. Rankins is a good citizen but is not identified with any particular political party, voting independently. He is a member of the Christian Church.

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**J**OHN CARNES, founder of the Lima Locomotive Works, is one of the city's prominent and representative men, and is connected with one of the largest manufacturing plants in this section of the State. Mr. Carnes was born in 1822 at Barre, Vermont, and is a son of James Carnes of that city.

John Carnes doubtless inherited mechanical skill from his father, who in his day was a carpenter and joiner of considerable reputation, and this natural leaning was developed from boyhood. He relates with pardonable pride that he had made a pair of shoes and a fine door panel before he was 12 years old. He learned his trade with his father and extended his knowledge to mill construction and, prior to coming to Lima, followed the trade of building sash mills. His mechanical skill covered other lines and after he came to Lima he made the first pattern for the first locomotive that was ever built here, in the infancy of an industry which has made Lima famous. Mr. Carnes had become acquainted, through a business transaction, with a Mr. Shay, a capitalist, who desired to enter into engine building. The plans and designs made by Mr. Carnes were accepted and the ultimate result was the building of the noted Shay engines, which are known all over the world.

Prior to coming to Lima, Mr. Carnes owned a water-mill at Sycamore and a machine shop at Upper Sandusky. In February, 1869, he came to Lima and in association with George Disman, Jesse M. Coe and Frederick Agerter, bought out the establishment of Chatman, Donnelly & Company, and started what is now the great Lima Locomotive Works. The first line of manufactures was threshing machines, then sawmill machinery, but since 1885 the output has been locomotives. This industry is one of the most important of Northwestern Ohio,





giving employment to an army of workmen and having a weekly pay roll which reaches into thousands of dollars.

Mr. Carnes was married in 1847 to Mary Baldwin, a daughter of Samuel Baldwin, and they have three children, viz: Ira P.; Emma, widow of Charles Garrison; and Homer, who is a skilled pattern maker. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carnes is a zealous member of the Prohibition party and to its advancement he has contributed time and effort.

Although now 83 years of age, Mr. Carnes has by no means retired into the background, his physical strength having been preserved and his mental outlook being as clear as it was years ago. During the past year, when many of his contemporaries sought the rest and retirement of the fireside, he was looking after the erection of a fine three-story brick building on his property on the corner of Spring and Central streets. His energy and talents have made his life a busy one and he can look back over many years filled with notable achievements. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

**F**REDERICK C. BEAM, auditor of the city of Lima, is recognized as one of the most efficient public officials of the county, and is also a highly esteemed citizen. He was born in Mercer County, Ohio, and is one of a family of four children born to his parents, John H. and Mary A. Beam, formerly of Mercer and later of Allen County. His birth took place September 27, 1871.

Mr. Beam was reared and educated in Mercer County, and engaged in business there prior to coming to Allen County in 1892. Until 1902 he was a telegraph operator for the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, which position he gave up upon being elected city clerk of Lima. In 1903 he was elected city auditor and has served in this capacity until the present, making a record for himself for accuracy which has never been excelled in this office. He has been active in the Republican party for a number of years and his election to responsible offices shows a just

consideration for his services. Mr. Beam is a man of sterling character and of admirable public spirit. His fraternal connection is with the Masons.

Mr. Beam married Bertha Ryan, who is a daughter of George A. Ryan, one of Lima's oil producers. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 316 North Washington street.

**E**UGENE JACOB BARR, M. D., who is efficiently serving his second term as sheriff of Allen County, was for 15 years a recognized and successful medical practitioner throughout Champaign and Allen Counties, Ohio. He was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, September 21, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Tobias and Margaret (Weaver) Barr. Dr. Tobias Barr was a well-known physician in his day. He died in 1857, leaving two children.

Eugene Jacob Barr first attended school in Clark County, Ohio, but when he was 12 years old he went to Lebanon, Ohio, and there continued his studies. For some time he taught school through Clark and Champaign counties and then entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he was graduated March 3, 1880. In 1885 he settled in Allen County and continued to practice his profession until 1895 when he engaged in the oil and timber business, in which he continued to be interested until he was elected to his first term as sheriff of the county. in 1901. His opponent was William McComb. In 1903 public approbation of his administration was shown by a reelection for a second term of two years. He has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party. In addition to his duties as a public official, Dr. Barr attends to the management of the Consolidated Bottling Company, of Lima, manufacturers of soft drinks, and he is also largely interested in Southern lumber, and is an official of the Ohio Hardwood Lumber Company.

In 1877 Dr. Barr was married to Sadie C. Michael, of Tremont City, and to this union was born one child, Ortha. In 1883 Dr. Barr was married to Mattie A. Miller, who is a





daughter of John G. Miller, and they have one child, Mabel. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fraternally Dr. Barr is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He is a man qualified for the important position he so efficiently fills. The work of the sheriff's office requires the assistance of two deputies. He has a large personal following, being popular with all classes, both professionally, personally and officially.

**H**IRAM A. HOLDRIDGE, president of The Hall & Woods Company, operating the Model Mills, and one of the directors of The Ohio National Bank, is one of the most prominent and universally respected citizens of Lima. He was born in Knox County, Ohio.

When Mr. Holdridge was but a child, his parents removed to New York City where his father was engaged some years in business; but they subsequently returned to Ohio and settled on what are known as the Sandusky Plains, where the father carried on a mercantile business.

Our subject was reared in this home until the age of 18 years, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he was a promising student when the Civil War broke out. Backed by generations of loyal forebears, the young man's patriotism led him to leave the university halls for the camp field at the first tocsin of war. His first service covered six months with the 15th Ohio Regiment, and then he was given an appointment in the provost marshal's office of the Fifth Congressional District located at Lima. After one year of office work he reenlisted, becoming first lieutenant of Company I, 192nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. He was on detached duty, serving as aide-de-camp to the general commanding the brigade, and afterward served in the capacity of inspector general and then as adjutant general of the brigade. When he was mustered out of the service at Winchester, Virginia, it was with the rank of acting assistant adjutant general of his brigade. He is a member of the Ohio Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at Cincinnati.

After the war Mr. Holdridge returned to his home at Sandusky and engaged with his father there in the mercantile business for four years, and then removed to Pittsburg and for two years was in the live stock commission business, after which he engaged in a commission and a hotel business in Philadelphia. The latter enterprise was carried on during the Centennial Exposition. In 1880 he came to Lima, Ohio, where he renewed old associations and went into a wholesale business which he carried on for three years. Failing health then compelled a rest for a period extending over several years. Later he again became engaged in business, this time in the development of Ohio oil fields. Other interests also claimed him and in October, 1899, he organized The Hall & Woods Company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, for the operating of the Model Mills, which are the largest flouring mills in the city of Lima. Mr. Holdridge is president of this company, I. O. Hover is vice-president and S. B. Douglass is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Holdridge is also a director in the Ohio National Bank and is president of the Northwestern Millers' Association. Although engaged in various important lines of business, he still finds time to take an interest in civic improvements of various kinds and to attend to social and religious duties. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Holdridge was married in September, 1869, to Lenore Roberts, a daughter of the late J. B. Roberts. They have a family of four children, viz.: Mary Alice, wife of Theodore McManus, of Toledo; W. R., who is engaged in mining at Johannesburg, South Africa; Margaret, wife of W. F. McGuire, of Sarnia, Canada; and Louise, of Lima.

**S**AMUEL LIGHT, one of the most progressive agriculturists of Allen County, owns 80 acres of land in section 23, Monroe township, where he has resided for 30 years. He was born in Franklin township, Richland County, Ohio, February 11, 1837, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Heinkst) Light.

Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania,





the father of Dauphin County and the mother of York County. When children, they came to Ohio with their parents in wagons. Here they grew up and were married in Richland County, which was their home as long as they lived. He was a man of small stature, while she was a woman who weighed 275 pounds. The paternal grandfather, John Light, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. Both the grandfather and the father of our subject used the German language almost entirely in their families. The grandfather had a family of two sons and five daughters. He died in Richland County at the advanced age of 93 years. The children of Michael and Catherine Light were as follows: Mary Reppert, deceased; Daniel, of Oklahoma; Samuel; John, who died at the age of 10 years; Catherine (Bradley), deceased, and Lydia (Urich), of Richland County, who were twins; George, who died in Oklahoma; Michael, who died at the age of 18 in Richland County; and Maggie (Rhodes), of Shelby. George Light served four years as drummer boy in the Civil war, being too young to enlist for regular service. Like his father, he was small of stature but was a man of prominence wherever he lived, popular and of affable manner. He was a school teacher a number of years and was sent to the Legislature two terms by the Democrats of Putnam County, where he had been engaged in medical practice for 15 years before locating in Oklahoma.

Samuel Light made his home in Richland County until he moved to Shelby, Ohio, where he was employed in operating a jack in the woolen mills for five years, his machine taking 150 threads. He also assisted in the office. He then engaged in the grocery business with two partners for about three years and did a large volume of business, buying and shipping practically all the eggs produced in the vicinity of Shelby. In March, 1871, he came to Monroe township, Allen County, and for 10 years ran a threshing machine here, introducing and operating the first threshing machine engine in Allen County. In 1876 he purchased his present farm of 80 acres in section 23, Monroe township, and the same spring moved into the

log cabin which had been built on the property. Since 1881 he has given his entire time to farming and to improving his place which, under his intelligent methods, has become twice as productive as it was originally, and never fails to yield good crops. He has about 77 acres cleared and has beautified it with handsome buildings and other improvements.

Mr. Light has been twice married, his first union being with Mary N. Hood, a native of Wayne County, Ohio. Two children were born to this marriage, viz.: Sherman, who resides in Monroe township and is the father of four children; and Emma Catherine, wife of Rev. W. V. Davis, pastor of the United Brethren Church at Robinson, Utah, and formerly stationed in Monroe township for 15 years. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children: Clyde, who is an electrician in the United States; Army; Leo, who is a talented musician; and Virgil E., a minister of the Gospel. Mr. Light's present wife was the widow of Jeremiah Hershisser, her maiden name was Mary Cline. She had three children by her first union, the only one living being Mrs. Jennie Bistline, of Williams County, Ohio. The second union resulted in the birth of two children: Maggie Elizabeth, who married Oscar Weaver, of Monroe township, and has five children; and Carrie Luella, who married Clark Kidd, of Orange township, Hancock County, and has five children. Mr. Light is a member of the United Brethren Church at Columbus Grove and has been an active worker since his conversion at the age of 23 years. He was class leader during the entire eight years he lived at Shelby and has also acted in that capacity here. He has been a life long Democrat; has served as justice of the peace and township treasurer two terms each, and for six years was an infirmity director.



B. WILLOWER, manager of The Bessemer Gas Engine Company, of Lima, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1877, but has resided in Lima since his fourth year, his father, C. A. Willower, having located here at that time. C. A.





Willower is the efficient manager of the Willower Grocery Company and is one of the influential business men of Lima.

The first employment in which our subject engaged was with the grocery firm of Watson & Company, for whom he worked four years. He then accepted the position of foreman of the L. E. & W. freight house in Lima and retained that position about eight years. In June, 1901, he accepted the office of assistant manager of The Bessemer Gas Engine Company and when, in the fall of the same year, A. A. Little, the manager, was transferred to Western territory, Mr. Willower was made manager of the company and has shown that he is well qualified for the place. He is also interested in a number of the leading industries of the city, being connected with the Willower Grocery Company and with the manufacture of gas pumps.

Mr. Willower was married December 18, 1903, to Helen Eleanore Whistler, daughter of Mrs. L. E. Whistler, of Lima, and a lady of pleasing personality and a favorite in Lima society. They are attendants of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they are liberal contributors both of their time and means. Mr. Willower is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

**E**LIAS CRITES, one of the esteemed citizens and substantial residents of German township, where he owns a finely improved farm of 228 acres located in sections 7 and 8, was born June 21, 1825, in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of John D. and Catherine (Peters) Crites.

John D. Crites was born in Linn township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and moved from there to Berks County, Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Peters and later moved to Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, where both died in the course of time. They reared a family of 13 children, 10 of these reaching maturity, our venerable subject being the only survivor. John Crites and wife were consistent members of the German

Reformed Church, in which he was a ruling elder.

Elias Crites was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools. His mother died when he was 17 years of age and he left home and learned the carpenter and cabinet-making trade at which he worked for some eight years. He then engaged in farming in Pickaway County, Ohio, until 1871, when he came to Allen County and bought 228 acres of land just north of Elida. This land he has placed under a fine state of cultivation and he has improved it with substantial houses and barns. He served eight years as trustee of Salt Creek township and for eight years was a trustee of German township.

On June 18, 1851, Mr. Crites was married to Catherine Mowery, who was a daughter of John Mowery. She died May 3, 1862, leaving three children—John D. and W. W., who operate the home farm; and Mary Selena, now deceased, who was the wife of Alvin Davis, of Elida. On October 5, 1862, Mr. Crites was married to a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Leannah (Mowery) Reichelderfer. Mrs. Crites by her first marriage had one son—George S. Reichelderfer, a resident of Pickaway County, engaged in the banking business at Laurelville, Ohio; and one daughter, Sarah Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Hon. S. D. Crites, of Elida. Elias Crites is a member of the German Reformed Church, while his wife is a Lutheran.

**L**AURENS HULL, vice-president and general manager of the Laurens Hull Lumber Company, of Lima, was born in New York in 1861, and is a son of the late Hon. M. A. Hull.

The father of Laurens Hull was engaged in the manufacture of woolen fabrics at Pike, New York, for a number of years and was a very prominent citizen of Wyoming County. He served two terms in the New York Assembly, and for 13 years was deputy inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge, New York, his service extending through two years of President Cleveland's first administration; he was relieved of the position at his own request.

After a liberal education which was secured





in his native State, Laurens Hull began business in connection with the Sioux City Lumber Company, at Sioux City, Iowa, from which concern he went with the Aurora Lumber Company, at Aurora, Illinois. Since then he has been connected with a number of lumbering interests at different points, having made the lumber trade his life work. In 1901 he came to Lima, where he bought out the T. W. Dobbins Lumber Company, which was one of the oldest lumber companies in this city, and for two years he conducted the business under the firm name of Laurens Hull & Company. At the time the business was incorporated its present name—Laurens Hull Lumber Company—was adopted. The company is capitalized at \$150,000, with Gilbert B. Shaw of Chicago, as president, and Laurens Hull, vice-president and general manager. Their yards are located at Lima, Tiffin, Ohio; and Chicago. The business is one of far reaching possibilities and is in a very prosperous condition. It deals extensively, both wholesale and retail, in lumber and building material. The members of the company are all capitalists and men of business experience who command the confidence of the trade and of the public.

Mr. Hull was married in 1891 to Anna Howe, who is a daughter of J. W. Howe, a retired locomotive engineer, formerly of Sioux City, Iowa, but who is passing the evening of life with Mr. Hull and wife. Mr. Hull belongs to several of the exclusive social organizations of this section, including the Shawnee Country Club and the Lima Club.



AMUEL W. WRIGHT, county commissioner of Allen County, was born in 1851 in Clinton County, Ohio, and is a son of W. G. and Louisa (Manker) Wright.

The father of Mr. Wright was born in Virginia and the mother in Ohio. The father came to Allen County in 1855 when pioneer conditions still prevailed. His life was spent here following agricultural pursuits.

Samuel W. Wright was reared on the farm and attending the local schools, graduating from

the Delphos High School. He then taught school for some nine years, mainly in Allen and Putnam counties. Subsequently he settled on his present fine farm of 160 acres, which is situated in sections 29 and 32, Marion township, on the Delphos and Lima road, where he has made his home since 1889. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Polled Durham and Short-horn cattle and Percheron horses, exhibiting at the various fairs and carrying off many of the ribbons.

Mr. Wright has long been considered one of the substantial men of Marion township and is about completing his first term as county commissioner; he was elected in November, 1905, for a second term.

In 1873 Mr. Wright was married to Minerva Long and they have one child—Gracie, wife of Jesse Cochran, a resident of Lima.

Fraternally Mr. Wright is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 214, F. & A. M., of Delphos, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.



FRANK P. RUSHER, of the Frank P. Rusher Lumber Company, of Lima, is one of the city's active business men. He was born in Hardin County, Ohio, January 1, 1858, and is a son of George Rusher, who was a native of Germany and later became a successful farmer in Hardin County, where he died in 1894.

After completing the work in the common schools, Frank P. Rusher at the age of 17 entered the employ of his uncle, Nicholas High. He remained with him three years, working his way up from the bottom to a good position. He then took a course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, which included civil engineering, sciences and the classics. After this he taught for a time in Hardin and Putnam counties. He was then elected superintendent of the Leipsic schools; but the arduous work and close confinement affected his health, and after one year, during which he established a reputation for great ability, he resigned this position. He then accepted the position of deputy postmaster at Ada, Ohio, but impaired health





made it necessary for him to resign this position also after one year and to accept a position offered him by the Ada Lumber Company. He remained with that corporation for about two years. Later he managed a lumber yard at another point in Ohio, resigning his position there in order to come to Lima to associate himself in the retail lumber business with John Rossfeld. They established the firm of Rusher & Rossfeld. After two years G. V. Guyton was admitted to partnership and the firm name became the Rusher-Rossfeld Lumber Company, which continued until it was succeeded by the F. P. Rusher Lumber Company, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, etc. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, with F. C. Jocelyn, of Chicago, president, and F. P. Rusher as manager. The business is on a sound basis and is one of Lima's large and flourishing industries.

Mr. Rusher was married October 28, 1886, to Ida Shuster, who is a daughter of Daniel Shuster, deceased, who was a farmer and mechanic of Hardin County. They have three children: Paul W., Ross W. and Virgil. Mr. Rusher takes a good citizen's interest in politics and devotes attention to the forwarding of the various enterprises calculated to build up the city.

**R**OBERT J. PLATE, secretary and treasurer of The Deisel-Wemmer Company, extensive cigar manufacturers, with headquarters and plant located at Lima, is not only prominently identified with this immense business enterprise, but is interested in other Lima concerns of magnitude. Mr. Plate was born in 1868 at Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of T. F. and Hannah (Karr) Plate.

The father of Mr. Plate was also a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, but his mother came from New Jersey. They have been residents of Lima for some four years.

In the year 1886 Robert J. Plate came to Lima and lived with his uncle, Henry C. Heckerman, who conducted a confectionery business. The young man assisted his uncle for several

years and during this time he took a commercial course in the Lima Business College, attending the night sessions. Graduating from this institution, he accepted a position in the office of J. A. Chapin, architect, and from there he went into local railroad offices. In all the positions he filled he gained the approbation of his employers and in this way attracted the attention of the then Deisel-Wemmer Company, whose members have been noted, in building up their great business, for surrounding themselves with a most capable and reliable force of assistants. In 1892, when the company required the services of a competent bookkeeper, the offer was made to Mr. Plate and was accepted. Shortly afterward he came into a still closer business relations, taking over the credit department also, and in 1902, when the business was incorporated, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the corporation, his brother, C. B. Plate, succeeding to the position of head bookkeeper.

Mr. Plate was married in December, 1902, to Berenice M. Willaman, who is a daughter of Lee J. Willaman. Mrs. Plate is an accomplished lady, formerly a teacher in the Lima public schools.

For a number of years Mr. Plate has been actively identified with the work of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and for three years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has long been deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and has been a member of its working force, serving eight years as treasurer, two years as chairman of the finance committee and is still an active member of its directing board. Mr. Plate is a member of the Lima Business Men's Progressive Association and is very loyal to Lima and her interests.

**J**H. WAHMHOF, one of the well-known citizens and the oldest druggist at Delphos, was born March 11, 1851, at Buffalo, New York, and is a son of Y. Stephen and Frederika (Reuter) Walmhoff.

The parents of our subject were born on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, the father





in Hanover, Germany, and the mother in Prussia. They came to America prior to marriage and were united in Erie County, New York. There the father served an apprenticeship to the boiler-making trade and learned draughting, and for many years subsequently was a master mechanic in the employ of the Erie Central Railroad. He lost his life on the road, through accident, on December 9, 1858. His widow, three sons and two daughters survived him. In 1861 Mrs. Wahmhoff and her family moved to Van Wert County, Ohio, where they owned farming land about two miles from Delphos. Here she resided four years and then removed to Delphos.

John H. Wahmhoff, was the eldest of his parents' children and he accompanied his widowed mother in her removals and always carefully looked to her comfort. He attended the parochial schools in Buffalo and the country schools in Van Wert County and after locating at Delphos, he attended night school. When 15 years old he entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug business with Hunt & Walsh, and continued with the firm after the retirement of Mr. Walsh. He then became manager for Mr. Hunt, continuing as such until 1878, when Mr. Hunt retired, Mr. Wahmhoff purchasing the business. For 40 consecutive years he has continued in the drug business and is the oldest in this line here.

Mr. Wahmhoff is one of the city's prominent and useful men, and he has always shown the public spirit and enterprise needed in citizens to bring about general prosperity. In 1872 he became a member of the volunteer fire department with which he continued for 18 years, filling every office from private to chief, and holding the latter office some years. In 1885 he was elected to the Delphos City Council from the Second Ward and in 1888 he was re-elected, serving until 1890. In 1894 he was again returned to the Council. During his administration and mainly through his efforts the city secured many improvements and the placing of a number of its utilities. For three years he served with the Board of Health and the Board of Education. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. He was one of the five

pharmacists who drafted the old Ohio State pharmacy laws. He is also connected with the pharmaceutical associations of the United States and of Canada.

In 1881 Mr. Wahmhoff was married to Christina C. Eich, a native of Indiana. They have six children: Elizabeth, Henrietta, Agnes, John, Anna and Celestine. The family belongs to St. John's Catholic Church.

For years our subject has been a contributor to various literary publications and might almost be called the historian of Delphos. He is a very prominent member of the Delphos branch of the Catholic Knights of America, a society organized for beneficial, educational and social purposes. He has been a delegate to its supreme council and State president. Its finely equipped hall in Delphos is located in the Wahmhoff Building on North Main street. Here our subject has delivered many lectures on live topics and has read many papers of more than passing interest. His ideas are clear and decided, whether in address or debate, and he has given a great impetus to the interests in literature and discussion in this society. He has liberally contributed to fitting up its club-room, making it an inviting place in which young men may pass their evenings.



WILLIAM S. EAST, president and manager of The East Iron & Machine Company, of Lima, is a man who possesses mechanical aptitude of a high order and is one of the leading manufacturers of the city. He was born at Lima, December 25, 1866, and is a son of Abraham East.

Isaac East, the grandfather of William S. East, was one of the pioneers of this section in the flouring-mill business and in this industry was succeeded by his son Abraham. The latter continued in this business at Lima for a number of years.

William S. East completed the common and high school courses at Lima and then learned the trade of machinist, at which he worked for 12 years in shops where his ability was thor-





oughly tested. He has been in business for himself for some eight years.

The East Iron & Machine Company was founded a number of years ago and the plant has been established at its present location for the past two and a half years. The officers of the company are: William S. East, president and manager; J. L. Sampson, secretary and treasurer, and A. D. Neuman, vice-president. The company is capitalized at \$100,000. The business is the manufacturing of all classes of structural iron work, a leading feature being steel bridge work. Their trade covers Ohio and a large portion of the territory in adjacent States, particularly Pennsylvania. It is ranked with the large and important industries of Lima.

In 1891 Mr. East was married to Blanche Truesdale, who is a daughter of S. D. Truesdale, a prominent retired citizen of Delphos, Ohio.



H. EAST, secretary and treasurer of The Lima Trust Company, is one of Lima's prominent men. He was born March 21, 1869, near Lima, and was educated in the public schools of this city.

Mr. East's earlier business associations were with railroad work, for four years being connected with the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On July 16, 1889, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in The Ohio National Bank and on January 1, 1895, he became assistant cashier. He continued in this position until March, 1903, when he resigned in order to accept that of secretary and treasurer of The Lima Trust Company. He had other important business interests, having organized and founded, in association with his brother, William S. East, The East Iron & Machine Company, one of the leading industries of Lima.

The Lima Trust Company was organized and incorporated in February, 1903, with a capital stock of \$200,000, fully paid up, and they began business with these officers: Davis J. Cable, president; J. D. S. Neely, 1st vice-president; J. Oscar Hover, 2nd vice-president;

and C. H. East, secretary and treasurer. Subsequently J. D. S. Neely was made president and E. R. Curtin, 1st vice-president. A general banking business is carried on, also a savings department; they hold the largest deposits of any financial institution in the city.

Mr. East is a charter member of the Y. M. C. A. of Lima. For years he has been a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.



A. BURKHARDT, joint agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Lake Erie & Western railroads, at Lima, was born in Shawnee township, Allen County, Ohio, December 31, 1872, and is a son of George and Mary (Bowsher) Burkhardt.

George Burkhardt came to Allen County in 1865 and has since been identified with the agricultural interests and public affairs of Shawnee township. He married Mary Bowsher, a member of one of the old and prominent families of the State. She is a daughter of Benjamin Bowsher, who came from Pickaway County to Allen County in 1836. His father, William Bowsher, was a soldier in the War of 1812, coming to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in 1804. The father of William Bowsher was Daniel Bowsher, who lived in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1755, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The family has been very conspicuous in Allen County in political, business and social life. For the past 10 years our subject has been engaged in tracing its ancestral branches and this work, when completed, will possess interest for the family and make a valuable addition to local history.

F. A. Burkhardt has been a resident of Lima since he was 20 years old. He was afforded excellent educational advantages and attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada and Lima College, and then taught school for two years in Allen County. He was then made assistant agent for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, at Lima, in 1896, and on January 1, 1900, became agent for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad; on June 16, 1901, he was made joint agent of both roads. This position of importance he has filled ever since. Its du-





ties require special talents and these Mr. Burkhardt is fortunate enough to possess.

On June 16, 1896, Mr. Burkhardt was married to Nannie Dearth, a daughter of Samuel Dearth, a prominent farmer of Warren County, Ohio. They have two children, E. Lucile and Lorene. The family belongs to the English Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Burkhardt is a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Burkhardt is a graduate of the National Normal College, at Lebanon, Ohio. For some time prior to her marriage, she was a successful teacher in the public schools of Lima.

Mr. Burkhardt for eight years was a member of the board of trustee of Lima College. He is a member of the board of directors of the Lima Young Men's Christian Association. He is treasurer of The Brunswick Bowling Company, at Lima and is also secretary of the organization known as the Ohio Checker Association.

**J**OHAN B. MORRIS, township trustee, well-known citizen and substantial farmer of Sugar Creek township, resides on his well-improved farm of 80 acres, located in section 23, following farming and stock-raising. Mr. Morris was born in Oneida County, New York, five miles north of Utica, February 16, 1848, and is a son of Edward and Sarah (Breese) Morris.

Edward Morris was born in 1818 in North Wales and came to the United States in 1838 immediately following his marriage. He lived a short time in Licking County, Ohio, and then moved to Oneida County, New York, but in September, 1854, came to Sugar Creek township, Allen County, Ohio, and lived the remainder of his life on the farm now owned by our subject. Here he died in March, 1901, a man respected by all who knew him. He was for a number of years one of the leading members of the Welsh Congregational Church at Gomer. He married Sarah Breese, who was born in North Wales in 1820, and who died on the Sugar Creek township farm in 1872. They reared a large family, our subject being the fifth in order of birth. The family record is as follows: Jane, who died in infancy; Thomas

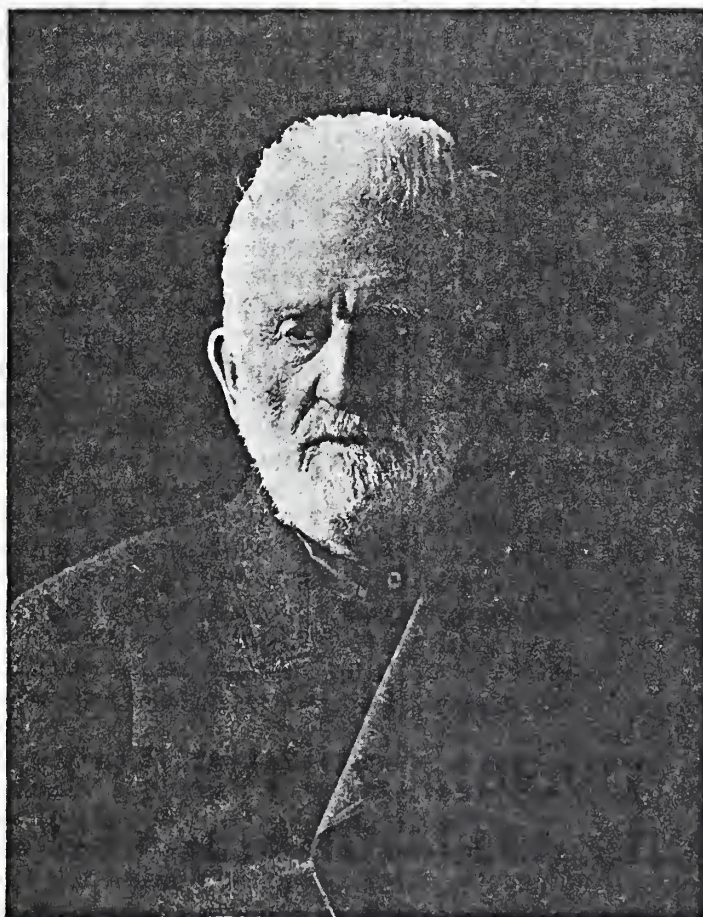
N.; Jane (Ruggles), deceased; Elizabeth (Well); Sarah (Rockey); Mary (Jones), of Vaughnsville, Ohio; Anna (Buskirk), of Beaver Dam; Harriet (Garner), of Cairo; George W., who died in childhood; and William, who died aged 32 years.

John B. Morris accompanied his parents from New York to Allen County, the trip being made by way of Buffalo to Toledo, on Lake Erie, and then by canal to Delphos. He remained on the farm assisting his father until his marriage, having also learned the carpenter's trade while working on the farm. After his marriage he rented land for about seven years and then went to Cairo, where he embarked in a mercantile business with Robert Davies, under the firm name of Davies & Morris, which continued about four years. After selling his interest he went to Knoxville, Tennessee, and during the following 11 years worked at farming and at his trade. He then returned to Allen County and rented the homestead of his father and at the latter's death purchased it. It is a valuable piece of property and Mr. Morris carries on large agricultural operations here, giving the greater part of his attention to the raising of corn and hogs.

Mr. Morris was married first to Clara J. Ridenour, a native of Sugar Creek township, who was a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Risen) Ridenour, natives of Germany. They had four children, namely: Sarah Lilian, who died aged 16 years; Roy B., of Monroe township, who is married and has one child—Walter Lloyd; Oscar B., who lives at home; and John, who with his mother, died in Tennessee. Mr. Morris was married, second, at Knoxville, Tennessee, to Scerena Kirby, who was born within nine miles of Knoxville, and who is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Harris) Kirby.

Mr. Morris has been a Democrat all his life and has been an active member of his party in Sugar Creek township. As one of the substantial, representative men, he has been frequently elected to office. He has served two years as supervisor and is now serving as one of the township trustees. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 464, of Columbus Grove.





SAMUEL DAVISON FRENCH





**S**AMUEL DAVISON FRENCH, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is one of the prosperous and influential farmers of Allen County. He has been an honored and esteemed resident of Perry township for upwards of 70 years, having spent almost his entire life upon the 160-acre farm which is still his home. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 10, 1823, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Davison) French, and grandson of Alexander French. The last named was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the Revolution before he located in Trumbull County, Ohio. On October 5, 1784, he was married to Elizabeth Morrison; a family of five daughters and one son were reared, namely: Margaret (Mrs. John Hannah); William; Ann (Mrs. Robert Russell); Jane (Mrs. John Sheefleton); Betsey (Mrs. John Davison); and Sally (Mrs. William Moore). The maternal grandparents of our subject were Benjamin and Ann (Buchanan) Davison. Benjamin Davison, who was from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio and located in Trumbull County May 7, 1800, before Ohio became a State, being then the best known portion of the Northwest Territory. Very few white men had ventured into the new country at that time as it took more than an average amount of pluck to invade the country of the Indians. Benjamin Davison spent the last years of his life in Newton Falls.

William French was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1787. In 1834 he located in Allen County, Ohio, where he purchased 160 acres of land. Of this land 80 acres lay in Bath township, where he made his home and the other 80 was situated just across the road in Perry township and upon it is located the buildings of his son, our subject. On August 11, 1819, he was married to Elizabeth Davison and a family of eight children were born to them, as follows: Ann, wife of John Rankin; Elizabeth, unmarried; Samuel Davison; David; John; Mary Jane; George; and Newton. Our subject and his brother George, who lives in Bath township, are the only survivors. William French had always been a Democrat until the first nomination of

William H. Harrison for the presidency, when he decided to give his support to the hero of Tippecanoe in preference to Martin VanBuren, but died in 1836 before the election at the age of 49 years.

Samuel Davison French came to Allen County with his parents when he was 11 years of age. It was a memorable journey, contrasting strongly with the present-day travel by electric car over the same land, which is criss-crossed by electric and telephone wires and dotted with every indication of prosperous civilization. The little company of emigrants who started with their ox teams to traverse the long miles which lay between Trumbull and Allen counties numbered 22 people, only three of whom—our subject, his brother George and Hank Agate—are living. It took 13½ days to complete the journey. When they reached Marion County, on the Hardin County line, their provisions were exhausted and they were obliged to remain there three days, unsheltered by a roof while the women of the party were busily engaged in cooking enough to sustain them on the remainder of the trip. The trail was followed with great difficulty as the forest was so dense it was almost impossible to penetrate its labyrinths and it was necessary to proceed with caution. They camped one night at Hog Creek marsh, where the wolves were so numerous it was found necessary to watch the sheep the entire night to keep them from being killed. The Indian was still a menace to the white man and one of the relics which Mr. French prizes as a reminder of those days is a cane made from a log which formed a part of the historic old Council House of the Shawnee's in Shawnee township, the old structure having long since given way to the Allen County Children's Home.

Mr. French was married April 23, 1847, to Margaret T. Roberts, daughter of William and Hannah (Morrison) Roberts, and an aunt of Thomas C. Roberts, whose biography will be found in this volume. They have four children, namely: Lois A., who died at the age of one year; William, who was killed while taking a team of mules to water; Elizabeth, who is unmarried and is housekeeper for her parents; and Leola, the wife of Jesse Growdon and the



mother of six children—Lois, S. D. (who is married and has three children), Walter, Effie, Ross and Eunice.

When Mr. French first came to this farm, there was a small clearing and a cabin on the 80-acre tract in Bath township. Shortly after his marriage, he built a cabin on the 80 in Perry township and continued to live in it until 1861 when his present residence was built. He has put all the improvements on this land and has done all the clearing except the first 20 acres. When he took possession, the land was covered with a heavy forest and it required much hard work to convert it into his present well-cultivated acres. In addition to general farming, Mr. French is also engaged in stock-raising, but has lately left the active management of the work to his son-in-law. He is a genial, generous, kindly gentleman who is venerated and loved by all. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization and before that was a Whig. He has never sought nor desired public office.

**H**ARRY H. ADKINS, oil operator and well-known business man at Lima, was born August 21, 1865, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of Barzillai Adkins, now a resident of Circleville, Pickaway County, who has long been one of the leading men of the county, prominent in political and business life, and who has served two terms in the State Legislature.

Completing his schooling in boyhood, Mr. Adkins began to teach when about 16 years of age and continued in the profession for eight consecutive years. He then became commercial traveler for the American Furniture Company, and in this capacity traveled all through the West, visiting Colorado, Kansas and Missouri in the interest of his house. In 1900 Mr. Adkins came to Lima, attracted by the business opportunities offered in the oil business. In association with his brother he became an operator and producer and is still engaged extensively in operations in the Trenton rock fields of Ohio and Indiana and also, to a smaller ex-

tent, in Western oil fields. His success has been such as to place him among the prominent oil men of the locality.

In 1902 Mr. Adkins was united in marriage with Corda May Burkett, a daughter of Joseph W. Burkett, who is one of the leading farmers of Perry County, Ohio. Her brother, Prof. Charles Burkett has a national reputation as an instructor. Mr. and Mrs. Adkins have one daughter—Anna Louise, born February 9, 1904.

Mr. Adkins, like his father, is identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

**J** LOUIS BARTH, decorator and dealer in wall-paper at Lima, was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 9, 1877. His father, William Barth, residing on Union street, is a native of Saxony, Germany. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Rhoda Burrey, was born in Marion County, Ohio. William Barth and his wife reared three children, viz: Elmer, of Lima; David, of Los Angeles, California; J. Louis, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Laura, wife of Harry Thew, of Lima.

J. Louis Barth has resided in Lima since his childhood and when old enough to make his own way in the world entered the Monroe factory where he was employed about two years. He left that work to accept the management of the store room of Carnes, Agerter & Company's car and machine works. After he had been in that position for two years, he decided to engage in business for himself, and to that end learned the trade of decorator. In 1899 he opened a store for the sale of wall-paper, etc., and has given such general satisfaction to his patrons that to-day he is the leader in that line of goods in Lima. In his stock will be found fashionable papers suited to the most fastidious taste and ranging in price from 5 cents to \$35 per roll. In addition to his extensive local trade, he has a large outside patronage, and is widely known for his skillful and excellent work.

Mr. Barth was married on May 31, 1904.





to Jessie Eleanor Jenkins, daughter of Dr. J. S. Jenkins, of Venedocia, Van Wert County, Ohio. They have one child, Marvin Jenkins, born May 21, 1905. Mr. Barth is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a man of integrity and worth.

**J**OHAN R. HANCE, whose fine farm "Maple Grove," situated in section 1, Spencer township, adjoins the city limits of Spencerville, was born September 9, 1846, in Gallatin County, Kentucky, and is a son of Richard and Margaret Jane (Knox) Hance and a grandson of John and Keturah (Clements) Hance, natives of Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Hance comes of Revolutionary stock and of one of the old-established families of America. His great-great-grandfather, John Hance, who was a large slaveholder, came from England and was one of the very early settlers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His great-grandfather, Richard Hance, took part in the Revolutionary War and removed from Maryland to Kentucky, locating first in Scott County. He was one of the workmen employed in the building of the State House, at Lexington. Later he took up land in Bourbon County and passed the rest of his life there. He was considered a man of prominence and substance. His son John, born at Lexington, was the grandfather of our subject.

Of the family of 10 children born to John Hance and his wife, Keturah Clements, Richard Hance, the father of our subject, is the only survivor. He was born September 7, 1824, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and was reared and educated in that State, where he remained until 1849, when he came to Ohio. During his 18 months of prospecting, he lived on the Auglaize River. Finally, in April, 1851, he took up a tract of land in Jennings township, Van Wert County, and on its southeast corner erected a round-log cabin, with a stick and clay chimney. The county at that time was still practically unsettled and deer and wolves were plentiful in the surrounding forest and even bear were not unknown. Mr. Hance, with

the assistance of his son John, cleared 80 acres of land and fenced his property with rails. All the luxuries and almost all of the necessities of what was then deemed comfortable living were produced at home, each member of the family having appointed tasks.

The family continued to occupy the first log cabin for a term of 11 years and then a more comfortable and commodious one was built of hewed logs, the work being done by Mr. Hance and his sons. The old house still stands solid and secure, although the family moved to Spencerville in 1889. While residing on the farm, Mr. Hance was supervisor of his road district at times; he had much to do with making good roads.

In 1844 Richard Hance was married in Henry County, Kentucky, to Margaret J. Knox, who was a first cousin of James K. Polk, elected President of the United States in 1844. The Knox family is of Scotch origin and our subject's maternal grandfather took part in the War of Independence. The family first settled in Virginia and later assisted in establishing the colony on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Prior to the marriage of Margaret J. Knox, her people had located in Kentucky. She died in 1880. The children of this marriage who reached maturity were: John R.; William Clements, of Bartlett, Kansas, who married Caroline Masters and has two children living; Wilkison K., of New Carlisle, Ohio, who married Sarah Allen and has five children; Austin, a resident of Lima, who married Rebecca Shoemaker and has three children; Edward, who died aged 25 years; Icem, a resident of Lima, who married Eliza Snyder and has three children; and Ann Eliza, who married Gordon Baker and has two children living. Mr. Hance has 19 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

On October 12, 1882, Richard Hance was married, second, to Mrs. Sarah C. Townsend, who was the widow of Jesse Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Hance belong to the Baptist Church and reside at Spencerville.

John R. Hance accompanied his parents to Jennings township and grew up surrounded with pioneer conditions, these, perhaps, serving to develop both body and mind, for he was but





20 years old when he became a successful and popular teacher in the district schools. His first term was taught in the winter of 1866-67. He continued to teach for 12 terms, mostly during the winters as his summers were employed in carrying on agricultural operations. In 1882 he located in Spencer township, Allen County, securing a partly improved farm on the edge of the corporation limits of Spencerville. Here he has continued to make improvements and has built and remodeled buildings so that his property has greatly increased in value. The Chicago & Erie Railroad passes through his farm, the rails having been laid in the year he secured the property.

On April 13, 1869, Mr. Hance was married to Margaret J. Van Sweringen, and to this union have been born these children: Sarah Isabelle, who died May 26, 1886, aged 16 years; Thomas E., who resides in Peru, Kansas; Jennie, who married David A. Parrott, of Spencerville, and has two children living and two deceased; Charles and Franklin (twins), the latter deceased at the age of 17 days—the former married Ellen Rose and has four children living and one deceased; Mary, who is the wife of Robert Gracely Kossuth; Millie Ann, who married Clyde Robbins and died July 17, 1905, leaving two children—two other children died before their mother went to her reward; Nora Catherine, who married Webb D. Metzger, of Spencer township, and has one child; and Martha Rachel, who lives at home.

**G**EORGE McCAULEY conducts a flourishing meat market and grocery store in Lima, where he has been a life-long resident. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in this city in 1873, his father being Joseph McCauley, now deceased, who came here about 40 years ago and engaged in milling.

George McCauley became a wage-earner at an early age, first as newsboy and later as a clerk in Adams' grocery store. After clerking about six years, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Biggs, and for the next three years the grocery business of McCauley & Biggs claimed all his

attention. At the expiration of that time the partnership was dissolved, and during the following three years Mr. McCauley ran the store at the old stand alone. His brother, S. E. McCauley, then bought an interest in the business, and the stock was moved to the corner of Jackson and McKibben streets and conducted under the name of McCauley Brothers for another three years. Since that time our subject has been in business alone at No. 930 East High street, where he continues to cater to an extended and lucrative patronage.

An important epoch in his life occurred in 1904 when he was married to Florence Collins, a lady of many accomplishments and of pleasing personality. They have one son, Daniel Joseph, born November 23, 1905. Mrs. McCauley's parents D. E. and Ellen M. Collins, reside on Bellefontaine avenue Lima, and are prominent in the life of the city, the former being an oil gauger and the latter being a well-known dealer in real estate. Mrs. Collins is a shrewd, clearheaded business woman, and in addition to Collins' addition to Lima has various other properties in the city to rent and for sale. Mr. McCauley is a devout member of St. Rose's Catholic Church and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

**J**H. HUNTLEY, M. D., who has an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, not only in Allen County, but throughout the State of Ohio, is a citizen of Lima where he universally respected and loved. He was born in Hardin County Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of Joseph Huntley, an agriculturist of that section who moved to Allen County about 1853 and here engaged in farming.

Dr. Huntley was a cripple in his childhood and for more than 10 years was able to go around only by means of crutches. This infirmity was overcome only after the fourth surgical operation had been performed upon his feet and doubtless to this affliction and subsequent relief Allen County is indebted for one of her most skillful surgeons, the desire to enter that profession having entered the mind





of the child at an early age and taken a firm hold upon it. So much interested was he in surgical work that when he was 12 years of age, he crawled up to a window, where he could command a view of the operating table, and watched Dr. S. A. Baxter amputate the leg of Mr. Shockey an old resident of the county. It was some time, however, before he saw the fruition of his hopes. His first labors were in a saddlery and harness shop where he learned the trade and followed it for three years. He then engaged in teaching school, never for a moment relinquishing his purpose of becoming a surgeon, and was at last able to enter the medical department of the University of Michigan. Having entered upon the work, he left no stone unturned to master the profession. After one year of hard study at Ann Arbor he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1878. He opened his first office at West Newton, Allen County, later removing to Alger, Hardin County, where he practiced for some time. He continued his studies and in 1890 was graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He has taken two post-graduate courses in Chicago, two in New York City, one in Boston and one in New Orleans. Dr. Huntley located in Lima in 1895, and few surgeons have been better equipped or more efficient in their chosen work than he. Heretofore the Doctor has devoted his time to both medicine and surgery, but after the first of January, 1906, he expects to confine his practice to surgery. His rare skill and almost phenomenal success has made the name of Dr. Huntley a familiar one in medical circles, while it is held in grateful love in hundreds of homes which his services have blessed with health. While he handles all manner of surgical cases, and has an extended and enviable reputation in abdominal surgery, his specialty is in treating diseases of the limbs and feet.

Dr. J. H. Huntley was married in 1885 to Mary E. McClung, daughter of Hutchison McClung. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Grace Darling, who is a young lady possessing many accomplishments and rare ability as a reader. Graduating from the literary department of Lima College in the

class of 1904 with the degree of B. L., she entered the Emerson School of Oratory at Boston, where she is now in her second year and has a reputation as a reader which is excelled by few. Like her father, she is an untiring student and compels success in whatever she undertakes. Dr. Huntley is a member of the Allen County, Northwestern Ohio, State and American medical associations and is an instructor in the Lima Training School for Nurses. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a man who is looked up to and respected by all.

**F**REDERICK GOODMAN, a representative of one of Allen County's prominent pioneer families, is engaged in farming in Shawnee township, his farm being located in section 4. He was born January 12, 1836 in Ross County, Ohio, and is a son of Peter and Diana (Shaffer) Goodman, and a grandson of Peter Goodman, Sr., who in 1803, with his brothers, Daniel and Samuel, removed from Reading, Pennsylvania to Ross County, Ohio. The three brothers were married and brought their families with them.

Peter Goodman, father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803 and was three weeks old when the family came to Ohio and located in Ross County. There in early life he engaged in hauling freight, consisting of all kinds of merchandise, driving six-horse teams. He acquired a piece of land in that county, which he cleared and cultivated until 1860, in which year he came to Allen County. Here he purchased a tract of 160 acres, located five miles east of Lima. There he farmed and resided until 1880, when he moved to the present Goodman farm in section 4, Shawnee township. He died on this place April 9, 1882, aged 89 years. His wife, Diana (Shaffer) Goodman, was born in Virginia and was 17 years old when she came to Ohio. Her death occurred in February, 1870. Peter Goodman was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Peter and Diana (Shaffer) Goodman had the following children: Harriet; Caroline, wife



of Daniel Moyer, living in Arkansas; Frederick; Margaret; Charles, who lived on the home place until his death at the age of 46; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Albert Hefner, ex-county commissioner of Allen County; David, deceased at the age of 22 years; Calvin; and Oliver who died at the age of two years.

There are two houses on the Goodman farm, one of them occupied by our subject and his family and the other by his sisters, Harriet and Margaret, and his brother, Calvin, who have never married.

Frederick Goodman was past 24 years of age when, in April, 1860, he accompanied the family to Allen County. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and served three years in the Pioneer Corps, seeing hard service in the South and West. The work was very hazardous, as it was usually in advance of the fighting line. The detachments of the Pioneer Corps, while engaged at their work of clearing away obstructions, building roads and bridges, etc., were always subject to attacks by large forces of the enemy. They were in the woods cutting timber upon one occasion when they were attacked by 500 Confederate cavalymen. Mr. Goodman was shot through the leg and was incapacitated for some time. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865, and returned to Columbus, where for about a year he followed his trade as a mechanic. He had followed his trade in St. Louis for a time before going to the war. Since returning to Allen County he has been engaged in farming, although he has done some carpentering.

In working upon the place some time ago, Mr. Goodman ploughed up a silver hair-comb, which Mrs. Goodman or her daughter sometimes wears. Although buried in the ground many years, it is not in the least impaired. Our subject also has an old Indian scalping-knife, which was found on the place, and many other interesting relics of the period of Indian habitation in Allen County.

More than a century ago Turkey Foot, a member of the Shawnee tribe of Indians living in this vicinity, built on what is now the Goodman farm a cabin which has since been known as "Turkey Foot's Cabin." It is still standing, although fast succumbing to the elements.

On February 5, 1884, Frederick Goodman married Loureath Hibbets, who was born in Jackson township, Allen County, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Harper) Hibbets. John Hibbets removed to Champaign County, Ohio, at an early date, and in 1830 came to Allen County, locating a farm situated partly in Bath and partly in Jackson township, the house being in the latter. His wife chopped down the first tree for the clearing where the log-cabin was erected.

Mrs. Hibbets was born in West Virginia at Harper's Ferry, and was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Harper, who moved from Harper's Ferry, which was named after this family, to Champaign County, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Hibbets had 10 children, namely: Maria, wife of Jesse Rambaugh, living in Iowa; Samuel, who lives in Michigan; Peggy, Sarah, John, Caroline, Rosanna and Jane, all deceased; Loureath, wife of our subject; and Aramitta, wife of Henry Bolton, of Lima. John Hibbets, father of Mrs. Goodman, finally moved from Jackson to Shawnee township, and took up a farm which connects with our subjects. He died December 24, 1889; his wife died February 4, 1888.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goodman were born two children, as follows: Clara, deceased at the age of two years; and Alta, born September 28, 1888, who lives at home.

Mr. Goodman is a Democrat in politics, and was six years on the township board. Mrs. Goodman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Goodman, while not a member of the church, has always been a consistent church-goer and has contributed towards building churches.

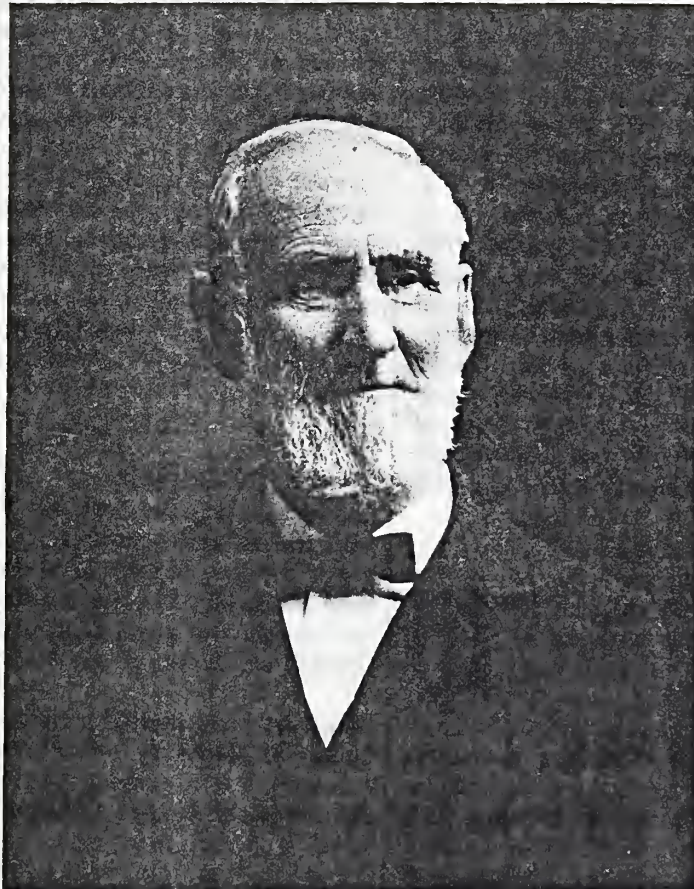


**C**HARLES E. CRAIG, county surveyor of Allen County, and a popular and efficient official, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, December 3, 1870, and is a son of Silas and Mahala (Stepleton) Craig, who are natives of Allen County. They reared a family of seven children.

Mr. Craig, who is one of a family of seven children, was reared on his father's farm and








THORNTON T. MITCHELL



obtained his primary education in the public schools. Afterwards he became a student at the Ohio Normal University and still later, at Lima College. For probably 10 years he followed his profession as surveyor and engineer during the summer seasons in Allen County, spending his winters teaching school. In 1903 he was elected county surveyor of Allen County on the Democratic ticket. This position brings with it many important duties and requires a well-equipped man properly to perform them. Such Mr. Craig has proven himself to be. In addition to his own personal work, two deputy surveyors are required, over whom he has entire supervision.

Mr. Craig is looked upon as one of the rising young men of Allen County, and he is personally popular with his fellow citizens, irrespective of party. He is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. At present writing Mr. Craig is unmarried and resides at No. 789 Oak street, Lima.


 HORTON T. MITCHELL, president of The City Bank of Lima, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, belongs to one of the old pioneer families of this section. Mr. Mitchell was born on his father's Ohio farm, on August 27, 1827, and is a son of John P. and Maria (Bentley) Mitchell.

The parents of Mr. Mitchell came to Lima when the present city was represented by nothing but a couple of log houses, in fact John P. Mitchell's family was the second one to really establish a home here, this being in 1831. The father died in 1834, leaving four children. Though the little home of logs was a building but 15 feet square, it was quite as pretentious as any of its neighbors for a long time following.

Our subject was four years old when his parents came to Lima and here he grew to manhood. He learned the harness-making trade as a means of livelihood and worked at this and the saddlery business until 1878. Since then he has been interested in banking, having bought out the business of Dr. S. A. Baxter.

The capital stock of The City Bank of Lima, is \$50,000. Under Mr. Mitchell's careful and conservative direction, the bank has become one of the best known institutions of this city. The cashier is Elmer B. Mitchell and the assistant cashier is Ernest T. Mitchell, sons of our subject.

Mr. Mitchell was married to Nancy Stevens and they have seven children, as follows: Roena F., widow of A. C. Baxter, Sr.; Elmer B., mentioned above; Mrs. Emma H. Decker; Ernest T., also mentioned above; Dora F., wife of S. K. Blair, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, superintendent of the Western Division of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad; Mary E., widow of J. A. Hesse; and Thornton W., who is engaged in the oil business. All reside in Lima except Mrs. Blair. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Mitchell is a generous supporter. He is interested in many benevolent institutions and is one of the most liberal men as well as one of the largest capitalists of Allen County. The beautiful family home at Lima is situated at No. 304 West Market street. Politically Mr. Mitchell is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason.

 ANIEL J. O'DAY. The death of Daniel J. O'Day, which occurred May 28, 1905, at his home on the southeast corner of West and North streets, Lima, removed one of the city's most estimable and beloved citizens, and a man whose rise from a humble position to that of a distinguished one, in close association with the greatest combination of capital and brain that the world has ever known, was entirely through his own inherent ability. Thus his career, his methods, his personality and his victories possess an interest not only for his family and immediate friends, but for the country at large.

Daniel J. O'Day was born October 2, 1857, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New York, and was a son of Daniel and Hannah O'Day, who died some years ago. Mr. O'Day was born into a large family, in which industry was considered a cardinal virtue, and frugality, a continuous necessity. His boyhood





was passed on a farm and his opportunities for education and general culture were comparatively slight. No disadvantages however, and no drawbacks were sufficient to discourage one who possessed determination and ambition united with a strong character. When the time came for him to make a choice of career, it led from the farm, and as he had already shown a remarkable aptitude for mechanics, he sought an opening where these inclinations could be properly molded. In 1873 he thus became an apprentice in the boiler shops of Gibbs & Russell, at Titusville, Pennsylvania. Here his work was marked by carefulness, reliability and intelligence, and when his apprenticeship ended, he had a thorough and practical knowledge of machinery construction which, although he did not then know it, was to be of the greatest value to him later in life. In 1876 he entered the service of the American Transfer Company, at Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1878, when he was transferred to Bradford, Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward was placed in charge of the United Pipe Line interests at Olean, New York, being at the time of assuming these important relations but 22 years of age.

Mr. O'Day's capacity and fidelity were recognized and were still further rewarded in 1885, when he was appointed superintendent of the Macksburg Pipe Line, with headquarters at Macksburg, Ohio, where he remained two years, during that period developing a system which connected the different pipe-lines of this field, and which extended as far as Parkersburg, West Virginia. Not only did Mr. O'Day accomplish a remarkable engineering feat, but by his shrewd, skillful and judicious management of all associated interests, still more fully proved to the company the great value of his services.

In January, 1887, Mr. O'Day was called to Lima, which city continued to be his chosen and beloved home until his death. He located here as general superintendent of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, which then embraced the entire pipe-line system of the great Trenton rock oil field of Ohio and Indiana, the most far-reaching branch of the Standard Oil Company. This most responsible position he continued to ac-

ceptably fill until his decease. It was Mr. O'Day who was delegated by the Standard Oil interests to take charge of the great development of oil in Kansas and Indian Territory, in 1902, and, regardless of premonitions of illness, he gave his personal attention to the locating and constructing of the lines. This work was his last great accomplishment. During the many years of close association with men of all degree in the pipe-line business, he won respect and esteem. His bearing was ever genial and considerate and, knowingly, he never wronged an individual. His patience was remarkable and, as far as he was able, no employee had cause to resent an injustice done him. In fact, his practice throughout his business life evinced the impulses of a man governed by the highest understanding of business integrity and the determination to do right to the best of his ability. He never forgot old friends, nor ever attained to such an eminence that he considered it beyond his dignity to extend a friendly hand and give a kindly greeting to an acquaintance, no matter what might be his garments or the condition of his toil-worn hand.

In recalling the different events of Mr. O'Day's 18 years of citizenship at Lima, nothing is found to his discredit; and on the other hand the list is long of honors bestowed and benefits given. It is conceded that he was one of the most public-spirited men who ever resided in a city which has been particularly fortunate in this regard. A reputable charity can not be named which was denied his assistance; a large amount of his largest, however, was bestowed unostentatiously, and on many occasions the helping hand was extended without the recipient knowing from what source came the lifting of heavy financial burdens. It gave Mr. O'Day keen pleasure to thus regulate his charities.

To home enterprises Mr. O'Day was more than liberal in his contributions. He was one of the most actively interested citizens in assisting in the founding of the Lima Hospital, of which he became a trustee at its organization and continued one until his decease, ever looking after its interests. He assisted materially in establishing a free Public Library at Lima, and by advice and funds made it a real





charity and one deeply and widely appreciated. He was a member of the board of directors of The First National Bank of Lima, and his name gave added strength to the corporation. He was a charter member of the Lima Club and in that, as in other organizations where he met his fellowmen on an equal footing, his judgment was consulted and his wishes considered. Men were proud to know him and cherished his friendship.

In 1882 Daniel J. O'Day and Catherine Griffin, of Olean, New York, were united in marriage. Mrs. O'Day and their daughter, Catherine E., survive the deceased and continue to reside in Lima.

For some two years prior to his death, Mr. O'Day had been in a physical decline, so in the hope of regaining health, with his wife and young daughter, he made a leisurely tour of the European continent. Upon his return his health was apparently so improved that his family and friends seemed warranted in their anticipation of complete restoration. Shortly afterward, however, disquieting symptoms became apparent and a sojourn in Florida was made, but even that mild climate was insufficient to check the ravages the disease had already made. Hence his departure from life came in his own luxurious home, in the midst of all the comforts and alleviations which love could suggest, with his beloved wife and adored child by his side as he journeyed into the dark valley. The solemn end came as the bright sun of a beautiful Sabbath day broke over the landscape.

From his coming to Lima until his death, Mr. O'Day was devoted in his church relationship. He was a Roman Catholic, was a valued member of St. Rose Catholic Church at Lima, and for a number of years prior to his death, had been a member of its board of trustees. He was a charter member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Branch No. 64, and of Lima Council, No. 436, Knights of Columbus.

Mr. O'Day rose step by step, as has been briefly outlined. Others have done the same, but few there are whose passing can be recalled with so little to mar a perfect, manly life. His true memorial is written in the hearts and men-

ories of his fellow citizens. The influence of his life cannot be lost as long as men honor integrity, virtue and devotion to duty.

**J**OSEPH EDWARD PIERSON is one of the industrious, hard working agriculturists of Allen County, whose success in life is due entirely to personal and concentrated efforts. His farm, which contains 67 acres of land, is one of the most carefully improved in section 17, German township. He was born June 19, 1862, in Amanda township, this county, and is a son of Joseph and Hannah (DeLong) Pierson, who moved to Allen County from Fairfield County in 1854 and who died there, the mother on May 15, 1886, and the father March 4, 1900. They sleep side by side in the silent city of the dead, in Allentown.

The family located in Auglaize County, where our subject received his education and grew to man's estate. He has always carried on farming and, with the assistance of his estimable wife, saved sufficient means to purchase his present farm in May, 1903. They took possession on the 10th of the following October, and have made many very noticeable improvements in the property since. He conducts general farming, and has leased the three oil-wells on his property to the National Consolidated Oil Company, of Lima.

Mr. Pierson was married April 20, 1884, to Maggie Esther Anderson by whom he has two children—Bernard Herman, born February 13, 1886, and Harold Throne, born February 3, 1892, who is a student in the Elida schools. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Elida and are straightforward, upright people, who would be a credit to any community. Mrs. Pierson is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Walker) Anderson, who came to this section of the State from Harrison County, Ohio, and are now living in Auglaize County. Her grandfather, Samuel Anderson, came from Ireland to Harrison County. She has five brothers and three sisters, as follows: Jennie, who married Hardy





Columbus Whetstone, of Auglaize County, and has three children; Keren, who married John Brown of Auglaize County; Gertrude, wife of Hubert J. Sunderland of this county, and the mother of three children: William; James Beatty; Samuel; Everett, who died December 22, 1904; and Joseph.

**J**AMES W. HALFHILL, one of the leading attorneys of Lima and the junior member of the prominent law firm of Ridenour & Halfhill, was born at Mercer, Mercer County, Ohio, March 1, 1861, and is a son of Moses and Eleanor (Wood) Halfhill.

Mr. Halfhill comes of Revolutionary stock and colonial ancestry. There are many interesting facts connected with the early history of his family, one of these being the naming of the Plains of Abraham, in the Province of Quebec, once a notable battle-ground, in honor of Abraham Wood, a far-away ancestor. The family has been one distinguished in military life, members having been conspicuous in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War.

Mr. Halfhill's youth was spent on his father's farm and his preliminary education secured in the common schools. Later he entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, from which he was graduated with class honors in 1884. In 1885 he entered upon the study of the law at Bellefontaine, Ohio, with Judge West, later attended the Cincinnati College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1887. With a former classmate, now the well known attorney, Jacob C. Ridenour, he formed a law partnership, and they located at Lima where they have become justly eminent, each in his own way. They have offices located at No. 51 Public Square.

Mr. Halfhill is staunch in his adherence to the principles of the Republican party, and is proud of the fact that he has attended every State convention since reaching his majority. He has been very active in party organization and management, and in 1889 and 1890 was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In the latter year he was first elected

city solicitor and was reelected in 1892, this being the only public office he has held. Mr. Halfhill is a man rich in scholarly attainments and he has the power to make these effective in his profession. As an orator and pleader before a jury he has a force of personality which sways his hearers and convinces them of the justice of his cause. For years he has been a prominent figure, as has his able partner, in almost all the important legal controversies of the courts.

Mr. Halfhill has always taken a great interest in military affairs and particularly in all the organizations connected with perpetuating the fame of the heroes of the Civil War. He has been elected an honorary member of the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a token of the esteem in which he is held by that and similar bodies. On numerous occasions he has been invited to deliver patriotic addresses and by word and pen has worked to bring about just legislation for every member of the veteran soldiery of the State.

On September 23, 1896, Mr. Halfhill was married to Cora A. Miller, the accomplished daughter of Rev. I. J. Miller, of Lima. Mr. Halfhill has a pleasant home and one son, James W. Halfhill, Jr.

Mr. Halfhill's efforts are always given to the support of worthy enterprises and, while not formally connected with any church or charitable body, he is liberal in his benefactions to all. Personally he is a man of winning address and his future is bright with promise.

**P**ETER T. MELL, county recorder of Allen County, was born in Sugar Creek township, Allen County, Ohio, December 12, 1866, and is a son of John C. and Catherine C. (Jones) Mell.

The father of Mr. Mell was an agriculturist all his life. In 1832 he settled in Allen County and carried on farming in Sugar Creek township until his death in 1901. He had a family of six children.

Mr. Mell was educated at Cairo, Ohio, where he was graduated from the High School.





He has been in public life for a number of years, being first appointed deputy treasurer of Allen County; he was elected to his present position before his term as deputy had expired, passing thus without any interruption from one county office to another, a most unusual occurrence. He was the capable deputy treasurer for four years, and it was while serving in that capacity that he made so wide an acquaintance and gained the great number of friends who rallied to his support in 1889 when he was elected recorder. In 1902 he was honored and his administration endorsed by a re-election. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. Mr. Mell is a substantial citizen as well as a popular one, owning a fine farm in Allen County, which he has under rental. His city residence is at No. 125 South Metcalf street.

Mr. Mell was married November 15, 1905, to Louise C. Hoover, daughter of John Hoover, of Lima. Fraternally Mr. Mell is a Mason and Knight Templar, belonging also to the Elks, Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a member of the Christian Church.

**J**AMES C. PENCE, M. D., one of the experienced physicians and surgeons of Lima, and also one of the city's most highly esteemed citizens, was born March 16, 1859, in New Philadelphia, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Conwell) Pence.

The parents of Dr. Pence removed in 1864 from Eastern Ohio to Van Wert County, where the father engaged in farming and reared his family. He now lives retired in Buckland, Ohio.

Dr. Pence was five years old when his parents settled in Van Wert County, and there on his father's farm he grew to manhood. Having an inclination in the direction of medicine, he read with a local practitioner until prepared to enter the Cincinnati Medical College. He first began to practice in 1885, and in the year following was graduated at the Fort Wayne Medical College. In 1895 he attended lectures and was graduated at the New York Polyclinic. He took a post-graduate course there in 1902, visiting noted clinics and gaining experience in

every modern method of medicine and surgery. Dr. Pence's first field of practice was at Spencerville, where he continued for 11 years, coming to Lima in 1898. He ranks high both as a physician and as a citizen, and since January 2, 1905, he has been president of the Board of Education.

Dr. Pence married Mary Griswold, a daughter of Delbert Griswold, and they have one daughter—Helen M. Dr. and Mrs. Pence are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Dr. Pence is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and the Elks.

**R**AYMOND R. KENNEDY, attorney-at-law and secretary of the Spencerville Home & Savings Association, belongs to one of the old established families of the place. He was born here in the house which is now occupied by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary Washburn, on the west side of the canal, south of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on October 12, 1875, and is a son of Claude M. and Handia J. (Washburn) Kennedy.

Claude M. Kennedy, father of our subject, was born January 11, 1851, in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and in the following year was brought to Spencerville by his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Kennedy. The family is of English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish extraction. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Kennedy was married to Handia J. Washburn, who was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Washburn, the former of whom is deceased. Three children were born to this union, viz: Brice, who died at the age of 11 years; Bessie, who died aged three years; and Raymond R., who is the only survivor.

After completing the common and High School course at Spencerville, our subject taught one term of district school and then completed his education in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he was graduated in the law department, in the class of 1899, being admitted to the bar on October 14th of the same year. He opened his office at Spencerville six days later and has continued in practice





ever since, although he has also had many political and business interests outside of his profession.

Since casting his first presidential vote, in 1896, he has been very active in politics. That year he was secretary of the Bryan Club of Spencerville, which had 400 members, and in the succeeding year he was secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Allen County, and until the present he has served as a delegate on many occasions to congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions. In 1898, while still reading law with Attorney J. N. Bailey, at Spencerville, he was appointed to a position in the State Senate at Columbus.

Mr. Kennedy has been identified with insurance interests at Spencerville for some years, having purchased the insurance business of J. J. Miller, who had established it in 1891. Mr. Kennedy represents 10 of the best companies of New York. In January, 1901, he was elected secretary of the Spencerville Home & Savings Association, and has served in this capacity ever since.

The Spencerville Home & Savings Association is one of the important business enterprises of Allen County. It was organized October 3, 1887, by S. L. Ashton, a popular newspaper man of Spencerville. The present officers are: Dr. L. R. Pence, president; Raymond R. Kennedy, secretary; and A. L. Gamble, treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of the following capitalists: Dr. L. R. Pence; F. C. Snow, editor and proprietor of the *Spencerville Journal-News*; J. H. Beach; C. H. Baum; D. M. Connor; C. M. Kennedy and J. M. Beard, all of Spencerville. The officers are all elected annually. Since Mr. Kennedy's first election, on the first Monday in January, 1901, the business has rapidly increased. The June statement for the six months prior to June 30, 1905, showed that the loans and mortgages amounted to \$64,590.85, secured by real estate valued at \$200,000. Loans are made on first mortgages only and must be well secured.

Mr. Kennedy is one of three trustees of the Victoria Colonization Company, which owns 18,500 acres of land outside of Victoria, Texas, a town of 7,000 population. The land has been improved, the company having erected

about 40 houses and dug as many wells. The locality favors the growing of rice and other products suitable to the climate. The venture has been very successful for all concerned. Other property owned by Mr. Kennedy is the Keeth House property at Spencerville.

On June 2, 1898, Mr. Kennedy was married to Susie Dunathan, who is a daughter of J. H. Dunathan. For a number of years Mr. Dunathan was a general merchant in Auglaize County, which he served two years as county commissioner. In August, 1881, he moved his store from Deep Cut on the canal to the present site just opposite the Keeth House in Spencerville, later selling it to John H. Taft, who is a prominent business man owning three stores in as many towns. Mr. Dunathan died in October, 1899. His wife survives and resides in Spencerville. The survivors of their 11 children are: Mrs. Henry Richardson, of Spencerville, whose husband is the proprietor of the Peoples' Drug Company; Mrs. F. E. Weining, whose husband is proprietor of the Spencerville Steam Laundry; Harmon L., who is in the drug business at St. Marys, Ohio; Susie; and Thomas R., who resides in Paulding, Ohio. Mrs. Kennedy is a graduate of the Spencerville High School, and is not only a lady of many accomplishments but also of unusual business ability. She has a thorough understanding of the building and loan business and assists her husband greatly in his work in this connection.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Spencerville. With his accomplished wife, Mr. Kennedy is popular in the literary and social circles of Spencerville. Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to Arcadia Lodge, No. 306, of Spencerville.



C. PENNELL, of the firm of Pennell Brothers & Morrison, is a leading citizen of Lima, and identified with many of the industrial enterprises of this and neighboring towns. He is a native of Erie County, New York, and the son of Rev. Randolph Pennell, who for many years was a minister of the Methodist Church and is





now in his 92nd year and makes his home with his son, Frank, at Lima.

T. C. Pennell entered the employ of an oil company at Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, on April 8, 1865, and has been actively engaged in the oil industry since, being identified with the production of that commodity in the fields of Venango, Butler, Clarion and McKean counties, Pennsylvania, Allegany County, New York, and the Trenton rock fields of Ohio. He has been a producer since 1877 and at one time had as many as 115 oil wells, in which he was interested, in active operation. In 1903 the company of Pennell Brothers & Morrison was organized for the manufacture of pulling machines, and other appurtenances required around oil-wells, and he is also a stockholder in the Humane Horse Shoe Company, of Lima, as well as in the Lima Gas Engine Company, and in banks at Gibsonburg and Lima. Mr. Pennell was married in 1886 to Emma Tabler, of Lima, and is the father of two children, Stella and Hazel. He is a member of Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, K. T., of Lima, and is a man who stands well among his acquaintances.

FRANK PENNELL, who has been associated with his brother in most of the enterprises above mentioned, was born in Erie County, New York, in 1847, and was educated at the various places in which his father was stationed. He was reared on a farm, but has been employed in the oil fields since early youth, and for 20 years past has been an operator and producer in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. He is a stockholder in the Lima Gas Engine Company, and Pennell Brothers & Morrison, having located in Lima about two years ago, when the latter company was organized. He is a shrewd, cautious business man, whose straightforward dealings have won him the confidence of his compereers and he is fast adding to the friends already made. In 1876 he was married to Emma C. Chadman, of Center County, Pennsylvania. Their children are as follows, viz: Marie, wife of Dr. R. F. Palmer, a physician who is in the government employ at Roosevelt, Arizona; Bessie; F. C., who is a senior in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Carrie, wife of R. Fought, a trav-

eling salesman of New York City; and Clarence, a student in the Lima Business College. Mr. Pennell is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.



GEORGE W. HARRISON, district manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the Lima field, has been in charge here since September, 1904. Mr. Harrison was born in Defiance County, Ohio, in 1867, and is a son of David Harrison.

The father of Mr. Harrison was born in Virginia, and he followed farming there for some years, but later went into railroad work and subsequently became a superintendent of the Wabash Railroad, having removed to Ohio.

Mr. Harrison was reared and educated in Paulding County, Ohio, and at Goshen, Indiana. In young manhood he went to Northfield, Minnesota, and entered into newspaper work, becoming associated with Mr. Heatwole, formerly a member of Congress, in the management of the *Northfield News*. Mr. Harrison remained here four years and then went to Austin, Minnesota, where he started the *Daily Register*, conducting it one year. Then he accepted a position on the staff of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, as political editor, and was sent in this capacity into North Dakota, during the first Republican campaign, in the interests of the late President Benjamin Harrison, and that his ability was recognized was shown by an offer immediately made of the position of city editor of the *Morning Argus*, the leading Republican newspaper of North Dakota. During the session of the Legislature following, he was the representative of the paper at Bismarck and, through his ability and fair representation of passing events, made many friends both in and outside his own party.

After the close of the Legislature Mr. Harrison bought the *Free Press*, at Lisbon, North Dakota, which he ably conducted for 10 years. In 1897 he was elected by a large majority. State commissioner of insurance, the duties of





which office he discharged with efficiency until the end of his term, when he went to Chicago and resumed journalistic work, remaining in that city for 18 months. In the meantime he had been in consultation with capitalists at Faribault, Minnesota, which culminated in the incorporation of the Faribault Printing Company, Mr. Harrison becoming president and manager of the organization, the object of which was the publication of a daily and weekly newspaper. His work as insurance commissioner had been of such a character that it brought him many flattering offers from the various old-line companies, but he declined official connection with them and did not really take up insurance work until, through the death of the Northwestern Mutual's agent at Lima, was left vacant an attractive field in his native State. A reorganization of the company having taken place, the main agency of the Ohio business being taken to Dayton, Mr. Harrison accepted the desirable position of district agent, sold out his newspaper and came to Lima. His field is a very large one, covering Allen, Putnam, Auglaize, Paulding and Van Wert counties. In Allen County, alone, this company has written over \$2,000,000 worth of business.

In 1888 Mr. Harrison was married to Myrta E. Allen, of Northfield, Minnesota, who is a daughter of Edwin Allen, a raiser of fancy stock. They have four children, viz.: Loraine, George, Jr., Fay and Elsie. Mr. Harrison is a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He belongs to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

**H**ARRY O. BENTLEY, city attorney of Lima and junior member of the law firm of Wheeler & Bentley, was born April 14, 1873, and is a son of Winfield Scott and Mary (Anderson) Bentley.

The father of Mr. Bentley was born in Allen County, Ohio, and now lives retired at Bluffton. He reared two children.

Mr. Bentley attended the public schools of Bluffton and at an unusually early age entered upon the study of the law, entering the office of the well-known firm of Ridenour & Halhill,

at Lima. From their tuition he entered the Ohio Normal University, where he was graduated from the department of law in 1896, in the same year entering into practice at Lima. On July 1, 1902, he entered into partnership with S. S. Wheeler, and in April of the same year he was elected city attorney on the Republican ticket. The firm occupies commodious quarters, consisting of four rooms in the Holland Block, these not being, however, too large for the amount of business transacted. His administration of the office of city attorney has distinguished him as a man of far more than ordinary ability. He has many personal and political friends.

Mr. Bentley was united in marriage with Blanche Neff, who is a daughter of Henry W. Neff, a well-known citizen of Lima, and they have one daughter—Jane. Mr. Bentley and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their pleasant residence is situated at No. 317 West North street.



**W**ILLIAM H. BENEDUM, one of the well-known, successful farmers of German township, who owns a well-improved farm of 140 acres in section 19, was born February 10, 1854, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph Thomas and Elizabeth (Holmes) Benedum.

Joseph T. Benedum was born in Leesville, Virginia, November 27, 1826, a son of John Benedum, also a native of Virginia. The grandfather of our subject moved to Carroll County, Ohio, when his son, Joseph T. Benedum, was nine years old and there the latter was reared, educated and married. The maternal grandfather, William Holmes, was one of the old settlers of Carroll County. Joseph T. Benedum died in February, 1903, and his wife in 1895. They were both buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, near Allentown. Their children were: William H., of this sketch; Mary, who died December 10, 1905, the wife of T. C. Long; John Wesley, who married Lizzie Virbryke and lives in Allentown; Bertha, who married James Kennedy and lives in Allentown;






Thirza, wife of Charles Schook; Charles, unmarried; O. H., who married (first) Dora McLaughlin and (second) Leona Cahill and resides at Spencerville; Ida, wife of Cyrus Staver, of German township; and Margaret, who died in infancy.

On February 20, 1881, William H. Benedum was united in marriage with Lydia Coon, who is a daughter of Wesley and Caroline (Hadsell) Coon, and is a sister of Mrs. Scott Rumbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Benedum have these children: Alva, born February 20, 1882, who married Ethel Post, a daughter of S. A. Post, and has one child, Ruth; Iva Myrtle, born December 7, 1884, residing at Lima; Zelma Pearl, born February 21, 1886, who lives at home; Vilas, born December 16, 1888; and Carrie Marie, born April 23, 1897.

Mr. Benedum bought his present farm in 1897, a very valuable property. He has been a resident of Allen County since 1864 and has always taken an active interest in its general advancement. He has been a member of the School Board since locating in German township. For many years he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the board of trustees of the church at Allentown. His fraternal connection is with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Elida. He is well known in all these localities, and is held in high esteem as a man of sterling character.

ILLIAM KLINGER, prosecuting attorney of Allen County, was born September 11, 1870, in this county, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Naas) Klinger.


The parents of Mr. Klinger were born in Germany. They came to America and for many years were respected citizens and well-to-do farmers in Allen County. They now live retired in Lima. They were the parents of five children.

William Klinger obtained his early education in the common schools and pursued his law studies in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1895. He returned to Ohio, and has been one

of the most successful of the students turned out from the firm of Ridenour & Halfhill, his preceptors. Mr. Klinger is associated in practice with Mr. Secrest, the firm name being Klinger & Secrest. They control a large part of the important litigation coming before the courts of Allen County. Their well-appointed offices are located at Nos. 21-22 Metropolitan Block.

Mr. Klinger has a charming home circle consisting of wife, who was formerly Ida Hood, daughter of John Hood of Allen County, and two interesting children—Clarence and Helen. The pleasant family residence is at No. 530 North Elizabeth street.

Politically, Mr. Klinger is a Democrat, and on that ticket he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1899 and was reelected in 1902 by a large majority. He has made a fine record in the office, and is entitled to the approbation expressed on every hand for his impartiality and for the courage which he has shown in doing his full duty without fear or favor. Mr. Klinger's fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Red Men.

RED CLARENCE SNOW, editor and proprietor of the *Journal-News*, at Spencerville, the leading newspaper of the southwestern part of Allen County, was born May 8, 1858, at Paw Paw, Michigan, and is a son of Montraville and Fannie Flavilia (Tanner) Snow.

Mr. Snow comes of good old American stock. His father was a foundryman and manufacturer at Paw Paw, Michigan, for a number of years. Both he and his wife are deceased.

F. C. Snow was reared at Paw Paw and obtained his education in the public schools. After completing the common-school course, he entered his father's foundry for a time, but as he did not like the business he soon turned his attention to one more congenial, and entered a printing office. Mr. Snow came to Lima, Ohio, in 1882, where he worked for a time at molding and then became foreman in the office of the *Times-Democrat*. In 1889 he started a job printing office at Lima, which he continued





until the spring of 1900, when he bought the *Spencerville Journal*. Under Mr. Snow's management this newspaper has made rapid strides and is now numbered with the leading papers of the county.

On December 25, 1883, Mr. Snow was married to Fannie Mumaugh, who died June 13, 1903. Seven children—three sons and four daughters—were born to this marriage, of whom two sons and three daughters still survive. On May 15, 1905, Mr. Snow was married to Mrs. Harriet V. (Watkins) Arter, who is a daughter of Thomas J. Watkins, one of the oldest Welsh settlers of Gomer, and the widow of a prominent physician of Lima. Mrs. Snow is a lady of culture and accomplishments, and is a prominent member of Spencerville's social circles.

Mr. Snow is well known in fraternal life, being a Mason, Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. In 1905 he was master of Arcadia Lodge, No. 306, F. & A. M.

**R**ICHARD T. SUTTON, proprietor of the "Fountain Farm," one of the best-improved properties in Amanda township, situated in the best part of section 3, belongs to one of the oldest families of Allen County. He was born in 1852 in the old frame house which stood on the present farm, one of the first frame structures in the neighborhood. He is a son of Thomas and Susan (Kephart) Sutton, and a grandson of Joseph and Sally (O'Hara) Sutton.

Joseph Sutton was one of the greatest woodsmen of his day. He was a scout during the War of 1812, and he it was who blazed the State road through Allen County. He came here from Montgomery and Champaign counties, locating in Allen County in 1822. His life had been one of much adventure and gave him a roving disposition. He was a great hunter and trapper, and took up land in various portions of the county but retained none of it permanently. He was friendly with the Indians and did much bartering with them, his family being one of the very first white ones to settle here.

Thomas Sutton was an entirely different man. When he reached manhood, he took up land in section 3 and kept adding to his original tract until he owned a large farm. He was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 27, 1809, and married Susan Kephart, who was born February 22, 1816, and died July 27, 1891. She was a daughter of George Kephart, a pioneer miller. Mrs. Sutton was one of the little band of worshipers that was faithful to the Amanda Baptist Church, in the pioneer days, when it required loyalty. She was converted, when quite young, and her life was one of consistency to her Christian faith. She was permitted to see her husband also become a member of the same faith, he joining the church November 18, 1869. Mrs. Sutton was affectionately known all through this neighborhood as "Grandma Sutton," and her many acts of kindness endeared her to both old and young.

Thomas Sutton was one of the trustees of Amanda township and both he and his brother were school directors for many years. The first school-house was on his farm, located about 50 feet south of where Richard T. Sutton's present residence stands. It was a log structure and its fittings were exceedingly primitive. The early teachers were George Maxom, Pell Johnson and Misses Williams and Vincent. Mr. Sutton died in 1877. Of his eight children, the survivors are: Robert, a veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Spencerville; Mary K. Spencer, of Spencerville; Catherine, wife of Francis Bice; and Richard T.

To look back to the childhood and youth of our subject, takes the reader to days of pioneer simplicity. He recalls with lively interest when his father's log house was the center of social life in Amanda township, and after a new plank floor was put in the old log barn that edifice became the favorite meeting place for social gatherings from miles around. While in many ways the life of the pioneers was one of toil, hardship and privation, it was by no means lacking in pleasures, many of them, of course, of a simpler nature than modern life demands, but no less enjoyable. Both father and mother were industrious; in fact, with a large farm to clear and eight children to rear, there was but little time for idleness. The careful mother made all





JOSIAH JONES





the family clothing by hand from flax, which, in all probability, she sowed and pulled herself and spun into thread and wove into cloth, or, from the wool grown on the home farm, and her busy, capable hands also spun the yarn and knitted the stockings and mittens for her family. She made the candles and the soap, tried out the lard at the yearly butchering, and baked those loaves of sweet, wholesome bread which her children still, most likely, believe never to have been equalled; in fact, in recalling all the good mothers did in those days, their descendants are lost in admiration and wonder. In Mr. Sutton's youth there were no lucifer matches in use, fire being produced with the old flint upon punk or tow, and upon occasion live coals had to be procured from the neighbors.

Ploughing was done with the old wooden mold-board plow, which stirred the virgin soil then rich enough to produce without fertilization, and the harvesting was done with a reaping hook and sickle, and later with the hand cradle. Corn was dropped in the long, tiresome rows by the barefooted boys of the family, grain by grain, and was then covered with the hoe. As but 10 acres had been cleared when Thomas Sutton settled here and as the land was heavily timbered, oxen had to be used for the work. Our subject remembers that when bad weather prevented outside work his father was kept busy fashioning the family shoes and even earning an addition to his income by making them for others. Hand mills were in general use as established grinding mills were then far distant, Piqua being the nearest point to the Sutton household. Mr. Sutton has seen all this fair locality developed out of a forest and in his youth did a large part of the work of redeeming this farm.

The present home is known as the "Fountain Farm." Mr. Sutton has been an extensive stock-raiser for a number of years and now has 200 head of sheep, 20 head of horses and about the same number of hogs. In its equipments of machinery, cultivation and improvements, it is one of the most modern in all Amanda township. The handsome residence has been built upon a slight elevation which gives a wide outlook in every direction. The grounds are carefully attended to, and the result is a beautifully

shaded lawn and a profusion of flowers in their season. In 1882 Mr. Sutton lost his fine home and all his buildings by a destructive fire. They were rebuilt and again burned to the ground, in 1894; by 1895 he had replaced the buildings with still better ones, and in 1903 he erected his new barn, a substantial structure, 48 by 36 feet in dimensions, modern in every particular. He is a man with very practical, sensible ideas and in making his many improvements has built entirely along modern lines.

Mr. Sutton was married to Amarella Bice, who is a daughter of the late William and Tabitha (Sunderland) Bice. Mrs. Bice was a daughter of Dye and Mercy (Berryman) Sunderland. Mr. Sunderland was one of the very first settlers at Fort Amanda. The father of Mrs. Sutton was a man of prominence in the county, and served for some years as county commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have two children—a daughter and son; the former, Ura Lucretia, is the wife of George Daugherty, of Spencerville; and the latter, Charles Thomas, assists on the home farm.

In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have always been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are well and widely known all through Amanda township, representing, as they do, two of the old and prominent pioneer families. Their beautiful home is one of great hospitality, its owners showing a hearty welcome to their many friends on all occasions. Mr. Sutton has never been very active in politics but he has always been ready to do his full part in advancing the township's interests in the way of public improvements, and the making and upholding of good laws.

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**L**EWELYN JONES, funeral director and undertaker at Gomer, and also engaged in farming in Sugar Creek township, resides on his farm of 65 acres located in section 32. 45 acres of which belong to the old Jones homestead. Mr. Jones was born on this farm, March 17, 1856, and is a son of Josiah and Mary (Hughes) Jones.

Josiah Jones, whose portrait is shown on



the opposite page, was born at Braichodnant, Llanbrynmair, North Wales, July 4, 1807. Prior to coming to America in 1850, he was a large woolen manufacturer in his native land. He settled in the town of Gomer, Allen County, Ohio, where he engaged to some extent in farming. His main business, however, was undertaking. His death took place October 15, 1887, at the age of 80 years and three months. In North Wales he married Mary Hughes, who died in September, 1889, aged 80 years. They had a family of eight children, as follows: Thomas, who died in infancy in Wales; Thomas Henry, the present treasurer of Allen County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Mary M., who married Israel Jones and died April 13, 1872; Annie C., who married Lewis Hughes, of Cincinnati, and died October 17, 1879; Josiah E., deceased April 13, 1886; Martha E., who resides with her brother Llewelyn on the old homestead; Margaret Lydia, deceased January 1, 1893; and Llewelyn, the subject of this sketch. Josiah Jones was for 45 years a deacon of the Welsh Congregational Church, of Gomer. He was very well educated, being especially conversant with the Welsh language and literature. He was also gifted as a poet and composed in Welsh a number of hymns, some of which are still being sung in the Gomer church and in many other Welsh churches in this country and in Wales. He wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Josiah Brynmair" his history of the Gomer church and settlement, written in Welsh and dating from the organization of the church to 1867, has been translated by his nephew, John R. Jones, and appears in the history of Sugar Creek township in Chapter VII of this work.

Llewelyn Jones has always lived on the homestead farm and for the past 35 years has carried on undertaking. He is the only funeral director in Sugar Creek township and his calls come from all over the northern portion of Allen County and from neighboring counties as well. A part of the present farm of 45 acres belonged to the old homestead and Mr. Jones and his sister Martha bought 20 acres additional in section 33. They reside together, neither having married, and in the old home keep up many of the old Welsh customs of their

parents. The large family has been reduced to three members. All are well and favorably known and are among the leading members of the Welsh Congregational Church of Gomer, of which the subject of this sketch has been a member since he was 12 years of age. He has never taken a very active part in politics, but votes with the Republican party.

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**H. BLATTENBERG, D. V. S.,** of Lima, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, and is a son of H. M. Blattenberg, one of the prominent citizens of that county, engaged in farming and in conducting a harness business.

Dr. Blattenberg comes of Revolutionary ancestry and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution through his maternal great-grandfather, Philip McCracken. The Doctor prizes highly the document in his possession, bearing the signature of George Washington, which proves the honorable discharge of this ancestor from the Patriot Army. His paternal grandfather, John Blattenberg, served in the Mexican War. His father served four years in the Civil War and in this period enlisted four times and was honorably discharged four times, the last discharge being dated October 30, 1865. This is a very unusual record. His first enlistment was in the First Regiment, Delaware Vol. Inf., April 18, 1861. Thereafter he enlisted and served in the Sixth Ohio Vol. Cav., 166th Ohio Vol. Inf. and Fifth Ohio Vol. Cav.

J. H. Blattenberg was reared in Wayne County and, after completing his literary education in the Smithville Normal School, took a professional course in the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, where he was graduated in 1892. After practicing one year in Toledo, he came to Lima, where he has been located ever since. His fine horse sanitarium on North Union street is one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the State. Horses are brought in a regular ambulance kept for the purpose and skilled surgery speedily applied. His work covers not only Lima but all the counties adjacent to Allen County. He has served as president of the Ohio State Veterinary Asso-





ciation, is a member of the national body and is recognized as one of the leading veterinary surgeons of the United States.


In addition to his extensive professional interests, Dr. Blattenberg is interested in many other enterprises. He is vice-president of the Humane Horse Shoe Company, which is capitalized at \$25,000. This company manufactures the latest style of horse shoe and owns the patents. He has large real estate holdings in Lima and has erected, on Elizabeth street between North and Market streets, a fine three-story, brick, flat building, 40 by 66 feet in ground dimensions. The lower floors have been fitted up for business purposes and the two upper floors are divided into cosy, comfortable apartments. They are heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Dr. Blattenberg is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery at Lima, to the Shrine at Dayton and to the Consistory at Toledo, and has filled offices in the various bodies. He belongs also to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Blattenberg has frequently been a delegate to the national assemblages of the Sons of the American Revolution. During the past few years he has indulged his fancy for making a collection of old colonial furniture and now has in his possession some rare and valuable pieces. Some are treasured old family relics and others have come into his hands by the costly methods of modern collectors. He has long been one of the city's prominent and public spirited men. During his membership on the Board of Education, the new High School Building was built (1904-05), which is one of the finest structures of its kind in the State.


ney and then entered his father's store, succeeding to the business in 1880. He remained there until 1901 when he disposed of his stock and came to Lima where he opened his present large store. He has one of the best stores in the city and keeps a complete line of fancy and staple goods to meet all the requirements of his extensive trade. Some idea of the magnitude of his business may be gained when it is known that it requires 20 employees to attend to the wants of the patrons and keep the stock in order.

Mr. Piper was married in 1885 to Aggie Line, daughter of David Line of Sidney. They are zealous members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and are always ready to lend a helping hand in any good cause. Mr. Piper was made a Mason at Sidney and has taken the 32nd degree in that order. Mr. Piper still continues to be a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Sidney and is also, as stated above, a director of The Lima Trust Company. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the city.

HOMAS K. JACOBS, M. D., a native of Lima, and one of the extensive owners of real estate in Allen County, is a son of the late Hon. Thomas K. Jacobs, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

He received his literary training in the common and high schools of Lima and in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In 1880 he was graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He practiced for a short time at Akron, Ohio, and then went to Chicago and was engaged in practice there for 11 years. In 1891 it became necessary for him to return to Lima in order to look after his large property interests and he has not resumed practice on account of the great demands upon his attention made by his numerous investments. For the past 15 years he has been engaged in laying out and platting additions in the southeastern section of Lima.

In 1887 Dr. Jacobs was married to Helen Fisher, who is a daughter of Joseph Fisher, of Akron, Ohio. They have two children, Paul

ACOB PIPER, the leading retail grocer of Lima, and a director of The Lima Trust Company, was born in 1855 in Sidney, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob Piper, now deceased, who was for many years the largest and most popular grocer of that city. Our subject was educated in Sid-





and Margaret, students in the Lima High School. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

**N**OA H CALVIN HIRSCHY, A. B., D. B., president of the Central Mennonite College, at Bluffton, where he also fills the chair of Greek and Biblical languages and literatures, is one of the distinguished ministers and educators of the Mennonite Church in Ohio. Mr. Hirschy was born February 25, 1867, on a farm in the environs of Berne, Adams County, Indiana, and is a son of Philip and Maria (Richer) Hirschy.

Philip Hirschy was born in Canton Neuenberg, Switzerland, in 1824, and was brought to America, when 11 years old, by his mother and step-father. He lived a number of years in Stark and Wayne counties, Ohio, prior to locating in Indiana, where he engaged in farming in Adams County until the close of his life, his death occurring in October, 1899. He owned a half section of land in that county and was one of its most substantial as well as highly esteemed men. Although he had had but 45 days of schooling in his life, he was a well-informed and liberal-minded man. He was a devoted member of the Mennonite Church. In 1848, in Indiana, he married Maria Richer, who was born near the village of Erikur, France, in 1826, and came to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1837. Her death took place in 1893. The family consisted of eight sons and one daughter. Of the sons, Noah Calvin is the second youngest, the whole family still surviving; most of its members are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Noah Calvin Hirschy remained on his father's farm until 18 years of age, but as he grew to youth and early manhood the advantages afforded by the country schools in no way satisfied his expanding mind. He secured a certificate to teach, and as a school teacher during the five succeeding years earned the means with which to pursue higher branches of study. He attended the Tri-State Normal College at Angola, Indiana, from 1889 to 1891. During 1891-92 he was principal of the village schools at Berne, Indiana, and in the latter year became

pastor of the Mennonite Church at Wadsworth, Ohio. From 1893 to 1898 he attended and graduated from Oberlin College and Theological Seminary. He became the first president of the Central Mennonite College at Bluffton in 1901. A historical sketch of this college appears elsewhere in this work. He has been a student in the University of Chicago at different times from 1900 to 1905. On May 6, 1894, Mr. Hirschy was ordained to the full ministry of the Mennonite Church by Rev. Ephraim Hunsberger. In 1896 he was chosen a member of the home mission committee of the General Church Conference, which position he still holds.

Mr. Hirschy was married at Wadsworth, Ohio, September 5, 1895, to Augusta Hunsberger, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Hunsberger, pastor of the church there and an eminent man in the Mennonite body. She was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, April 22, 1867. They have two children, viz.: Hermon Delos, born June 11, 1898, and Lois Elizabeth, born June 12, 1904.

**W**ILBUR T. COPELAND, of the firm of Copeland & Rogers, enterprising and prosperous attorneys of Lima, is a native of this State and one of three children born to William N. and Ellen E. (Robinson) Copeland. He was born May 5, 1871, was reared on his father's farm, and attending the public schools to obtain the rudiments of his education. Later he read law in the office of Ex-Congressman F. C. Layton and was admitted to the bar December 7, 1893. He began practicing his profession the first of the following April in Lima and has met with flattering success in building up a large clientele.

Mr. Copeland was married to Lizzie Mabel Herbst and is the father of one son, Don H. They the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and contribute liberally both of their time and means towards the advancement of their church. They are pleasantly located at No. 220, South Collett street. The offices of Copeland & Rogers embrace Rooms 19, 20 and 21 Holmes Block. Our subject is a member of





the Allen County Bar Association, a life member of the Allen County Law Library Association, a prominent Modern Woodman of America and is also affiliated with the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Royal Neighbors of America. In politics Mr. Copeland is identified with the Democratic party and takes a lively interest in its success.

**J**OHN W. ROBY one of the leading attorneys of Lima, and one of the city's educated and forceful men, was born at Delphos, Ohio, January 9, 1868, and is the only son of John and Linda (Searing) Roby.

John Roby was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 31, 1839, and was a son of John and Mary (Munger) Roby, both natives of Germany. When he was about six years old his parents emigrated to America, landing in New York and proceeding from there to Perryville, Wood County, Ohio. The mother, worn out by the long journey, died at Buffalo, New York, before reaching their destination, leaving four children. Subsequently our subject's grandfather married again, and after the death of his second wife he went to live with his daughter Mary, at Maumee, and there he died in 1882.

John Roby, father of our subject, was seven years old when his mother died, and in those days it was no easier for a boy to grow up without a mother's love and tenderness than it is at present. When he was about 20 years old he began teaming, later bought a canal-boat which he operated three years, and then engaged for three years in a produce business, after which he opened a hotel at Delphos. He continued as manager of this until the completion of the new Phelan House, which hostelry he conducted until his death. He was a man of genial nature and was very popular with the traveling public. He died in 1898.

Our subject was reared in Allen County and was graduated from the public schools at Delphos in 1884. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and after two years there spent two years at Yale College where the degrees of M. L. and LL. B. were

conferred upon him. He was graduated from the law department in June, 1891 and was immediately admitted to the bar. He began at once to practice at Delphos, in partnership with H. A. Reeve, and in 1895 entered into a partnership with Hon. John E. Richie, of Lima. This partnership was dissolved July 1, 1905. Mr. Roby is prominent in his profession all over the county, and is also known favorably in business circles, being president of the Townsend Grocery Company, of Lima.

Mr. Roby was married to Eveline Curren, a daughter of J. T. Curren, of Delaware, Ohio, and they have these children: Mary K., Martha A. and Annette. The family are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Their beautiful family home is at No. 121 South Baxter street, while Mr. Roby's well-appointed offices are at Nos. 409-411 Holland Block.

Politically Mr. Roby is a Democrat. He is one of the valued members of the Allen County Bar Association and at present is president of that organization.

**S**AMUEL J. DERBYSHIRE, M. D., one of the representative and experienced physicians and surgeons who give scientific prominence to the city of Lima, is a native of this State. He was born in Putnam County, September 28, 1860, and is a son of Jesse C. and Lydia (Pierce) Derbyshire.

Samuel J. Derbyshire was reared on his father's farm in Putnam County, where he remained during his minority, in the meantime securing a common-school education, which he supplemented by a year's study at Lebanon, Ohio. Later, in 1884, he was graduated at the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He then went to Indiana and studied medicine, and later entered the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, where he was graduated in medicine and surgery. In 1900 he located at Lima. He has become very prominent in his profession through Allen County, successfully meeting close competition.

Dr. Derbyshire was united in marriage with Minnie C. Buck, who is a daughter of Philip



Buck, of Indianapolis, Indiana. By a former marriage he had two children, Weir J. and Vera L. Dr. Derbyshire has his office at his pleasant home, No. 24½ Public Square. He is a member of all the leading medical organizations of his school of practice.

Dr. Derbyshire is one of the city's good citizens, public-spirited and earnest. He is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

**H**ON. CHARLES H. ADKINS, one of the leading members of the bar of Allen County, senior member of the well-known law firm of Adkins & Armstrong, of Lima, and formerly Representative in the State Legislature from Allen County, was born July 29, 1867, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of Hon. Barzillai and Louise (Fissell) Adkins, who had a family of 13 children.

The father of Mr. Adkins was born in Ross County, but when three years old was taken to Pickaway County, where he has since resided, and become one of the county's substantial men and prominent politicians. A rather unusual occurrence was that both he and his son, our subject, served in the same sessions of the Legislature, the father from Pickaway County and the son from Allen.

Charles H. Adkins was educated in the schools of Pickaway County and studied law at the Ohio Normal University. He was admitted to the bar in 1892. Our subject has always been a prominent factor in Democratic politics. In 1897 he was first elected a member of the State Legislature and in 1899 he was reelected; at the end of his second term he was a candidate for congress. He is looked upon as one of the able lawyers and astute politicians of the county, and has every reason to look forward to a long and successful public career.

Mr. Adkins was united in marriage with Lora G. Mathews, a daughter of Roland G. Mathews of Harding County, Ohio, and they have two children—Harold M. and Helen. Mr. Adkins and family attend the Methodist Epis-

copal Church. They have a pleasant home at No. 515 North Jameson avenue. Fraternally Mr. Adkins is an Elk.

**O**LEN E. CHENOWETH, M. D., one of the younger physicians and surgeons of Lima, who in a short period of practice has gained the confidence of the public and the esteem of his professional associates, was born at London, Ohio, December 4, 1879, and is a son of James S. and Anna (Rowlen) Chenoweth.

The Chenoweth family is one of prominence in Madison County and Dr. Chenoweth's father was an influential man there, serving acceptably at one time as county treasurer. He reared a family of four children.

Dr. Chenoweth completed the common-school course at London, Ohio, and then entered Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated most creditably in 1900, receiving the degree of M. A. His medical education was secured in Starling Medical College at Columbus. He is a valued member of the leading medical societies including the Allen County and Ohio State medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a close student and is equipped with a thorough professional training. Personally Dr. Chenoweth is popular and his field of practice is rapidly extending. His offices are located in the Cincinnati Block.

Politically Dr. Chenoweth is identified with the Republican party.

**F**RANK FRAUNFELTER, superintendent of the Allen County Infirmary, which is situated in section 22, Bath township, was born July 28, 1856, near Stringtown, Pickaway County, Ohio, and is a son of Israel and Sabra (Patrick) Fraunfelter.

Mr. Fraunfelter comes of Pennsylvania-German stock. His grandfather, John Adam Fraunfelter, was born in Pennsylvania and was







GARRETT WYKOFF



an early settler in Pickaway County, where he reared his family and died on his own farm. Israel Fraunfelter was born in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 17, 1834. On November 4, 1855, he was married to Sabra Patrick, who was born in Pickaway County and died in 1859. Of the two children born to this union one died in infancy and the other is the subject of this sketch. On February 15, 1860, Israel Fraunfelter married as his second wife Laannah Goodman, a daughter of John and Sarah (Weaver) Goodman, of Hocking County, Ohio. In the fall of 1865 Israel Fraunfelter and family came to Allen County, settling in German township, where he engaged in farming. Through good management and industry he developed what was considered the best farm in the township. He was a prominent Democrat and was elected by that party as infirmity director. Israel Fraunfelter died at the age of 57 years. Three sons and one daughter were born to his second marriage. At one time Israel Fraunfelter was the candidate of his party for county commissioner; he served as township trustee for a long period. At death he left 220 acres of good land.

Our subject was in his 10th year when he accompanied his parents to Allen County. His father settled on a farm three miles west of Lima in German township and our subject remained at home until he attained his majority, having obtained his education in the common schools of his district. In the fall of this year he married and settled on a farm he bought near Allentown, a fine tract of 95 acres. He resided there until 1903 when he gave up farming in order to accept his present responsible position. For 12 years Mr. Fraunfelter was a justice of the peace in German township and is a man noted for his many sterling traits of character and for the excellence of his judgment. These things were taken into consideration by the infirmity directors in their choice of superintendent.

Mr. Fraunfelter was married in November, 1877, to Delilah Kesler, who was born in German township, Allen County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Abraham and Juliana (Crites) Kesler, natives of Ohio. They have five children: Roe, wife of J. G. Baxter, Mount Ster-

ling, Ohio; James A., who operates his father's farm in German township; Jessie, wife of J. E. Miller, of Elida; and Walter and Grace, who live at home.

Mr. Fraunfelter has been a life-long Democrat and has been a very active party worker and on many occasions has been selected as a delegate to conventions. Since he was 16 years of age he has been a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and has his membership at Elida.

**G**ARRETT WYKOFF. Among the early business men of Lima was the late Garrett Wykoff, who for many years before his death on May 21, 1893, was numbered with the retired capitalists of the city. Mr. Wykoff was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 21, 1831, and was a son of Rulof and Desire (Marshall) Wykoff.

The father of our subject was born in 1796 in New Jersey, and was a young man who had just attained his majority when he came to Ohio, with the idea of founding a home. He entered land in Butler County and resided upon it the remainder of his life. He married a lady who was born in Virginia, and they reared nine children, some of whom still survive.

When Garrett Wykoff was a boy, he attended the schools of his native locality, growing up to manhood on his father's farm. His inclinations were not in the direction of agriculture, rather more in the line of mechanics. He learned the trade of blacksmith and became a first-class artisan, enjoying a very prosperous trade. After 12 years of work at blacksmithing, he came to Lima, where he enlarged his business, entering also into wagon manufacturing. While carrying on a good business in these lines, he wisely invested considerable capital in real estate and to the management of this he devoted the latter years of his life. He was a man of practical ideas, keen and quick in business dealings, an honest, outspoken defender of his political views and religious professions, and a man who enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community.

In 1854 Mr. Wykoff was united in marriage with Anna E. Straley, a daughter of





Frederick and Elizabeth Straley. She still survives and enjoys the many comforts of a pleasant home at No. 212 South McDonald street, Lima. Mr. Wykoff was laid at rest in Woodlawn Cemetery. He was a prominent and influential Mason, and Garret Wykoff Lodge, F. & A. M., was named after him. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

**S**HANNON FRAUNFELTER was born in Green township, Ross County, Ohio, February 2, 1863, and when but a child removed with the family to Allen County. They settled on the farm of 100 acres, which is admirably situated on the Allentown road within two and a half miles of Lima in section 28, German township, where Shannon Fraunfelter is engaged in carrying on agricultural operations. He is meeting with much success in the management of the homestead. He also makes a specialty of breeding Shorthorn cattle and at the present time is acknowledged to have the finest herd in Allen County. He is a son of the late Israel Fraunfelter, a member of a family that stands very high in the county.

Israel Fraunfelter was born July 17, 1834, in Salt Creek township, Pickaway County, Ohio, and was a son of John Adam and Saloma (Markel) Fraunfelter, natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared in Pickaway County and there he attended the district schools and grew to manhood a well-informed farmer. On November 4, 1855, he was married to Sabra Patrick, of Pickaway County, Ohio, who died in 1859. To this marriage two children were born, one of whom died in infancy; the other is Frank Fraunfelter, the well-known superintendent of the Allen County Infirmary. On February 15, 1860, Mr. Fraunfelter was married to Laannah Goodman, a daughter of John and Sarah (Weaver) Goodman, of Hocking County, Ohio. To this marriage were born these children: Otis, residing in Allentown, who married Eliza Baxter; Shannon, the subject of this sketch; Milton, deceased at the age of five months; James, who married Etta Crites and is engaged in farming in Amanda township; and

Mary Alpha, who is a graduate of Lima College and now a teacher of Latin and Greek in the same.

On September 1, 1865, Israel Fraunfelter and family settled on the farm now conducted by our subject. He died on this farm January 22, 1892, and was laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima. His widow and his son, Shannon and daughter, Mary Alpha, continue to reside on the old homestead. The family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Elida.

**F**RANK H. DOWNING, a member of the well-known law firm of Welty & Downing, of Lima, is the worthy representative of a name that has been indissolubly linked with the history of Allen County for nearly four-score years, his grandfather, Adam Downing, having come to Allen County in 1833; he took up a section and a half of land and erected the first house in Monroe township. It was on this farm that Frank H. Downing was born, July 27, 1870. His parents were Rev. Hugh and Mary (Hughes) Downing, whose family consisted of three children.

Hugh Downing was a child of two years when his father settled in Allen County, and the hardships and privations which were the lot of the early pioneers only accentuated the religious vein which the lad possessed, and he read messages of love and warning from the grandeur of the forest with its wild solitude and the untamed creatures lurking within its sheltering depths. In his sermons he spoke from a heart full of love for his fellowmen. He made a wide reputation, and the good accomplished by him can never be told.

Frank H. Downing was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools when a lad. Not caring to follow agricultural life, he determined to take up the study of the law, and to that end entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1899, and came to Lima the following spring. His partnership with Mr. Welty was





formed soon after, and the volume of business conducted by them shows the confidence reposed in this firm by the public. Mr. Downing is a Republican. He is genial and affable and has met with quite as much success in a social as in a business way.



S. WHEELER, one of the eminent attorneys of Lima, senior member of the law firm of Wheeler & Bentley and formerly president of the Ohio State Bar Association, was born in Bedford, Ohio, October 21, 1849, and is one of a family of five children born to Edwin and Sallie (Sanford) Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler was reared on his father's farm. His early education was obtained in the district schools, where he prepared for Oberlin College, from which institution he was most creditably graduated in the class of 1876. He then prepared for the practice of the law under the supervision of Andrew Squire, a leading attorney of Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

In November, 1881, Mr. Wheeler came to Lima and opened a law office. In 1884 he formed a partnership with W. E. Hackedorn, which connection lasted until 1887. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Herbert L. Brice, which continued until the death of Mr. Brice in 1902. Since that year Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Bentley have formed the present strong combination, which handles a large part of the important litigation of Lima and vicinity.

In 1900 Mr. Wheeler was elected president of the Ohio State Bar Association, a just tribute to one who has proven himself eminent in his profession. A notable paper on "Law" was read by President Wheeler before the Ohio State Bar Association at its annual meeting in 1902, which for beauty of diction, originality of thought and comprehension of the great subject involved has scarcely been surpassed by any modern speaker. He is a valued member of the American Bar Association and of the county and city organizations. For two and a half years he was referee in bankruptcy, and per-

formed the duties of that responsible office according to the letter of the law and with the judgment which only years of legal training could have produced.

Mr. Wheeler has a beautiful home on the Spencerville road and a domestic circle made up of wife and two children. He married Laura E. Seaver, who is a daughter of Andrew Seaver, a well known citizen. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Politically Mr. Wheeler is a Republican. Fraternally he is a Mason. His conveniently located offices are in the Holland Block.



JOSEPH WARREN KILGORE, notary public and a leading attorney of Lima, is one of four children born to Samuel and Margaret (McFarren) Kilgore.

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 23, 1855. Samuel Kilgore was an agriculturist of considerable means who owned a fine farm in Wayne County, whence he removed to Allen County in 1871. The greater part of our subject's youth was spent in Wayne County. He attended the common schools, aided in the farm work, and later farmed for some years in Monroe township, Allen County. Deciding to take up a profession, he entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, August 10, 1897, and devoted his best efforts to mastering the intricacies of the profession of the law. He was graduated from that institution in 1898, and on June 11th of that year was admitted to the bar. He at once located in Lima and has been in active practice here since. He is a member of the Allen County Bar Association. In 1905 Mr. Kilgore was the Democratic nominee for probate judge.

Mr. Kilgore was married to Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Marcus Miller, who resided in Allen County until 1869, and whose family tree was deep rooted in Virginian soil. He died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore are the parents of five children. They are members and active workers of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and their pleasant home, at No. 980 West Wayne street is a center of open-handed hospi-





tality. Mr. Kilgore at one time served as township clerk, and for 12 years was a member of the School Board of Monroe township, the educational question being one in which he takes an active and intelligent interest.

**R**EV. PHILIP LEMASTERS, one of Spencerville's most venerated citizens, whose ministerial life covered a most interesting period of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, is as well and widely known as any clergyman of that religious body. He is a native of Ohio, born June 10, 1836, in Shelby County, near Fort Jefferson, and is a son of Luman W. and Nancy (Young) Lemasters.

The Lemasters family is of French extraction. The father of our subject died in 1888. The mother was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, and at her death, in 1904, was in her 92nd year. Their nine children all survive and are as follows: Philip, of Spencerville; Mrs. Rachel Cunningham, of Salamonina, Indiana; Mrs. Catherine Wehrley, of Portland, Indiana; L. W., of Salamonina, Indiana; Jacob, of Nebraska; Mrs. Phoebe Wilson of Fort Recovery, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Petrie, of Salamonina, Indiana; Mrs. Martha Loofborrow, of Ord, Nebraska; and John, of St. Paul, Nebraska.

Philip Lemasters attended the public schools of Shelby County and later enjoyed academic and collegiate training at Liber College, in Indiana. He taught school in Butler and other counties in Ohio, in the meantime preparing himself, by special study, for entrance into the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Central Ohio. This had been his ambition almost from the age of 16 years, when he joined the church, and the desire to devote the energies of his body and the powers of his mind to spreading the Gospel grew with his growth and increased with unfolding opportunity. In 1870 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Clark, and in 1872, an elder, by Bishop Harris.

The first charge to which the young minister was sent was that of Columbus Grove, and his subsequent charges, in order of incumbency, were: Spencerville, Salina, St. Johns, West Cairo, Mount Victory, Quincy, Ansonia, Hunts-

ville, Bettsville, Weston, Mendon and then back to Spencerville among old friends and esteemed members of his former congregation. He located at this point in 1891, and after a service of three years preached one year at Allentown. In 1895 he was placed on the supernumerary list, after almost a quarter of a century of faithful and consistent work in the ministry. In the early days his charge, included a number of preaching appointments, miles apart, sometimes as many as eight, and every day of the week would be filled, with three services every Sunday. This entailed much riding, often over rough country and the acceptance of hospitality in many different homes. He preached his last sermon at Spencerville on November 12, 1905, in the absence of the regular pastor, with much of his old-time fire and conviction.

At the close of his second year in the ministry, on September 1, 1870, Mr. Lemasters was married by Presiding Elder Roberts to Elizabeth Hover, who was born at Lima, Ohio, in 1846. At the age of 17 she joined the church of which she has been a faithful member ever since. Her parents were Cyrus and Martha (Post) Hover, the former of whom is deceased, his death taking place March 8, 1896, at the age of 74 years and three days. He was the second of four brothers who located in the vicinity of Lima, coming in 1833 from Trumbull County, Ohio. On August 4, 1847, Cyrus Hover married Martha Post, who still survives and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Hitchcock, at Lima. Her parents were C. C. and Elizabeth (Bryant) Post, a well-known family of this section. Mrs. Hover is the oldest surviving member of this branch of the Post family. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 7, 1827. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hover were: Elizabeth, wife of our subject; Mary, wife of R. H. Gamble, of Lima; C. A., who is in the loan and real estate business at Lima; Kate, wife of D. H. Crites, of Elida; B. G., of Lima; Minnie, wife of James Cochrun; Florence, wife of F. W. Newell, of Hammond, Indiana; and Martha (Mrs. Hitchcock), of Lima. Mr. and Mrs. James Cochrun reside in the old Hover home in Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemasters have but one child,





a daughter, Bessie, who in 1903 was married to A. E. Henry. They have one daughter, Nellie Elizabeth, born January 4, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Henry reside in the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Lemasters in Spencerville.



W. SMITH, a member of the older body of professional men of Lima, who has been engaged in the practice of the law in this city since November 20, 1868, was born in Marion County, Ohio, March 7, 1832. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth (McNeal) Smith.

Mr. Smith comes of Scotch-English ancestry, although the family has been established in America for several generations. His parents were born in Pennsylvania; they removed to Marion County, Ohio, in 1831, since which time the family has been identified with the affairs of one of the most important States in the Union. The father settled in a rich farming and grazing section and lived there for many years, a successful agriculturist and stock-dealer. In 1845 he moved to Hardin County. Surrounded by good influences and in the midst of plenty produced by industry and frugality, a family of 15 children were born, all of whom reached maturity and the four who died first came to their deaths by accident. The parents of this virile family lived to a vigorous old age.

O. W. Smith was educated in the local schools and was afforded the best educational advantages possible in the locality at that time. For five years he was a student at Hiram College, of which the late President James A. Garfield was the head. He taught school in the West for one year and in June, 1864, entered upon the reading of the law. Completing his studies in 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year established himself in Lima, where he is the oldest attorney at the present time. Here he has continued in practice for almost 40 years and is one of the best known attorneys before the city and county courts. His knowledge and experience make him one of the wisest counselors now in practice, and he has been markedly successful in a number of notable cases of litigation. He now

occupies an office conveniently located at No. 52½ Public Square. His residence is located at No. 313 South Main street.

On June 23, 1874, Mr. Smith was married to Josephine C. Cunningham, only daughter of John and Emeline Cunningham, who were early pioneers of Lima, Mr. Cunningham settling here in 1832. The Cunningham family has a family record going back 800 years, while the Smith family trace their ancestry back prior to the Revolution, in which four of the family served. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four daughters—Ethel, Helen W., Marian and Lenore. Mrs. Smith was one of the three first graduates of the Lima High School in 1864. After graduating, she was principal of the High School at Bellefontaine, Ohio, for seven years previous to her marriage.



UILBERT L. ROGERS of the well-known, wide-awake law firm of Copeland & Rogers, was born July 14, 1871, at St. Johns, Auglaize County, Ohio. His parents were Alfred and Catherine (Morris) Rogers, who were agriculturists and the parents of seven children, five of whom are living at this time.

Mr. Rogers spent his boyhood on the farm, and worked his way from the common schools through law school by his own efforts. After graduating from the schools of Jackson Center, Ohio, in 1889, he engaged in teaching school from 1889 to 1893. He also worked about a year as bookkeeper for the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Indiana. In 1896 he was graduated from the law department of the Ohio Normal University at Ada. He had previously attended the Tri-State Normal College, of Angola, Indiana. After his graduation in law and admission to the bar, he came to Lima in April, 1897, and soon after formed the present partnership with Mr. Copeland. Mr. Rogers is a deep thinker and a logical speaker; his words carry conviction and impress his hearers with their earnestness and truth. His success and ability in his chosen work have placed him, even in this short time, among the leading lawyers of the county.





He is a member of the Allen County, North-western Ohio and State bar associations.

Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Lulu E. Gullette, daughter of William Gullette, of Lima. They are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rogers is a Republican.



WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, one of Spencerville's substantial citizens and representative men, has been identified with the interests of this town for the past 24 years, mainly, but not exclusively, in the line of lumber. Mr. Reynolds was born August 3, 1849, near Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Malinda (Moon) Reynolds, and a grandson of John and Julia (Lively) Reynolds.

The grandparents of Mr. Reynolds were natives of Greenbrier County, formerly in Virginia, but now a part of West Virginia. In 1862, during the Civil War, they moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where the grandmother died, reaching old age although she had borne and reared nine sons and six daughters. She possessed what has been considered a mark of beauty, perhaps on account of its rarity—one black and one blue eye. The 13th child of the above family still survives, Mrs. Rebecca Flint, who resides at Paulding, Ohio. It is a curious and unusual coincidence that Mr. Flint was also the 13th child in a family of 14 children. The Virginia Livelys were large slave-owners.

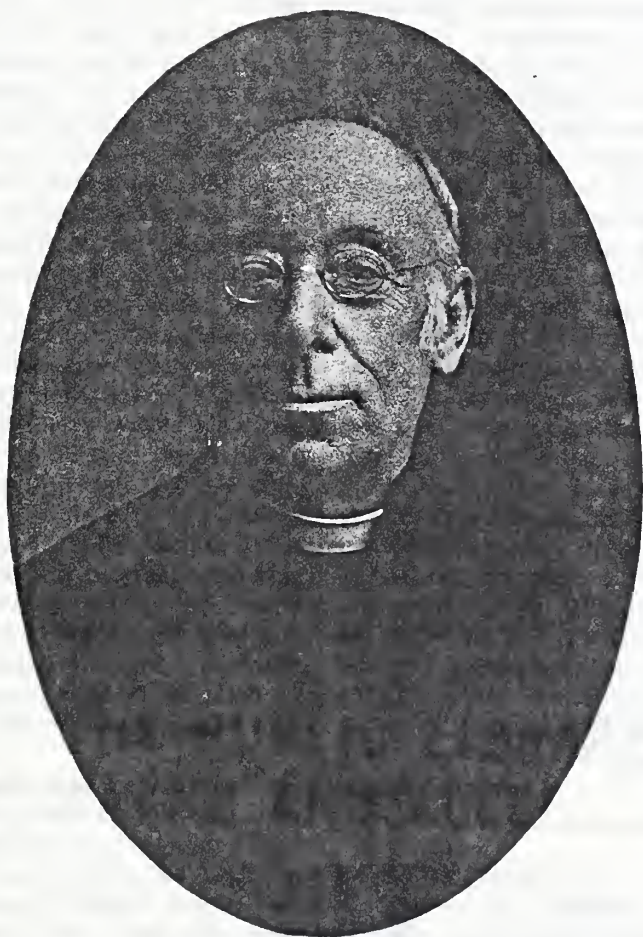
George Reynolds, father of our subject, and his twin brother, David, were born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, in 1822. George Reynolds was a farmer in the humbler walks of life, dying in 1880, aged 58 years. In 1847 he married (first) Malinda Moon, in Clinton County, Ohio, removing at an early day to Fayette County, Ohio. The children of this marriage were: William A.; James, who died aged six years; Mary Jane, who is the widow of Joseph Workman, a veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Spencerville; and Malinda. The last named died with the mother, at the time of birth, and both were laid to rest in the same casket. George Reynolds married

(second) Charity M. Ellis, and five of their seven children still survive.

William A. Reynolds was reared on a small farm in Clinton County, Ohio, and can remember as far back as his sixth year; for then it was that he commenced attending school at Reeseville, two miles distant. It was a long walk to take, but he was always a sturdy lad, and now is a splendid specimen of manhood, being six feet, one inch in height, and carrying easily his weight of 240 pounds. He is the father of three sons, who are but a shade less developed. In the days when Mr. Reynolds was a boy, it was considered advisable for children to be "hardened" to the weather, and he was 12 years old before he owned an overcoat. At that age he was able to plow as well as his father; perhaps better, as the latter had been injured by being kicked by a horse, and in later years depended largely on the filial care of our subject. A handsome granite monument has been erected to the father's memory by this same son.

Until he was 24 years of age, our subject continued to work on the home farm, and he assisted in the raising of the flax and in preparing it for the loom; he also collected the walnut bark with which to dye the material after it was woven. He has comfortably worn many a suit of jeans, as his sisters did dresses of linsey-woolsey. He became a thorough and practical farmer and in 1874 worked as a farm hand. In 1875 he moved to Auglaize County and secured work in George Kephart's mill, taking much interest in his job of hauling logs. This was not lost on Mr. Kephart, and he soon made his new employee a fireman in the mill. Later on, when the sawyer quit, Mr. Reynolds was promoted to that position, and, as before, worked so faithfully and carefully that Mr. Kephart valued him highly. He remained there for five years, receiving \$20 a month for his services. In 1877 the mill was moved to Spencerville and Mr. Reynolds accompanied Mr. Kephart as head sawyer. In 1879 he branched out on his own account, buying logs and lumber for some two years. At the death of Johnzey Keith, he purchased the portable mill the former had been running, and operated it until it was burned in the great fire of June, 1877. His next





REV. ALOYSIUS I. HOEFFEL





business venture was the purchase of the old sawmill on the west side of the canal, and some time later he embarked in a lumber business in connection with the mill work. Since 1894 he has owned and operated a large lumber-yard. On August 23, 1897, Mr. Reynolds was again burned out, sustaining a very heavy loss.

Upon resuming business, Mr. Reynolds formed a partnership with C. A. Mauk, and together they purchased the present lumber business, continuing to be associated for two years, when Mr. Reynolds bought his partner's interest and has operated the business alone ever since. This concern has furnished the material for nearly all the buildings in Spencer-ville since it has been established. Mr. Reynolds has many other interests. For about four years he operated a handle factory south of his present office, continuing it as long as conditions made it profitable. From the date of the first oil boom, he has been interested in oil development in this section and is now a contractor, with a complete string of tools. He is a large owner of town realty and is also proprietor of a farm of 200 acres in Amanda township, located in section 17. At one time 130 acres of it were covered with a heavy growth of timber. This he has utilized and transformed nearly the entire tract into one great grass pasture, having 50 acres yet that is timbered. He pastures a large number of fine sheep. In 1905 he erected a new barn on the farm, with dimensions of 36 by 70 feet, and 20 feet high. A commodious tenant house also stands there.

In 1881 Mr. Reynolds was married in Auglaize County, Ohio, to Mary C. Dietsch, who is a daughter of Michael and Lydia (Ber-ringer) Dietsch, who were born in Auglaize County and reside there in the old home, just across the Allen County line. They are aged 74 years. They have two children: Mrs. Sarah Eisley and Mrs. Reynolds.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are: John, who was educated in a business college at Poughkeepsie, New York; Earl, who took a business course at Delaware, Ohio; Wilmer, who is a student at Spencer-ville; Ruth, Myrel and Homer (all students), and Morris, the youngest of the family, who is a bright and

beautiful child of three years. Being seven years the junior of his next brother, he is naturally the pet of the family, as well as one of its brightest members. Mr. Reynolds has kept his older sons with him, educating them to business methods, and now paying them the same salaries they could command elsewhere.

The pleasant family home of Mr. Reynolds is situated on Fourth street, on the Lima turn-pike road, being a modern residence shaded by beautiful evergreens. When Mr. Reynolds came first to Spencer-ville, there were no pavements in the village, nor was it reached by a railroad line. Weeds stood as high as a horse on the present site of the Keith House, and the well-known citizen, Johnzey Keith, owned the greater part of all the land north and south of the present railroad to the river. As a member of the early Town Council Mr. Reynolds has been personally concerned in much of the development and improvement that have taken place. For over 18 years he has served on the Board of Education, has been president of that body, and was its treasurer when the last addition was made to the new school edifice.

Politically Mr. Reynolds is one of the county's leading Democrats, and on numerous occasions has served as delegate to county and congressional conventions. For years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and for some years was the superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Reynolds owns stock in the Citizens' Bank, of which he is one of the directors, and is in every regard one of Spencer-ville's useful and popular citizens.

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**R**EV. ALOYSIUS I. HOEFFEL, pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Delphos, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born at Lutzelbourg, Lorraine, Diocese of Nancy, France, May 14, 1832, but he has been a resident of Ohio for many years, coming as a pioneer priest to many of the now thickly populated counties of this State.

Father Hoeffel secured his early education at Cowtrety, Belgium, where his brother Joseph, who died in 1898, was a college professor for





a period of 40 years. Father Hoeffel pursued collegiate studies there for five years and he spent four years subsequently at Fenetrange and Pont-au-Mousson, France, completing his classical studies. In 1854 he came to America and in January, 1855, was received at St. Mary's Theological Seminary. After three and a half years there, he was elevated to the priesthood by Bishop Rappe, June 13, 1858. On July 2d of that year he was appointed to the parish at Defiance, Ohio, which included work in six counties, his knowledge of German and French making his services of the greatest value. For a decade following, Father Hoeffel traveled through Paulding, Henry, Fulton, Williams and parts of Lucas and Putnam counties, carrying to many secluded homes the comfort of spiritual ministrations and performing at many points the various offices of the church.

On January 28, 1868, Father Hoeffel was appointed pastor of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Delphos, Ohio, since which time he has been identified with the work and people here. What he has accomplished fills an important chapter in church history in this part of Ohio. In 1868 he purchased two lots on which stood a frame house where worship was held. In 1869-70 a new brick school-house, three stories high, containing four rooms and hall, was erected; and in 1872 a Sisters' residence on First street. These narrowly escaped the fire of 1873, when the pioneer church and Sisters' residence were destroyed. In 1875 a new organ was installed in the church, and in 1879 the old wooden structure, which had outlived its usefulness, was pulled down. On June of this year the corner-stone was laid for the new edifice, which is now entirely clear of debt. The beautiful chime of bells were presented to the church by Father Hoeffel in 1894, when the 50th anniversary of the church was celebrated. A full sketch of the church may be found in Chapter VII of this work in the history of Delphos.

Father Hoeffel is much beloved by his congregation and by the general public at Delphos, this feeling of general esteem gaining him the name of the "Good Shepherd" of his parish. After the celebration of the silver jubilee, the good Father was afforded the opportunity to

make an enjoyable trip to Europe. Although a man of scholarly acquirements and literary tastes, as will be seen, he is also a man of great executive ability and most practical ideas.

**B**ENJAMIN F. WELTY, a leading attorney of Lima, member of the well-known firm of Welty & Downing and prosecuting attorney of Allen County, was born August 9, 1870, a short distance from Bluffton, Ohio. His parents, Frederick and Catherine (Steiner) Welty, are engaged in agricultural pursuits and own a farm near Bluffton. They had a large family of 17 children, of whom 13 are living.

Having finished the common-school course, Mr. Welty entered college and completed the scientific course, later taking up the law course and graduating from the University of Michigan two years later, in 1896. He came at once to the county seat of Allen County and opened an office, being associated at first with Mr. Huber, but afterwards forming a partnership with Mr. Downing, which firm has proved to be a strong combination, achieving success and lasting popularity. Being a young man of decision and energy Mr. Welty has taken a keen interest in the management of county and municipal affairs, and has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party for several years. When the call came for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War, he was enrolled as a member of Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. At the present time he is commissary, with rank as captain, of the Second Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

Mr. Welty was secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee in 1898, and for several years has been the efficient city attorney of Bluffton, having been elected to the office in 1897, and remaining in that capacity until the office was changed from an elective to an appointive one, since which time he has been employed by the village.

Mr. Welty married Cora Gottschack, whose father, Andrew Gottschack, was county treasurer of Adams County, Indiana, and a prosperous druggist of that county.





**T**IMOTHY B. BOWERSOCK, proprietor of the "Lima Jersey Stock Farm," located in German township, is one of the most advanced and progressive agriculturists of Allen County and his reputation as a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle has made his name familiar beyond the boundary of the State. Mr. Bowersock was born April 28, 1853, in Noble County, Ohio, and is a son of John Bowersock who died in Allen County March 1, 1889, and is remembered by the older residents as a man of sterling qualities. John Bowersock was born in the State of Pennsylvania, December 16, 1811, and was a shoemaker during his earlier years. Later he became a miller and followed that occupation for many years, but at the outbreak of the Civil War abandoned that calling to purchase horses for the Government. In 1865 he removed from Noble to Allen County, where he purchased 126 acres of land in section 33, German township, and gave his attention to farming during the remainder of his life.

Timothy B. Bowersock was a lad of 12 years when his parents sought a home in Allen County, and he has grown to manhood and been identified with the leading men of the community ever since. He has always been interested in farming and stock-raising, and established his present beautiful farm in 1878. He began by stocking it with thoroughbred Jerseys, and he still makes a specialty of that breed of cattle, although he buys and sells extensively of other stock, confining his transactions, however, to high-grade stock. Many fine animals are disposed of both by public and private sale each year, and the fact that they come from the "Lima Jersey Stock Farm," is considered a guarantee of their superior merits.

Mr. Bowersock has been married twice. On September 25, 1873, he was united to Ellen Kemp, daughter of Rev. J. W. Kemp, and three months later, on December 23, 1873, she was called to her reward. In 1876, on March 25th, he was married to Margaret L. Brewbaker, a lady of many estimable qualities and a daughter of G. W. Brewbaker. Her father, a venerable pioneer of Allen County, was an honored resident within its limits from 1833,

when as a child of seven he was brought here with the family, until his death in 1896 as an old and highly esteemed citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Bowersock are the parents of the following children: George A.; Walter M.; William H.; Nora M.; Roy E.; Oscar and Calvin Brice.

The fraternal societies to which Mr. Bowersock belongs are the following: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Improved Order of Red Men. He served one year as worthy president of the lodge of Eagles and was a delegate from the lodge to the national convention that was held at Denver, Colorado, in 1905.

Mr. Bowersock is one of the prominent Democrats of this county, and has borne his full share of the responsibility and labors which should devolve upon all, but usually fall to the lot of a few of the untiring workers. Time and again he has been honored by election to office, and has served on the Democratic County Executive Committee, as township assessor, land appraiser, township trustee and president of the School Board. He is now serving his second term as township treasurer, and in the discharge of the duties of this office, as of all others which he has assumed, has shown earnestness, faithfulness and ability. For eight years he also served as secretary of the Allen County Agricultural Society, then declining further service in that capacity.

Mr. Bowersock has reason to be proud of the fact that he has acquired prominence solely through individual exertions; further, he has established a fine home and given his children a thorough education, four of the members of his family being teachers in the schools.

**T**HOMAS R. THOMAS, M. D., is a rising young physician and surgeon of Lima, who has already gained an enviable reputation in his profession by reason of the skillful and successful treatment of the cases entrusted to his care. His parents are John T. and Marguerite (Richards) Thomas, who are farmers of Van Wert County, this State, where our subject was born February 14, 1873.

Thomas R. Thomas is one of a family of





five children. After finishing the public school course, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1899. From there he went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he became a member of the hospital staff, and during the year spent there, under the best physicians of the State, gained a practical knowledge of medicine and surgery that would have required years of ordinary practice to acquire. Thus equipped with all the latest practical and theoretical methods for the practice of medicine, he came to Lima in 1900 and has been remarkably successful in building up a large and constantly growing practice. He is frequently called in by other physicians to assist in difficult cases. It is confidently predicted that he will soon stand at the head of his profession in the county.

Dr. Thomas was married to Minnie Watkins, daughter of Thomas Watkins, and one child, Lester C., has been born to them. They are earnest workers in the Presbyterian Church, of which they are members and are prominent in the social life of the city. The Doctor is a member of the State and county medical societies and is a Modern Woodman of the World. He is supreme medical examiner for the Colonial Insurance Union of the United States. He is a Republican in politics.

**J**OSHUA B. COON, who is engaged in a wood and feed business, on the corner of Market street and Washington avenue, Lima, and is also the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres, situated in Shawnee township, belongs to a family which was established in America before the War of the Revolution. Mr. Coon was born January 23, 1842, on his father's farm in Allen County, Ohio, and is the eldest son of Wesley and Mary (Flynn) Coon.

George Coon, the grandfather of Joshua B., was born in 1783 in the State of Pennsylvania. After reaching his majority he went first to Kentucky and then to Belmont County, Ohio, still later to Logan County, and in 1832, to Allen County. He was a pioneer here, a man of

prominence in his day, and when he died in 1873 he left numerous descendants. Wesley Coon, father of Joshua B., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1807, and there he was reared, under pioneer conditions, and obtained his education in the primitive schools of that locality. In 1832 he settled permanently in Allen County entering 80 acres of land in section 4, Shawnee township, and there his life was passed, his death occurring in 1866. He was twice married, first to Mary Flynn who died in 1856, leaving five children, and second, to Caroline Craft, who had three children.

Joshua B. Coon remained on the home farm until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was one of the first in his locality to think of leaving all personal interests behind to serve his country in her hour of peril. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 46th Reg., Ohio Volunteers Infantry; he wore the Union blue through three years and nine months of danger and exposure and, when his services were no longer needed, was honorably discharged. He participated in many of the most serious battles of the great struggle and can speak with pride and knowledge of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. Well he remembers the long march through Georgia to the sea and the later triumphal return to Washington where the tattered battle-flags and the old worn-out uniforms testified to the dangers passed, and where the country sought to show, by honors and enthusiasm, a portion of the gratitude it felt toward its brave and loyal defenders.

Upon his return from the army, Mr. Coon purchased his farm in section 5, Shawnee township, on which he resided, carrying on extensive farming and dairying, until 1899, when he moved to Lima, with the intention of living retired. A few years of inactivity sufficed, and in 1903, he engaged in his present business, opening a wood yard and a feed mill, and demonstrating that he still retains much of his old-time energy and business capacity.

In 1866 Mr. Coon was married to Mary B. Buckley, who is a daughter of William and Eliza Buckley. The father of Mrs. Coon came to Allen County after the Civil War, in which







*H. Russell*





he had been a soldier, serving three years as a member of the 18th Regiment, Michigan, Vol. Inf. He conducted a grocery business for some years on the Auglaize River. He survived until 1901, dying at the age of 92 years. Mr. and Mrs. Coon have three surviving children, viz.: Charles, Mary A. and Virgil N. Charles Coon married Maud McClure, a daughter of John McClure, a farmer of Shawnee township, who served through the Civil War as a member of the 99th Regiment, Ohio Vol. Inf. Charles Coon and wife have two sons, Carl and Ralph. Mary A. Coon married R. D. Crites, who is a prominent farmer of Amanda township and a son of Isaac Crites, one of the pioneers of Allen County. Mr. and Mrs. Crites have these children: Winnifred, Ruth, Harriet, Pauline, Clayton and Robert. Virgil N. Coon married Edith Judy, who is a daughter of Clay Judy, a well-known paper-hanger, of Lima. They have two children—Roy and Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Coon are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is a deacon and a member of the board of trustees.

Politically he is a Republican, but has never been willing to accept offices of a public character. He belongs to Mart Armstrong Post, No. 202, G. A. R.



**U**L. RUSSELL, president of The Bank of Lima, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, is one of the leading men of this section of the State, identified with a number of its most important interests to such an extent that he has made a name for himself in business, social and political life. Mr. Russell was born at Zanesville, Ohio, and is a son of Anson Henry Russell, a well-known oil producer who now lives retired at Cleveland.

Mr. Russell received his educational training in the public schools at Hanoverton, Ohio, Logansport, Indiana, and Saginaw, Michigan. His father was interested in oil production and the son entered into business as an operator and producer, first in the oil fields of Venango County, Pennsylvania. Since then he has investigated intelligently the oil fields of almost all sections of the United States and has been

a producer in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. At the present time (1905) he is personally interested in the operation of 475 wells. In addition he has company interests in a number of successful concerns which cover a wide territory. He is president of the National Consolidated Oil Company, Union Oil, Gas & Refining Company, Mount Joy Oil Company, Bolton Oil Company, and Tropa Oil Company; and is a director and a member of the executive committee of the United States Petroleum Company. The last mentioned is the largest independent oil-producing company in the field and was organized by Mr. Russell. He floated it in France, its flotation being the largest deal ever made in the oil fields, the sum involved being nearly \$1,000,000. For some time Mr. Russell continued as president of the company, but subsequently resigned in order to give necessary attention to his many other enterprises.

In 1902 he came to establish his home at Lima. He is a man who impresses one most favorably, a man with clear insight into world affairs, with a level head, an open, engaging manner and, in business, a perfect master of diplomacy. His mingling with men of affairs in this and other countries has broadened both his mind and his sympathies, making him a citizen of whom Lima has reason to be proud.

Always alert in matters of business, when the great Klondike region began to attract visitors, he went with the great exodus from the East to that far-distant spot in the great frozen West. He was successful in attaining the results which took him there and returned home in safety after an absence of 18 months, although he was on almost the exact spot where occurred the great snow-slide in which 86 men and three women lost their lives. Mr. Russell assisted in taking out the bodies of six of the unfortunates.

Three years prior to his visit to the Klondike region, Mr. Russell had made a business visit to Venezuela, South America, and while there he secured from President Crispo concessions for a long-distance telephone service. He also was the moving spirit in the building of 1,500 miles of trunk lines through the Andes Mountains and he established 17 local ex-





changes. It was during his strenuous work in those malarial regions that he was attacked with yellow fever. Although 20 of his employees died of the disease at this time, he survived, being cured by a treatment of his own, with no medical assistance.

He was directly instrumental in saving the life of President Crispo at the beginning of a revolution; for this act he was decorated with the third degree of the *Buste Bolivar*, which he has in his possession. He is the only private citizen that ever received this decoration.

With the exception of his visits to South America, and the Klondike region, and their consequent business results, Mr. Russell has given his time mainly to the oil-producing business and in Ohio his name is almost as familiar a one as those of the leaders of the largest oil corporation in the world.

Politically Mr. Russell is a staunch Republican and he has always been more or less prominent in party councils. He was a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio to the Republican National Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency, a fact which has given him much satisfaction. He belongs to the Masons, the Elks and the Red Men.

**W**ILLIAM E. REILLY, one of Lima's representative business men, in the line of real estate and insurance, was born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and is a son of the late Patrick Reilly, who was a railroad man all his life, and who for 14 years was chief of the motive power department of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

In his childhood, the parents of our subject moved from Chicago to Burlington, Iowa, where he was reared and where he obtained his education in the public schools. After completing the high school course, he went to Beardstown, Illinois, as clerk to the master mechanic of the St. Louis Division, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In that capacity he remained three years, when he became storekeeper of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Rail-

road, at Mattoon, Illinois, and continued thus until the fall of 1887. In September of that year he came to Lima as chief clerk of the mechanical department of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, his father at that time being chief of the motive power department. In this position he continued until June, 1900.

In the spring of 1901, Mr. Reilly was elected a justice of the peace and served in that capacity until June, 1905. Since then he has been engaged in the fire and life insurance business, and has also dealt in real estate with it. He has always been more or less interested in politics and is a ready worker for his friends.

Fraternally Mr. Reilly belongs to the Eagles and to the Elks. He is a member of St. John's Catholic Church.

**J**ASPER EVERETT, one of the prominent farmers of Allen County, has been a life-long resident of the farm in section 34, Monroe township, where he first saw the light of day November 16, 1850. He has 40 acres of land which he devotes to general farming; by giving it the proper attention, he manages to raise almost as much produce as do many farmers with twice the acreage. His parents were Jacob D. and Elizabeth (Bush) Everett.

Jacob D. Everett was born February 27, 1807, in Erie County, New York, and belonged to one of the old New York families who were originally from England. His parents came to Allen County to spend life's sunset days. He was married December 30, 1828, to Elizabeth Bush, who was born in New York, February 12, 1806 and together they removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, and later, in 1835, to Allen County, where he bought land of Samuel Miller. As there was no road within three-quarters of a mile of the property, he had to "blaze" the trees in order to make his way to and from his home. He became the owner of 280 acres of land, the greater part of which he cleared during his life. The log house which he built for his home is still standing as a reminder of the hardy and enduring character of the brave old pioneer. His estate was left in the form of three





farms of 80 acres each, and one of 40 acres. He was a member of the Disciples' Church and a man who took a keen interest in the spiritual, moral and intellectual improvement of the new country. He was serving as treasurer of the township at the time of his death, May 30, 1852. His family consisted of nine children, namely: Hannah (Edgecomb) of Beaver Dam; Jonathan L., deceased; Mary, wife of Isaac Tharp of West Cairo; Abraham, deceased; Elias deceased who lived in Indiana; Frances L. deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Cramer, of Paulding County; Thomas, deceased; Esther deceased, who was the wife of William Beamer; and Jasper.

Jasper Everett, the immediate subject of this sketch, was married in 1872 to Margaret Reeder a native of Jackson township and a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hawk) Reeder, the former of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and the later of Brown County Ohio. They were pioneers of Allen County, where they died. Mrs. Everett is the mother of six children, viz.: Elzie, of Monroe township; Emmett, an attorney of Lima; Vacy, wife of Charles Lamb; Alzada wife of Frank B. Stockler; Grover, who is in school and Yates. Mr. Everett is a Democrat and served for six years as township trustee, being elected to that office in 1891. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1881 when he became a charter member of Cairo Lodge. Mr. Everett had three brothers in the Civil War: Jonathan L. took part during the last year of the war, Abraham enlisted for 100 days, while Thomas reenlisted after serving three years and was with Sherman on the memorable "March to the Sea."

**J**OHN KEITH, civil engineer and formerly county surveyor of Allen County, now lives in a beautiful home at Lima, and owns one of the finest farms in Perry township. Mr. Keith was born August 27 1844, in Van Wert County, Ohio, and is a son of Johnzey Keith and a grandson of John Keith.

The Keith name has been one of prominence in Northwestern Ohio for many years. John

Keith, the paternal grandfather, migrated from Maryland to Van Wert County, Ohio, among the early pioneers in 1833, and became one of the prominent men of his day. Johnzey Keith, the father of our subject, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, and accompanied his parents to Van Wert County. With his father he entered government land, which was long known as "Keith Island," because of the fact that then the land was covered or surrounded by water. He became a leader in public affairs and served in many responsible positions, holding local offices and serving two terms as county commissioner. His name was given to localities, streets and buildings, and it has been one which has been held in esteem in all this part of the State.

When John Keith, our immediate subject, was seven years of age, his parents moved to Mercer County, where they lived until the fall of 1854 when they settled in Allen County, at a time when Lima was but a village. The father owned a farm and reared his son to agricultural pursuits, but the latter early turned his attention to civil engineering, and subsequently became so thorough and competent a surveyor that, in 1879, he was elected county surveyor of Allen County. In 1882 he was reelected to the office and on one occasion polled the second highest vote on the Democratic ticket. It was during this term of his public service that many important public improvements were made, one of these being the inauguration of an extended system of ditching. He was civil engineer of the work, while the Court House was being built. When it became a subject of vital import that Hog Creek, should be ditched, it was Mr. Keith who drew the designs for this important work. After his term of office expired, he returned to the farm, where he resided, with the exception of two years' residence in Spencer-ville, until he retired to Lima in 1902.

On December 23, 1869, Mr. Keith was married to Mary Partello, a daughter of Washington R. Partello, who located at Lima in 1860, and later was elected for two terms as treasurer of Allen County. They have three children, viz.: Albert G., who is one of the chief clerks for the Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company, of Boston, Massachusetts; Lillie, who is





the wife of Harry R. Post, of Laflin & Rand, of Haskell New Jersey; and Donald Roscoe, who is a civil engineer in the county surveyor's office of Allen County.

In politics, Mr. Keith is a Democrat. In 1900, while a resident of Amanda township, where he owned 500 acres of land, he served as land appraiser. In 1902 he sold his property there and bought the old Ross Crossley farm of 340 acres in Perry township. For over 30 years he has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Spencerville.

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**F**C. SETTLAGE, secretary of the People's Oil & Gas Company, of Lima, is an experienced oil and gas man and has been connected with some of the large enterprises, principally located in the Trenton rock fields of Ohio. He was born in 1846, at New Bremen, Auglaize County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry A. Settlage.

The father of Mr. Settlage was born in Germany and came to Ohio in 1838, settling among the pioneers of the Western section of Auglaize County. He was a farmer, and during the building of the Miami and Erie Canal was engaged as a contractor on that useful water-way.

H. C. Settlage was educated in the schools of Auglaize County, and then took a course in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, following which he taught school for two years and then entered into a mercantile business at Wapakoneta, where he continued for the next 10 years and where he still has his residence. He was then elected recorder of Auglaize County and served in that office for the following six years. After retiring from the recordership he became associated with the Wapakoneta Gas Company as general manager and secretary, which he managed for five years and then became interested in the production of crude oil, principally in the Trenton rock fields of Ohio. He organized the National Oil Company, of which he is vice-president, and with other capitalists is interested in the Peoples' Oil & Gas Company of Lima, of which he is secretary.

The People's Oil & Gas Company is strictly a combination of business men and capitalists, who produce crude petroleum from tested fields. The policy of this company has always been to work leases in well-known fields, where the speculative feature is at a minimum. The officers of this large corporation are: Charles H. Hubbard, president; Russell L. Armstrong, vice-president; William M. Melville, treasurer; H. C. Settlage, secretary, and William G. Brorein, general manager. The office rooms are at Nos. 410-411 Opera House Block, Lima.

In 1870 Mr. Settlage was married to Louisa Kattman, of Auglaize County, and they have three living children, viz: Laura, wife of Van Schwergen, of Lima, who is in the service of the Western Ohio Railway Company; Wesley, who is in the real estate and insurance business, at Wapakoneta; and Fred, who is an employee of the Kreitzer Buggy Company, of Wapakoneta.

Politically Mr. Settlage is identified with the Democratic party. When a resident of Wapakoneta he took an active part in the public affairs of the place. He is a member of Lima Lodge No. 162, B. P. O. E. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

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**G**EORGE L. NEWSON, president of the City Council of Lima, and one of the leading business men, being the senior member of The Newson-Bond Company, general house furnishers, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, May 13, 1865, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Kingman) Newson.

Samuel Newson was born in Maryland, but subsequently moved to Ohio, where he followed an agricultural life until his death February 5, 1892. He reared a family of four children.

George L. Newson was reared on his father's farm and grew to manhood like most country boys, differing from some in being more ambitious. He prepared himself for teaching, and for some four years he spent the winters as a pedagogue and assisted in the farm work during the summers. In 1891 he came to Allen County and accepted a position as clerk in a






furniture business at Lima, paying such close attention to the demands and management of this line of business that in 1895 he embarked in the same with a partner, under the firm name of Newson-Deakin Company. This partnership lasted for two years and then a corporation was formed and the business was conducted under the style of Newson, Deakin, Bond Company; two years later it was changed to its present style.

The Newson-Bond Company carries an immense stock of fine household goods and is the largest establishment of its kind at Lima. The value of the stock carried amounts to about \$35,000; 15 salespeople are employed. A specialty is made of fine furniture such as can only be found elsewhere in the large cities.

Mr. Newson was united in marriage with Anna B. Powell, a daughter of Evan Powell, of Morrow County, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Newson are leading members of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The charming family home is located at No. 133 North Collett street.

Politically, Mr. Newson is a staunch Republican and he has been an important factor in his party for many years. He was elected a member of the City Council and its president in 1902, and in the spring of 1905 he was honored by his fellow-citizens by nomination as Representative. Primarily a business man with large private interests to make heavy demands upon his attention, he is public-spirited enough to assume the duties of office when he believes he can thereby work for the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

 CLINTON BEILER resides on a farm of 80 acres in section 14, German township, and is one of the thrifty, influential men of Allen County. He was born on the Van Wert County side of the canal in Delphos, Ohio, on April 20, 1850, and is a son of John and Margaret (Cunningham) Beiler. The Beiler family was established in America early in the 18th century, when the great-grandfather of our subject, Joseph Beiler, came from Germany and settled in

Pennsylvania. He afterwards moved to Carroll County, Ohio, where he reared a family, among whom was David Beiler, who was born February 2, 1772. David Beiler remained in Carroll County and there married Nancy Summers. Among the children born to them was the father of our subject—John Beiler, who is a resident of Boston.

Through his mother's people, Mr. Beiler traces his ancestors back to Patrick Cunningham, of the Manor Cunningham, of Clough, Ireland, who died in 1644. The first one to come to America was John Cunningham who settled in Philadelphia in 1737, and died there in 1776 at the advanced age of 95 years. In 1832 William Cunningham came from Knox County, Illinois, to Allen County, where he is still represented by numerous descendants. Mrs. John Beiler was a daughter of Archibald Cunningham and was the mother of 10 children, namely: William Biebb, born December 4, 1845, who was killed June 27, 1864, in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; Samuel L., born June 30, 1847; J. Clinton; Clara, born January 13, 1852, who married A. A. Starkweather and died August 29, 1898; Flora, born May 13, 1853, and deceased on October 4th following; Adam Clark, born August 17, 1854, deceased January 17, 1892; Emery Fremont, born March 15, 1856; Emma Summers, born March 15, 1856, deceased September 18, 1858; Josephine, born April 7, 1858, who became the wife of Frank Lochhead, and died December 7, 1894; and David Lincoln, born July 4, 1860, who died on August 21st of the following year.

Mr. Beiler received his education in the district schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He has been a farmer all his life. His farm of 80 acres, which he has placed in a high state of cultivation and improved by remodeling and adding to the buildings, is one of the most attractive and beautiful in German township. He was married on April 25, 1880, to Ida Faze, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Faze, of this county. She is a granddaughter of Nicholas and Cordelia Faze, who were of French-German descent and who came to the United States from Germany in 1819. Mrs. Beiler was born March 31, 1852, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Mr. Beiler be-





lieves in higher education for women and has given his children college training. They have four children, viz: Edna M., the eldest, born March 2, 1881, is a graduate of Lima College, class of 1903. After teaching two years in the Allen County Children's Home, she accepted a position in District No. 6, Sugar Creek township. Ethel Elizabeth, born October 31, 1883, was graduated from the same college in 1904. She is now teaching in German township. Ida Zoe, born November 30, 1885, will graduate from Lima College in the class of 1906. Cora Lois, the youngest of the family, was born January 6, 1891. The family are Methodists, being members of Wesley Chapel in German township, where Mr. Beiler has served as trustee, class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a Republican in politics.

**J**ACOB R. WELCH, M. D., who has the distinction of being the oldest resident physician at Spencerville, as well as one of the town's busiest and most useful citizens, was born at Cuba, Putnam County, Ohio, March 16, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Allen) Welch.

Jacob R. Welch was the only child of his parents and was born after the death of his father, who had been a practicing physician at Cuba. His bereaved mother survived until November 15, 1883, and from the age of 10 years our subject had given his best efforts to make her life one of ease. He attended school during the winter seasons and through the good management of his mother and by reason of his own ambition passed creditably through the Fort Wayne (Indiana) High School. He worked at the various employments open to a youth at that time and proved his efficiency in many ways. In 1870 he entered the Methodist college at Fort Wayne and took a preparatory medical course and was graduated at the end of four years. He then followed teaching for three years in succession and, as chance offered, attended the Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso. His medical reading was done under Dr. C. B. Stemen at Fort Wayne and in 1879 he reentered the college at Fort Wayne

and was graduated in medicine with the class of 1882.

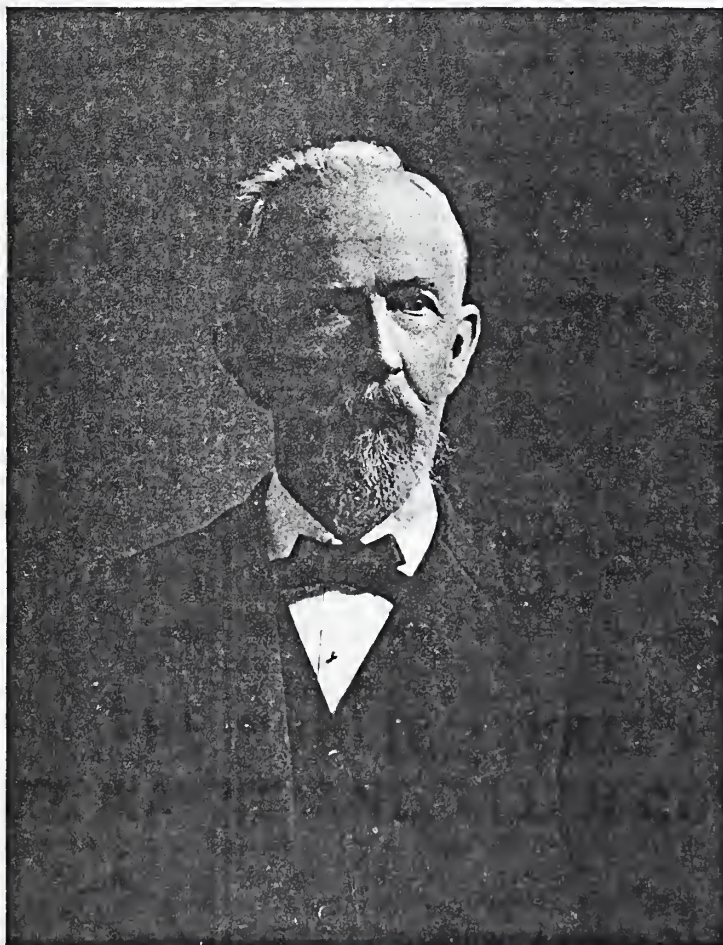
As soon as he possessed his coveted degree, Dr. Welch, with a capital of \$5 and abundant energy, came to the village of Spencerville and entered into practice, first with Dr. C. B. Rice, whom he bought out six months later. One year after locating here, on November 28, 1883, he was appointed surgeon for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. For five years his manner of visiting patients scattered through Allen, Van Wert and Mercer counties was on horseback, and he was obliged to keep three saddle horses in order to attend to the needs of a large and constantly increasing practice. Now his automobile awaits at his office door but his field of practice has been confined to a much smaller territory than in the old days when a call was answered no matter from what distance, both as a matter of humanity as well as for selfish reasons. The town at that time had about 600 inhabitants. He recalls many of his earlier brother physicians, namely: Hart, Campbell, Renner, Travis, Rice, Pethrick, three of these still surviving and working in other fields.

On May 7 1885 Dr. Welch was married to Mollie Miller, a daughter of Harvey Miller, of Warsaw, Indiana. Three children were born to them. Their only daughter, Mildred, is a student in the Spencerville High School.

In addition to his heavy professional labors, Dr. Welch has been interested in a number of business enterprises at Spencerville, including a produce business, oil developing and the presidency of the Spencerville Artificial Stone Company, but his profession has always come first and in it he is honored and gratefully remembered all through this section. He was one of the early promoters of the various medical organizations and belongs to county and State medical societies, to the Northwestern Medical Association and to the other bodies of a local character. In civic affairs he has always shown a good citizen's interest and was serving as a member of the School Board when the handsome schoolhouse was erected in Spencerville. He belongs to Masonic Lodge No. 306 and to the Knights of Pythias, both at Spencerville.







HON. JOHN E. RICHIE





**H**ON. JOHN E. RICHIE, formerly judge of the Court of Common Pleas and now the senior member of the well-known law firm of Richie & Leland, of Lima, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, March 28, 1838, and is a son of Mirabeau F. and Sarah (Eaton) Richie.

Mirabeau F. Richie was born in Pennsylvania but came to Ohio when he was but 12 years of age, and settled in Columbiana County, removing in 1839 to Van Wert County. His family consisted of 10 children, seven of whom still survive.

John E. Richie was a babe of one year when his parents settled in Van Wert County. He was a student in the first schoolhouse ever built in Harrison township and in youth attended school when not engaged in work upon the farm. He completed the school course before he was 18 years old, and thereafter, until he reached manhood, he continued to assist his father on the home farm in the summer season, while in the winter he taught school. Arriving at manhood's estate, he began the study of the law, his reading being done under the supervision of Edward A. Ballard, now of Denver, Colorado, a well-known former attorney of Allen County. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and prior to coming to Lima practiced law for six months at Bluffton.

Since locating in Lima, the subject of this sketch has become one of the leading practitioners before all the courts and has filled offices of responsibility. For three years he served as justice of the peace, and was elected city solicitor when the village was given its city charter. In the fall of 1888 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas and served in that position from February, 1889, to February, 1899. Since retiring from the bench, Judge Richie has given his attention to a large and important practice in partnership with F. F. Leland.

In 1861 our subject was married to Margaret J. McCoy, a native of Van Wert County, Ohio. To this union were born five children, as follows: Idumea, wife of F. F. Leland, his present law partner; Willis A., a prominent architect of Spokane, Washington, who was architect of the State Capitol of Washington and all the court houses around Puget Sound; Walter

J., junior member of the firm of Richie & Richie; Bertha, wife of Hugh L. Harrod, a traveling salesman, with home in Lima; and Frank, deceased at the age of two years.

The second marriage of Judge Richie was contracted with Mrs. S. Louise (Van Arsdale) Wyker, who by her first husband had one daughter, Lilian. Judge Richie with his family attends the Presbyterian Church. The beautiful family residence is situated at No. 541 West Wayne street, while Judge Richie's offices are in the Holland Block.

Politically, Judge Richie is identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He has long been looked upon as one of the city's most public-spirited men; one proof of this attitude was his gift in 1892 of a tract of 10 acres for the use of Lima College. His portrait accompanies this sketch.

**J**C. RILEY, one of Lima's prominent business men, an extensive oil producer, and organizer of the "International Fire Alarm System" in Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865, and is a son of the late Michael Riley, who for many years was interested in the large contracting firm of Smith & Williamson, of Cincinnati. Mr. Riley is a nephew of John Charles Riley, a very prominent politician of that city, ex-postmaster and a member of the wholesale firm of McHenry & Company.

Our subject was reared and educated at Cincinnati and there began his business career with the wholesale men's furnishing goods house of Liebunan & Schloss. After four years with this well-known house, he entered the traffic department of the old Cincinnati Southern Railroad for a period of five years. Following this preparation, his promotion to the positions of chief clerk and later to general superintendent of the traffic and transportation departments of the C., H. & D. Railway was rapid. For 12 years, he had entire charge of the loss and damage claim department. Early in April, 1889, he came to Lima to take charge of the Lima terminals, having the title of gen-





eral agent, and he continued with this railroad until June 1, 1893.

At the above date Mr. Riley became traffic manager for the Manhattan Oil Company and continued with them until their sale to the Standard Oil Company, in 1900. Since then he has been engaged almost exclusively in the oil-producing business. He is associated with J. R. Keenan, of Marion, Indiana, and they have 45 oil-wells in operation in Grant County, Indiana. He has been much interested in the new magnetic system of fire alarms, has acquired the patents of an automatic system and has just organized a company for its introduction. He is a man of great business enterprise and possesses a vast amount of American push and energy.

Mr. Riley was married on June 27, 1898, to Mrs. Peter Smith, who is a daughter of John E. McMaher, one of the early contractors of Chicago, who built one of the first tunnels under Lake Michigan to the cribs and had the contract for almost all of the early brick paving done in that city. Mr. Riley is a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Columbus.



ALVIN HEATH is well and favorably known, not only in Elida, where he conducts one of the finest meat markets in this part of Ohio, but throughout the entire county of Allen, having been engaged in extensive business transactions here during the past seven years. Mr. Heath was born August 15, 1857, in Cumberland County, Illinois, and is a son of Joseph Heath, now many years deceased, who was at one time successfully engaged in the butcher business.

When Calvin Heath was nine years of age, the family moved to the State of Missouri, remaining there but one year when they returned east, locating in Champaign County, Ohio. That was before the day of the lightning express and the journey was made by them in covered wagons. Mr. Heath was educated in Champaign County and there grew to manhood. As soon as he was large enough, he worked by the month as a farm hand for several

years and later engaged in farming on his own behalf. In 1898 he engaged in the butcher business at Elida and also bought and sold stock quite extensively, meeting with success in both lines of work. In addition to running one of the best markets in the county, he ships cattle, hogs and sheep to supply the Pittsburgh market and has made Elida widely known as a shipping point of importance.

In 1881 Mr. Heath was married to Phoebe Molenhour and four children have been born to them, namely: Hazel; Oliver, who is associated in business with his father, Minnie and Ira. Mrs. Heath had three brothers in the Civil War. Her father, Henry Molenhour, was a locksmith and followed that occupation for more than 50 years, being so employed at the time of his death seven years ago. Mr. Heath has been a member of the Elida Town Council for the past five years. He has been an honored member of the United Brethren Church for 18 years and for a number of those years has served on the Board of Trustees. When it was decided to erect a new church in Elida, B. F. Sherrick, Rev. Sords, the pastor, and Calvin Heath were appointed as the building committee and have carefully superintended the work which is now in process of erection, and will soon be ready for dedication, at which time Elida will have a church that will be a credit and an ornament to the entire community.



HILL, master mechanic of the Lake Erie & Western, Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville and Northern Ohio railroad shops at Lima, has been a resident of this city only a short time, coming here September 1, 1904. He was born in Scotland in 1865, and is a son of John Hill, deceased, who was at one time master mechanic in charge of the roundhouse of the Wisconsin Central Railway at Stevens Point.

When our subject was five years old, his parents came to the United States and located for a short time in Milwaukee. Later they moved to Stevens Point, Portage County, Wisconsin, where young Hill acquired his education. As soon as he was old enough to begin





learning a trade, he was apprenticed in the Wisconsin Central shops, where he served four years to master the machinists' trade. After working in the shops by the day for six or eight years, he was promoted to the position of foreman of the Waukesha railroad shops. His fidelity and ability were rewarded one year later when he was transferred to the St. Paul Division of the Wisconsin Central as division foreman, having jurisdiction over both the St. Paul and Minneapolis roundhouses. He has risen steadily from one post of trust to another by the loyal and faithful discharge of his duties and when, one year later, he accepted the position of foreman of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railroad repair shops in East Chicago, he was advancing a step higher in the confidence and regard of his employers. Three years later, in 1896, this company was merged into the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, and Mr. Hill was placed in charge of the locomotives and cars of the company as master mechanic. Six years later, he resigned this position to become foreman of the shops of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway at Elkhart, Indiana, where he remained 18 months, going then to Kankakee, Illinois, as general foreman of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad. A year and a half later he accepted his present post and moved to Lima, where he has ably filled the duties of his position.

Mr. Hill was married November 4, 1896, to Mary Edgar, daughter of the late Thomas Edgar, of Leesburg, Indiana. They have one child, Eloise. Mr. Hill is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also a prominent Knight of Pythias.



**CHARLES C. POST**, of Amanda township, one of the substantial men and representative agriculturists of this locality, resides upon his well-improved farm in sections 9 and 10, a fine location along the Auglaize River. Mr. Post is a worthy member of a fine old family of this portion of the State and one which has many representatives, and through marriage, is connected with a number of other substantial and prominent families of Allen and adjacent

counties. Charles C. Post was born in 1858, on his father's farm in section 9, Amanda township, and is a son of Leonidas and Eliza J. (Stewart) Post, a grandson of Charles Post and a great-grandson of Jeremiah Post.

This great-grandfather was of German parentage and inherited many of the sturdy characteristics of the Fatherland. He was born in New York, but moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary War, and it is quite probable he participated in the struggle for freedom.

Charles Post, son of Jeremiah Post, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1800. In 1822 he came to Ohio, settling first in Knox County and later at Shelby, in Richland County, but removing later to Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County. There he constructed a grist and sawmill, and also a council house for the Wyandot Indians. He had much commerce with this tribe, by whom he was held in high regard on account of his just dealings with them. In March, 1841, he removed to Allen County, settling in Amanda township, and building the old Post mill on the Auglaize River. This he operated until 1849, when he took possession of his farm of 540 acres, located in sections 8 and 17, and removed about one and a quarter miles from his former location. Here Mr. Post resided until 1883, and then went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Cyrus Hover, where he died March 27, 1884, when within two months of being 84 years old. Charles Post was a man well fitted for his times, strong of will and firm of purpose, the soul of old-time integrity. As such he was selected by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature. He married Elizabeth Bryant, who was born March 13, 1801, and died February 22, 1886, aged 85 years. Of their nine children, but four survive, namely: Martha, widow of Cyrus Hover, of Lima; Adam Clark, of Carthage, Missouri; Isaac B., and Charles G., of Missouri.

Leonidas H. Post, son of Charles Post and father of Charles C. Post, was one of the representative farmers, esteemed residents and substantial citizens of Amanda township. He was born at Fredericktown, Ohio, August 9, 1832, and died October 3, 1904, in Amanda





township. His father as a man in easy circumstances, afforded him excellent educational advantages. He was sent to Oberlin College, while in his home, from childhood to young manhood, he came in contact with gentle influences and with men of intelligence who were his father's friends. He also broadened his mind by travel. In 1852 he removed to New York and there took passage for California, where he remained two years, and then returned by way of New Orleans. On this and other trips he gained a very fair idea of many sections of the country.

After his return to Ohio, Mr. Post was married, after which, until the close of his quiet, peaceful, busy and useful life, his home continued to be in Amanda township. Among other agricultural interests he devoted much time and attention to the careful breeding of draft horses and probably to his interest and work in this direction is due the excellence of this stock in Amanda township. He took an immense pride in his fine Shorthorn cattle, and is credited with introducing this breed into the township. His farm of 200 acres in section 9, Amanda township, is probably the most fertile as to soil, and certainly one of the best improved and most scientifically cultivated in the township.

On August 2, 1854, Leonidas H. Post was married by Elder, Thomas J. Price to Eliza J. Stewart, the estimable lady who survives him and who still resides on the home farm, a property which her father, Samuel Stewart, had entered from the government in 1824. Mrs. Post was born October 13, 1830, in Allen County, Ohio, but was reared and married in Champaign County. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Thomas) Stewart, and her grandparents, Matthew and Elizabeth Stewart. Samuel Stewart was born January 31, 1796, and died April 26, 1873. Mary Thomas was a daughter of Capt. Arthur Thomas, who was killed by the Indians in Logan County. They cut his body into pieces, put it in sacks and carried it on horseback to Urbana. The children of Samuel Stewart were: Thomas, Elizabeth, Eliza J. and Matthew. Mr. Stewart is recalled as a man of exemplary life and noble character, generous and charitable, and possessed of those

admirable attributes which make his name venerated by those who still survive. In this connection special mention must be made concerning his benefactions to the Amanda Baptist Church. In 1865 he gave five acres of land for the church, parsonage and cemetery, and in 1870 contributed the sum of \$500, to be used in erecting a parsonage. He was not a member of the church, but believed in its influence and contributed to its work, on account of his wife's devoted membership and interest in it.

Both Leonidas H. Post and his wife were also very active in all that concerned Amanda Baptist Church. Mrs. Post was baptized November 15, 1849, at King's Creek. Mr. Post was converted and was baptized November 21, 1869, by Rev. D. D. Spencer, and united with the Amanda Baptist Church, but before becoming a member was one of the prime movers in erecting the building, not only contributing very largely, but superintending the erection of the structure. Mrs. Post has been a trustee of this church since its organization. Through his whole life Mr. Post kept the needs of this church in timely remembrance. In his political opinions, he was a Republican, and, on account of the known integrity of his character, was chosen on many occasions to assume the duties of office. As long as his health permitted he took an active interest in both local and outside affairs. He was the father of seven children, namely: William Stewart, Samuel A., Charles C., Edward G., Mary and Jennie (both deceased), and Leonidas H., Jr. Samuel A., deceased, left five children. Edward G. is a farmer in Champaign County, Ohio. He was married in 1886 to Jennie Florence Whetstone, and their surviving children are: Edna, Ada, Ruth and Naomi. Leonidas H. Post, Jr., farms with his brother, Charles C. He married Altha Moorman, and they have two children—Martha and an infant.

Charles C. Post, our immediate subject, was educated in the public schools of Amanda township, which has always been his home. He carries on extensive farming and stock-raising, follows modern methods of agriculture, and believes and proves that no man is so independent and well-placed as the prosperous agriculturist. His herds dot many meadows, his grain ripens





in many fields, and his barns and other buildings provide storage for his abundant crops and shelter stock worth many thousands of dollars. His home is one of modern luxury.

Mr. Post was married (first) to Ida Crites, who was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Crites. She was born February 22, 1862, and died March 24, 1889, leaving two children: Clarence B., who is now in California; and Ida G., who is attending Lima College.

In the spring of 1905, Mr. Post married (second) Martha Post. She was born in Pennsylvania and possibly belonged to the Post family established by Jeremiah Post, which had many branches. Mr. Post takes only a moderate interest in politics, voting independently.

There is an old landmark on Mr. Post's farm that has an interesting history. It is an old buckeye tree, under which our subject's maternal grandfather, Samuel Stewart, trapped a rabbit which provided the first meal the pioneer family enjoyed when they settled, forlorn and hungry, on the banks of the Auglaize River, in 1824.

**J**AMES C. KELLEY, one of Lima's most successful and enterprising merchants, came to Allen County in 1897, and opened his grocery store at No. 790 St. John's avenue, Lima, where he is still located and enjoying a prosperous trade. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1863 and is a son of James Kelley, deceased, who was a farmer and in addition to that occupation also worked at coopering.

Our subject was born, reared and educated in the country, and engaged in farm work until 1893, when he located in Mowrytown, where for three or four years he conducted a furniture store. Leaving that town, he came to Lima and established his present business. He has secured not only an excellent patronage, but the warm friendship and esteem of those with whom he has been associated, both in business and social circles.

Mr. Kelley was married in 1885 to Frances E. Fenwick, by whom he has three children, namely: Bert L., a student in Lima College; Hattie and Marie. Mr. Kelley is a member

and an elder of the Main Street Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees.

**A**B. KLAY, one of the leading business men of Lima, is superintendent of the National Roofing Tile Company, which is one of the important industrial plants of the city. He was born in 1858 in Switzerland, and his educational training was secured in his native land, where he lived until he was 26 years of age.

Mr. Klay learned the roofing tile business in Switzerland. In 1883 he came to America, locating first at Berne, Indiana, where many of his countrymen form a prosperous community. Not finding a good opening there in his special line of work, he remained but 18 months and then came to Ohio, locating at Bluffton, Allen County, where he engaged in a contracting business until 1891. He secured a farm and for some years carried on agricultural work during the summers and spent his winters in close study of matters pertaining to his special trade, during which period he perfected many designs for machinery to be used in the manufacture of roofing tile. In 1897 the accuracy of these plans he put to the test, erecting at Ottawa, Putnam County, the first roofing tile factory in this section of the State. He successfully operated the factory there until 1901. In the fall of that year, upon the organization of the National Roofing Tile Company, at Lima, he came to this city as its superintendent.

This company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and its officers, all well-known capitalists, are as follows: J. R. Sinclair, president; J. F. Andrews, vice-president; Davis J. Cable, secretary; Charles Stolzenbach, treasurer, and A. B. Klay, superintendent. The board of directors is composed of the following men of stability: J. D. S. Neely, William H. Duffield, C. H. Cory, J. A. Bendure, A. B. Klay and John Kerr. The late T. J. Morris was one of the original directors.

Mr. Klay is also president of the A. B. Klay Company, which has just been organized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.





In this company he is also a member of the board of directors and one of the largest stockholders. He is one of the practical tile men and these factories are operated with dry kilns and machinery of his invention. As this factory is now in successful operation, Mr. Klay anticipates erecting more factories in the near future, to be operated under the A. B. Klay patents.

Mr. Klay was married in 1880, in Switzerland, to Mary Knuss, and they have eight children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Emil, for three years foreman of the National Roofing Tile Company, who married a daughter of the late John Barr; Emma, who is the wife of Rudolph Moser, of Lima; Bertha, who is the wife of Herman Moser, of Lima; Jacob, formerly designer for the National Roofing Tile Company, who is still interested in the business; and Menno, Sarah, Albert and William, who are attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Klay is an Odd Fellow. He takes no very active interest in politics beyond supporting those candidates who in his judgment will best work for good government. The attractive family home is located at No. 817 East Elm street, Lima.



A. McLAUGHLIN, oil purchasing agent, representing Joseph Seep, and one of the thoroughly experienced oil men of the country, has been a resident of Lima since 1886. He was born in 1840, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. McLaughlin was reared in Pittsburg and attended the schools of that city. Before he had acquired business experience, he enlisted in the service of his country, in August, 1861, entering Company I, 13th Reg. U. S. Vol. Inf., in which he served one year. The Governor of Pennsylvania then claimed the regiment as a part of the Pennsylvania contingent and consequently it was transformed into the 102nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. His regiment participated in all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac and at the battle of Williamsburg, Mr. McLaughlin had the exper-

ience of being struck by five bullets without being seriously wounded. He was not always so fortunate, however, for at the battle of the Wilderness he was shot through the thigh. From the field hospital he was conveyed to the hospital at Fredericksburg and later to the one at Georgetown, and while still under treatment his term of enlistment expired. Entering the army as sergeant, his personal bravery rapidly won him promotion and at the time of his honorable discharge he was wearing a captain's epaulets.

After his return from the army, Captain McLaughlin became first a clerk on a steamer on the Allegheny River, running between Oil City and Warren, Pennsylvania, for a few months and then he embarked in a hotel business at Oil City. He soon became interested in oil himself, and after running his hotel for three years he engaged in the oil business as a broker with Owston & Sowers, and continued with that firm from 1867 until 1873. He next became agent for the Devoe Manufacturing Company and later was buyer for J. A. Bostwick & Company from 1878 to 1882. From the latter year until 1886 Mr. McLaughlin again was an oil broker at Oil City until 1886. Since then he has been oil purchasing agent at Lima for Joseph Seep.

Mr. McLaughlin helped to organize the first oil exchanges in the oil country—at Titusville, Oil City and Parker, Pennsylvania. He was president of the Parker Oil Exchange, and afterward president of the Oil City Oil Exchange when it was the leading one in the United States. He was elected to the Select Council of Oil City and was president of that body for three years; by virtue of his office he was the presiding officer of the select and common councils when in joint session.

In 1878 Mr. McLaughlin was married to Ella Gray, then of Philadelphia, formerly of New York City, and they have three children, viz: Warren J., Thomas D. and Laura G. The eldest son is a graduate of Columbia Law School of New York City and is now in the practice of his profession at Lima. Thomas D. is also a graduate of Columbia College and is an architect. The only daughter is a student





at Rye Seminary, New York. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

Mr. McLaughlin is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery at Lima and to the Shrine and Consistory at Pittsburg.

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**E.** KINDELL, whose place of business is at No. 999 West Wayne street, Lima, is known throughout Lima and Allen County as the proprietor of one of the neatest and most extensive grocery stores in the city. Mr. Kindell was born in 1861 in Mercer County, Ohio, and is a son of J. H. Kindell who has been an honored resident of Lima for the past 30 years and who was for many years one of the leading contractors and builders here.

Our subject received his education at various points, finally learning telegraphy under C. B. Rice, at Elida, Ohio. Having been appointed assistant postmaster and mailing clerk at Delphos, he engaged in that work for eight months when he was tendered the position of night operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lima, and came here to take up his new duties. He remained at this station about two and a half years and then made a tour of the South and West, including Old Mexico, which covered about the same length of time. During this period he was employed in various telegraph offices at the points visited. On returning East he was with the Standard Oil Company one year, after which he was employed at the LaFayette car shops for a short time and then went back to telegraphing. He was operator and agent at VanBuren, Ohio, two and a half years when he came to Lima as operator for the C., H. & D. Railway, holding that position for more than seven years. The next four years was passed in the C. & E. Railroad telegraph office. In 1902 Mr. Kindell purchased the grocery stock of Aaron Albert and has conducted the business at the old stand on West Wayne street ever since. He is a thorough business man and has built up a large patronage

among the best class of people. He makes it a point to cater to the wants of his customers and, as this fact is recognized and appreciated, he does a thriving business.

Mr. Kindell was first married to Ida M. McClellan who was a daughter of John McClelland, of Lima. They had one child, Edna M. In September, 1895, he married Ella Gillette, a daughter of E. V. Gillette, who was formerly engaged in the general merchandise business at Prospect, Ohio, and is now living a retired life at Kiefferville. Mr. Kindell is a member of Grand Division, Order of Railway Telegraphers, of which body he was one of the organizers, on the C., H. & D. Railway.

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**WILLIAM G. FOWLER**, a prominent agriculturist residing in section 6, Bath township, has been a resident of Allen County since 1859. As he came here a poor man, he has gained his present prosperous condition only by hard and persistent labor. He was born in Tuscarawas County, this State, near New Philadelphia, January 13, 1834, his parents being James and Mary (Gifford) Fowler. His paternal grandfather, John Fowler, came to this country from Ireland and first settled in Pennsylvania. Later he went to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he entered 160 acres of land located between Jefferson and Salem. Here he passed the remainder of his life.

James Fowler was born in February, 1804, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1812, remaining in Jefferson County until he reached his majority, when he located in Tuscarawas County. He later moved to Knox County where he died at the age of 81 years, eight months and one day. He was a farmer, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a stanch Republican in his later years, although formerly a Whig. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of William and Barbara (Horn) Gifford, the former a native of England. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and had passed her 80th year when she died at





the family residence in Knox County. She was the mother of 12 children, 10 of whom reached adult years and nine of whom are now living.

William G. Fowler was reared on a farm and remained at home until his marriage, when he came to Allen County. As he possessed but little money, he rented a farm for the first five years. The first night in Allen County he and his wife slept on a floor and ate their supper and breakfast from a box. Many were the hardships and privations endured while they were earning a home here. He first purchased 80 acres in Sugar Creek township and later he sold this and bought his present homestead of 115 acres, 35 of which is in Monroe and the balance in Bath township. He also owned at one time 80 acres in Monroe and 60 in Sugar Creek townships, which he gave to his children, as well as an adjoining farm of 41½ acres, which is occupied by his son. He has erected substantial and attractive buildings and otherwise improved his premises, more than doubling their value. He is engaged in stock-raising and general farming.

Mr. Fowler was married in August, 1858, to Isabella McClurg, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 11, 1840, and is a daughter of John and Jane (Robison) McClurg, both natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Ohio. Their family consisted of 16 children, namely: Mary J.; John S., a resident of Martin's Ferry, Ohio; William R., of Nevada, Ohio; Aetna Estella; James L., of West Cairo, Ohio; Lizzie Minnie; Jude H.; Charles E., who died in infancy; Laura B., wife of Bert Mossholder, of Ottawa, Ohio; Montezuma, who died at the age of 11 months; Edward M.; Alfonza, wife of E. Crawford, of Columbus Grove, Ohio; Millard D., of Akron, Ohio; Josephine, wife of Ernest Witteberg, of Columbus Grove, Ohio; Roscoe C.; and Zoe, wife of Glen Hooper, of West Cairo, Ohio. Several of these children are married and have families. Mr. Fowler is a member of the Christian Church and has served as trustee for a number of years. He is a Republican and was one of the "boys in blue" who went to the front in 1864 as a 100-day man, belonging to Company

C, 151st Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., under Colonel Marble and Lieut.-Col. Richard Hughes. His company was stationed near Washington at the time of Early's raid.



ALBERT W. COXE, manager of the Lima Sash & Door Company, has been a resident of Lima but a short time, having but recently moved from Chicago to take charge of the new industry. He was born in 1873 in Buffalo, New York, and is a son of Charles A. Cox, manager of the Schroth & Ahrens Company and a director of the First State Pawnbrokers' Society, both of Chicago.

When Albert W. Cox was a lad of about eight years his parents located in Chicago, where he attended the public schools and took one year of the high school course. He then secured work in the shipping department of Alexander H. Revell & Company and finished his education at a night school. After remaining in the furniture store one year, he accepted a position with Marshall Field & Company, which he held for five years. During the next two years he was shipping clerk for the General Electric Company, of Chicago, and from there went with the Schroth & Ahrens Company of the same city. He was estimator for this sash and door company for eight years, until he accepted his present position and came to Lima. The Lima Sash & Door Company was organized January 1, 1905, with a capital stock of \$20,000. It was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, as the officers and stockholders are Chicago capitalists, and is exclusively a jobbing enterprise. The manager, Mr. Cox, is a young man of push and energy, whose practical business training has made him thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the enterprise which he has already placed among the leading industries of Allen County. During his short residence in the city, he has made many strong friendships both in social and business circles and has identified himself with the progressive element who are striving for the upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Cox was married in 1901 to Henri-





etta Cline, daughter of Henry Cline, deceased. They have one child, Walter Albert. Mr. Coxé and his wife are members of the Millard Avenue Congregational Church, of Chicago. He is a member of the "Hoo Hoos" and the American Guild.



**J** N. HALLER, the enterprising grocer, has been long and closely identified with the city of Lima. He was born in June, 1851, in German township, this county, where he was reared and educated. His father was Samuel Haller who located in Allen County about 1840 and died in Lima in 1860. Both the father and grandfather, who was named Samuel, were brickmasons and built most of the brick buildings which were erected here prior to their death.

J. N. Haller learned the trade of mason and was engaged in that work for a number of years, giving special attention to plastering. He spent three years in the South, one in a printing office at Singerglen, Virginia, and two in the shipyards of Baltimore, Maryland. Returning to Lima, which had been his home since his third year, he engaged in the newspaper business, and for eight years had charge of the advertising and the subscription list of the old *Republican*. Being appointed patrolman on the police force of Lima, he served three years in that capacity, and then was promoted to the position of chief of police of Lima, in which capacity he served two years. In 1897 he worked at his trade, and the year following embarked in the grocery business which he still conducts. He erected the fine business block at 613 West Wayne street, where he is located and meeting with merited success.

Mr. Haller was married in 1873 to Emma Smith, daughter of Judge Smith who was surveyor of Paulding County for several years and, later, probate judge. Mr. and Mrs. Haller have one son, C. C. Haller, who in the November election of 1905 was the Republican nominee for sheriff of Van Wert County. He is a prominent Mason and a Knight Templar. J. N. Haller has taken an active interest in the good government of the city and was

formerly a member of the City Council. He is a zealous member of the Disciples' Church and a man who is esteemed for his uprightness and honor. Mr. Haller was made a Knight in Concordia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Baltimore, Maryland, 36 years ago and was a prime factor in organizing Lima Lodge, No. 91. He has passed through all the offices and has twice represented the local lodge at the Grand Lodge.



**F**RANK SIEBER, president of The Lima Brewing Company, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 25, 1862, and is a son of Frank and Caroline (Elses) Sieber.

The father of Mr. Sieber was born in Germany. By trade he was a cabinet-maker. He married Caroline Elses, also of German extraction, and they had a family of three children.

Frank Sieber was reared through the years of childhood in his native county, where he attended the local schools and gave particular attention to music, for which he has great talent. In 1884 he engaged in hotel-keeping and continued in that line until 1899 when he became president of The Lima Brewing Company. The officers of this company are: Frank Sieber, president; Gus Spannagel, vice-president; and E. W. Charles, secretary and treasurer. The Lima Brewing Company manufactures lager beer and malt extract, its products being of fine quality and possessing healthful tonic properties. Employment is given to 26 men. The plant is the largest of its kind in Allen County.

Mr. Sieber was united in marriage with Mary Knarr, a daughter of John Knarr, and they have a family of six children. Their comfortable home is situated at No. 402 West Market street. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

Fraternally Mr. Sieber is an Elk and has always taken a great deal of interest in the order. He is one of the city's well-known citizens, a man of charitable instincts, energetic and public spirited, who enjoys the esteem of a very wide circle of friends.

















